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June 1, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY



WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

The Knitter

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This from Texas—

"I consider the *Woman Citizen* the best spent dollar of the year."

**Do you of the other 46 states
need to hesitate longer?**

This number marks the beginning of the second year of the *Woman Citizen*. Continue to support it and urge your friends to subscribe. Our goal is one hundred thousand new subscribers in 1918. Every new subscription will help us to go forward.

Subscribe through your local organization and help put it in line for one of the premiums offered on page 3

CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III

JUNE 1, 1918

No. 1

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Florence E. Bate is the business manager.

Where Is Your State?

CONFIRMING our modest violet insistence that the *Woman Citizen* is absolutely necessary for the woman who wishes to be fully equipped for suffrage battles, and who desires to keep herself fully informed on the suffrage question in general, comes a letter from one of the prominent workers now taking an active part in a campaign state:

"I know how very much it would mean to me if the women on my committees were all subscribers to the *Woman Citizen*. It would not only broaden their vision and double their enthusiasm, but would give them the necessary material for an intelligent working basis."

This is only one of the many letters that come to us telling of the value of the magazine from the viewpoint of the suffragist. From the Ohio suffrage headquarters we hear the "*Woman Citizen* is a magazine for women who are studying the question in general," and from Lamar, Colorado, comes the following, signed Lou Jackson Pugh, Recording Secretary W. C. T. U.:

"It gives me pleasure to say I do not indulge in the 'luxury of the ordinary magazine,' but feel the necessity of indulging in the *Woman Citizen*, not for myself only, but for our dear martyrs, the soldiers in the trenches, for they are getting every one of my *Citizens*, and I believe not one of them that reads it will ever oppose equal suffrage when the war is over."

From South Dakota, which is in the midst of a campaign, Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon writes:

"May the splendid *Citizen* grow and increase," and Mrs. H. C. Mitchell of Carbondale, Illinois, voicing her own appreciation of the magazine, says, with emphasis, "I only wish every woman could read it." Dr. Sarah Kendall, writing from Seattle, to enclose several subscriptions, says she believes she secured them because of articles in the *Woman Citizen* regarding the standing of women physicians in the army.

As a climax, in this week's mail was this from Iowa: "The *Woman Citizen* is the only good thing that remains the same price as before the war!"

Last week was a fine week for subscriptions. Note Missouri's big jump. And you should read the letters from

states outlining their subscription drives for the summer!

Do you wonder we feel enthusiastic over the drive for the 100,000 goal? When suffragists put their shoulders to the wheel the wheel has to go round. All together now, for a big push to the subscription wheel!

Rose Lawless Geyer,
National Circulation Chairman.

State Circulation Chairmen

Alabama: Miss Mary P. London, Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
Iowa: Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane, Baton Rouge

Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York, Augusta
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North Dakota: Mrs. Katherine L. Brainerd, Hebron

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South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman, Columbia.
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore, Galveston
Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell, Richmond

West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee, Morgantown
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

May 18th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Minnesota
5. New Jersey
6. Iowa
7. Michigan
8. Ohio
9. Virginia
10. New York, Wisconsin
11. Alabama
12. New Hampshire
13. Massachusetts
14. Maine
15. Pennsylvania
16. Louisiana
17. Maryland, Texas
18. Connecticut
19. West Virginia
20. Kentucky, North Dakota
21. Missouri, South Carolina
22. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
23. Nebraska
24. Washington
25. Vermont, Tennessee

May 25th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Minnesota
5. New Jersey, Iowa
6. Michigan
7. Ohio
8. Virginia
9. Missouri
10. New Hampshire
11. Wisconsin, New York
12. Alabama
13. Massachusetts
14. Maine
15. Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Maryland
16. Texas
17. Connecticut
18. West Virginia
19. Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee
20. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island and
21. Nebraska
22. Washington
23. North Carolina
24. Vermont

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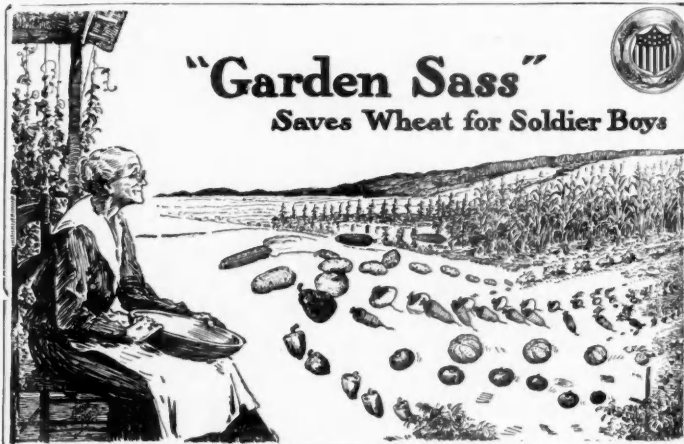
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 1, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Woman and the Calling

AMERICA is watching what Dr. Anna Howard Shaw calls "an inspiring spectacle," the mobilization of its women into the nation's service. No less to women than to men does the call of the country's need bring a thrill.

The Government is calling for women in every bulletin issued from Washington. But before bulletins were issued, something stronger than governments had impelled women to offer themselves. All the tides of loyalty were rolling them forward into an army, one and indivisible, which is to save America.

It does not matter that some of this American army will be over here and some over there. That some of it will be made up of men and some of women. Its solidarity is a wall to protect the cherished principles of American democracy.

"More and more, as the war program progresses," says the United States Civil Service Commission, "is the Government depending upon women to perform the tremendously increased volume of work in the civil branches. As men are called to the colors, women must take their places and keep the machinery behind the armed forces moving at the maximum of efficiency."

Now a new call for men has gone out and women are slipping one by one into their places. Over night one finds them in the elevators of office buildings, in the surface cars and in the subways; in khaki, in overalls.

They have come in haste and the garment of custom is rent by their hurried coming. Conventions have been put on awry, or left off.

It is idle to remind oneself that a few women go into new work from love of adventure, that some even share men's roaming spirit after the new and the untried.

It is churlish to make these the outstanding features of a great movement.

It is no time to be churlish.

And it is useless. The mobilization of women will go on just the same.

For the women are called.

Behind the women who have ventured most, and tasted the thrill of sacrifice and of danger, stands the solid rank of their sisters, comprehending and sympathetic.

And the last line is only another drawn-up army of reinforcements, ready to protect the vanguard, closing up to see fair play. If there are bad conditions surrounding the new workers, the watching rearguard must find a remedy, not an inhibition.

There will be new questions to be settled, and far-visions women see it. Men gone to the front will come home torn and broken, to be gathered into the strong arms of unbroken women. Young boys whose professional careers have been lopped will come back to women who have marched on to professional achievement ready to take the lead.

This is no condition of women's seeking. But they are not blind to it, now that it is here.

This is no time to stifle women's forth-faring spirit; to maintain old and prejudiced barriers. This is a time for making use of whatever material there is for building a new civilization which has been torn down.

America is standing by her fighting sons, giving them every protection and support. Does America hold her daughters less priceless than her sons? Is she to give to the boys in khaki with full hands and hearty cheers, and accord criticism, scant praise and distrust to the grimy troop of women who have moved forward in their rear?

Will America hold on to the old obstructions for women? Above all, will she continue to withhold that political freedom the lack of which has disrupted two continents?

Would You Be Satisfied?

IF YOU had bought a business with two sources of income in June of 1917; if in May of 1918 your receipts from one of these sources was three times what it had been in June of 1917 and your receipts from the other of these sources had sextupled;

Would you be satisfied?

You wouldn't if you were the *Woman Citizen*.

In June of 1917 the *Woman Citizen* Corporation merged the subscription and advertising lists of three suffrage journals, lopped off the dead wood and started in to interest women in a national weekly that would cover politics from woman's viewpoint.

Between that date and this the magazine's receipts from advertising have trebled and the receipts from subscription have sextupled.

Between that date and this we have increased our housing space until, with the Leslie Suffrage Bureau, we now occupy the whole fifteenth floor of our building. And we have doubled our force.

Beginning with a sixteen-page magazine without colored cover, we have added a cover with the two-color process. And we have changed our type size so that a great deal more matter is presented in our text pages each issue than was presented in the beginning.

Our circulation drive is gaining impetus daily.

All which is testimony to success and to growth.

Yet we are not satisfied.

And cheerfully admit that we are never going to be.

During the ensuing year we shall still further enlarge the magazine, add to its program of special features, extend its range of interests, perfect its format, and increase its circulation.

And June of 1919 will find us still not satisfied and projecting a further program for the magazine's development.

Why They Need Military Rank

TO a quite general extent nurses are not saying much about the bill presented in Congress by Congressman Raker, from the woman suffrage state of California, which would grant official rank to American nurses serving in military hospitals. But they are thinking about it, as was shown in the resolution passed on May 10 by the National Organization of Nurses of the United States in convention at Cleveland.

One reason for the reticence of the nurses is that the stress put upon the bill's urgency is one of reward. Easy popular interest has been aroused by the phrase, "Give them the rank they deserve." As a reward for services rendered, nurses are modestly silent. Let the laity see it through is their characteristic response to such a point of view, the unwritten ethical code of the nursing profession being against all personal exploitation.

And that is becoming to the nurses, but it sadly obscures the real issue—the palpitating need for a rank relative to that of army men in order to save lives and take away from the military hospital as many horrors as possible.

Miss Amy Hilliard, superintendent of Bellevue Hospital Training School, has made this very clear in a recent statement.

"There are now in service 11,842 graduate nurses," she says, "who have been given no recognition for their professional work, and are neither enlisted nor commissioned. At the present time they have no control of enlisted men nor of petty officers who work in the wards supposedly under them. These men owe allegiance only to their superior officers. The graduate nurse is in reality an outsider in a military organization, and is helpless to make changes or improvements in ward conditions which her professional knowledge tells her should be made.

"She has no control of patients, as, if the ward master chooses, he, by reason of his rank, takes precedence over her.

"She has no control of ward linen, equipment, utensils, nor of special diet.

"When a group of nurses must work under army or navy surgeons, the question of rank comes up immediately, and under such circumstances the petty officers and enlisted men, who have had no more medical training than an orderly in the city hospital, are given authority which takes precedence over that of the nurse.

"The bill now pending would create an Army Nurses' Corps in the Medical Department, in which the superintendent would have the rank of major, with six assistant superintendents as captains. A director of nursing would be appointed for each separate military force outside the continental limits of the United States, with assistants of the same rank. Chief nurses would be in the proportion of one to fifty nurses, and the reserves would hold the rank of first or second lieutenant. The superintendent or major would be appointed and removed by the Secretary of War, other members of the corps by the Surgeon-General. The bill also contains provisions for promotions and for retirement on pay."

The nurses' mark of rank would be the insignia of the Army, and would necessitate no change in the nurses' uniform, but, as one nurse expressed it, "those two bars on our shoulders would mean prompt control, when to be without control might mean disaster or death in emergencies where life itself is hanging on swift and accurate response to orders."

Both Are Pleased

POLITICAL leaders who last Saturday watched the first enrollment of New York women, for the primaries, are as pleased as can be with the results. A prominent Democrat says:

"In the Democratic districts there was a very heavy vote, and from a purely party standpoint the day was a most encouraging one."

A prominent Republican says:

"In all of the boroughs, and in Manhattan particularly, I was pleased from a party point of view, for in our strong districts the women enrolled in great numbers."



Suffrage in Jewish Palestine

THERE will be no need for "Votes-for-Women" campaigns in the new Jewish state that is to be established in Palestine. According to information sent out from Zionist headquarters, equal suffrage is accepted as a matter of course by the pioneers who are reorganizing Jewish communal life to meet the requirements of national existence.

When word reached Palestine that, following the British Declaration in favor of the establishment in that country of a national Jewish home, a Jewish administrative commission was on its way to take over the actual government of Jerusalem, Jaffa and the Jewish colonies, all of the elements interested called conferences to facilitate the commission's work. Equal suffrage was adopted by the Jewish community of Jaffa and a number of colonies, and the women took part in all the proceedings of the conferences.

Even before the outbreak of the war equal suffrage had gained a strong foothold in Palestine; indeed, it has prevailed from the very beginnings of the present Jewish colonization during the 80s.

It is characteristic also of the Zionist organizations throughout the world. Women vote at their International Congresses and at the national conventions as a matter of course.

The way in which many of the younger Jews have revolted against the traditional idea of the subjection of women is well described by I. L. Perez, a great Jewish writer of the Nineteenth Century. One of his sketches depicting Jewish life in Russian Poland is entitled "Domestic Happiness." Chaim, a poor street porter, is a devout attendant at the synagogue, and has especially enjoyed a series of lectures on Paradise. But one day the Rabbi asserts that when a man sits in Paradise his wife is his footstool. Chaim is indignant. He goes home and says to his wife:

"I will not have you be my footstool! I shall bend down to you, educate you, and make you sit beside me. We will both sit on one chair, as we are doing now. We are so happy like this! Do you hear, Hannah? You and I are going to sit together on one chair: The Almighty must allow it!" A. S. B.

Spanish Women Awakening

SPAIN is a country where the woman suffrage movement has made a very slow advance. But the papers report that at the recent elections in Spain the women, for the first time, took a lively interest. For months beforehand they had been eagerly studying public questions.

The reason is not far to seek. In Spain the war has raised the cost of living to a point that brings acute distress. Many of the people are on the brink of actual starvation. When Napoleon said that women ought not to meddle in politics, a distinguished Frenchwoman answered: "Sire, when women are liable to have their heads cut off, it is natural that they should wish to know the reason why." When women find that they and their children are in danger of death from starvation, they naturally want to know the reason. There is no such stimulus to inquiry as hunger. The terrible conditions that now prevail throughout a large

part of the world are making women think as never before.

The women of Spanish America have generally taken as little interest in politics as the women of Spain; but in South America, too, there is coming a change. One sign of it is a striking poem entitled "Lightning," by José Santos Chocano of Peru, the greatest living Spanish-American poet, which may be translated as follows:

*O, ragged mother, holding out thine hand
Forever at the doors, in sorrow deep,
And seeing always bare and empty chests
And human consciences fast locked in sleep!*

*O, thou that goest gathering in the bag
Of thy sore poverty forevermore
Leavings that in the shipwreck of each day
Follies and vices cast upon the shore!*

*Daughter art thou to him who went to war,
Marched in the ranks and shed his blood unbought,
Sank down in battle, fell to earth and died—
And no one now remembers that he fought.*

*Sister art thou to him who fell one day
Among machinery's teeth, which crush and kill.
The wheels were all indifferent to his fate,
And human hearts were more indifferent still.*

*Widow art thou of one who at the plough
Died, sunstruck, as he labored on the plain:
Today all eat the bread his wheat has made.
Thou dost not eat it—and he sowed the grain!*

*Thou art the daughter and the sister poor,
The widow always left with child unborn.
Thou art the mother who of every rag
Will make a flag, when breaks to-morrow's morn.*

*Still, as a consolation, in thy womb
A son of thy dead husband thou dost bear.
A cloud of rags; its thoughts are of the sky,
But of a sky where tempest fills the air.*

*Thy son will be no gentle cherub fair,
No honey-cup, no Mayflower soft of bloom.
O, ragged mother! Lo, thou art the cloud,
And thou dost bear the lightning in thy womb!*

This poem was written some years before the war; but the great world conflict has widened and intensified the conditions that it describes. Among its by-products has been and will be an immense increase among women of interest in public affairs.

A. S. B.

No Interest in Defeat

"WOMAN suffrage will carry in Oklahoma this year. Few people are taking any interest in the defeat of the measure giving the ladies the right to vote which is to appear on the ballot, while the ladies are actively campaigning for it. It calls to mind the fact that a great many people who have not had the right to vote should, and will have it when the women of Oklahoma are enfranchised. Also it suggests the question that there are many men in Oklahoma who have had the right to vote who have grossly and ignorantly exercised the privilege. We are in favor of giving the women what they want. They'll get it sooner or later anyway, and we hope to see the amendment granting them the full suffrage carry by a big whoop, and it will. No change in the political complexion of the state will come of it, however."—Haskell County News, McCurtain, Oklahoma.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferred upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate,
January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A.
Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of
Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote
not fixed.

Organization News

MANY county conventions were held by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party during the month of May and more are scheduled for June. They are the conventions of Yates, Franklin, Albany, Delaware and Ontario counties.

MRS. BARTON JENKS has been succeeded in the presidency of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association by Miss Mary B. Anthony, of Providence.

AT the annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Charles Sumner Byrd was elected to the first vice-presidency. As such she will be the acting president. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell remains the president of the association.

Honors for Women

MISS JULIA LATHROP, of Washington, head of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, was elected president of the National Conference of Social Workers at the annual convention of the association in Kansas City, May 20.

RUTGERS COLLEGE for the first time in its history has awarded a degree to a woman. Mrs. Mary Mitchell Moore, of Bryn Mawr, received this honor at the commencement exercises May 21, when she was given the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Resolved!

IN every state in the Union organized bodies of men and women are protesting at the Senate's delay in passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Organized labor, organized religion, organized education, organized philanthropy—all are going on record with urgent resolutions. Within the last few days in the state of Wisconsin alone the following resolutions have been passed:

WHEREAS, In such a crisis as the present, when we are engaged in a world wide struggle for democracy, it is fitting, expedient, and proper that we should take every precaution to insure to our own citizens the fullest possible measure of democracy,

WHEREAS, Democracy cannot be said to exist and a sense of justice and fair treatment cannot be expected to continue so long as a large percentage of our adult population is excluded from important political rights on the sole ground of sex,

AND WHEREAS, the resolution submitting to the states the question of suffrage for women has been repeatedly and unnecessarily delayed by Congress, and is at present being held in a committee of the Senate for an unreasonable period of time,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Madison Federation of Labor respectfully petitions that the aforesaid amendment shall be brought out immediately for consideration upon the floor of the Senate; and that it shall be favorably acted upon by the members.

J. H. BROWN, *President.*

HARRY F. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

RESOLVED, That we, the members of "The Sailors and Soldiers Home Club of the Little Theater," protest against the delay in the United States Senate in taking the vote on the woman suffrage amendment, already passed by the House of Representatives.

We urge the Senate to delay no longer but to pass the amendment at an early date, not only in order that the women of these United States may take a position equal to that of the women of other nations less fundamentally democratic than ours, but also to indicate to the world that the Senate of the United States is not lacking in belief in democracy and in the patriotic ideals and practical services of women.

(Signed) EDITH ADAMS STEWART.

WHEREAS, Women of the countries of our allies have been enfranchised as a war measure, and,

WHEREAS, Women of these United States are every day demonstrating their capacity for the highest type of citizenship, and,

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives has passed the amendment to the federal constitution abolishing sex as a requisite for voters, while the President of the United States favors it and leaders in all political parties and all lines of thought and activity endorse it; therefore

RESOLVED, That we, representatives of The Milwaukee Teachers' Association (1400 members), at a meeting held at Assembly Room, First National Bank, on May 22, urge the Senate to pass the woman suffrage amendment without delay.

JOSEPHINE F. MURPHY, *President.*

EDITH I. O'NEILL, *Secretary.*

WHEREAS, The right of citizens to vote should not be denied or abridged on account of sex; Be It

RESOLVED, That we, the Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian Church of Milwaukee, urge upon the Senate of the United States the importance of immediate favorable action by that honorable body upon the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

HARRIET F. RICHARDSON, *President;*

E. B. KELLOGG,

MRS. CARRIE D. KELLOGG.

Double-dyed Patriotism

PATRIOTISM was the keynote at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston. As some quite inaccurate reports of the proceedings got into the press, it is worth while to give a correct account.

On the opening day, I offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm:

"Resolved, that the delegates of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, in their 49th annual convention assembled, renew their pledge of unswerving loyalty to our country in its great contest with a treacherous and ruthless foe. We will give our best efforts to defend it against enemies both foreign and domestic. We will continue and extend our war work; we will support the Constitution of the United States and stand solidly behind the great struggle to make the world safe for democracy, both at home and abroad."

Not knowing that this resolution was to be offered, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard also had brought in a resolution declaring the Association's loyalty. It was much longer and more elaborate than the first one, and went more into detail, but breathed the like spirit of patriotism. An enthusiastic delegate proposed that the convention should pass both resolutions. Other delegates thought such action superfluous, holding that the one already adopted covered the ground. After some discussion, Professor Hart said that he should be satisfied with the passage of one section of his resolution, and the following was then adopted with practical unanimity, and with warm applause:

"Resolved, that we pledge our support of the armies in the field; of the President and Congress in the Government; of the workmen and workwomen engaged in providing the material of war. According to our opportunity, we will join in Red Cross and relief work; we will pay our taxes and buy Liberty bonds; we will make public addresses; use private influence, and give the service of heart and soul to the continuance of the war."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was present, said she was reminded of her first visit to Paris. She and her husband entered a restaurant where they found two big bowls, containing two kinds of soup, standing on opposite sides of the room. The manager said: "Both are good. Whichever you take you will be satisfied." The same might be said of these resolutions. "You have passed both," said Mrs. Catt, "so your patriotism now is beyond cavil."

A. S. B.

Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

The *Woman Citizen* demonstrates its fairness in presenting both sides of an issue. In again trespassing upon its space, I want it distinctly understood that I am not at variance with its principles when I answer the propaganda against the postal zone law, published by Mr. S. Keith Evans, of New York city, on the eighteenth. He states that the loss alleged to have been sustained by the Government is an absurdity, yet at the same time he qualifies his statement that it cannot be established as a fact by stating that "at least it hasn't been"; and then he attempts to brush the whole matter aside by stating that the Ways and Means Committee was guessing in asserting the loss figures.

The guessing has not been done by our Committee, but by the authors and distributors of the extensive propaganda against this law.

On May 15, 1918, Mr. Walter J. Clayton, a merchant of El Paso, Texas, wrote me: "I have a letter from the *Review of Reviews* company warning me that if the postal zone law goes into effect, we people here will have to pay five to seven times as much as the subscribers in Eastern and Northern States, and I therefore urge you to have this law repealed."

I am just in receipt of a letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, dated May 22, 1918, stating: Under the old law the rate on magazines from New York to both Abilene, Texas, and El Paso, Texas, is 1 cent per pound. Under the new zone law, which goes into effect July 1, 1918, the rate on magazines from New York to Abilene, Texas, which is in the seventh zone, will be 1¼ cents per pound on reading matter and 3 cents per pound on advertising matter; and from New York to El Paso, Texas, which is in the eighth zone, the rate will be 1¼ cents per pound on reading matter and 3¼ cents per pound on advertising matter.

The latest issue of the *Review of Reviews*, May, 1918, weighs exactly 13 ounces, and contains the following: 57 pages of advertising matter, 100 pages of reading matter, 10 pages of reviews, and then 50 pages more of advertising matter.

In round numbers, under the old law, it cost 1 cent to send this magazine from New York to El Paso, which is about 2500 miles. Under the new zone law it will cost only 2¼ cents from New York to El Paso, or only 1¼ cents more per issue, which is only 15 cents more per year. And if it contained all reading matter, it would cost only ¼ of a cent more per issue, or only 3 cents more per year. Hence it can continue to run over a hundred pages of advertising matter and still have to pay only 15 cents more per year postage, which if added to the subscription price would make the subscriber merely pay \$3.15 per year instead of \$3. Yet the *Review of Reviews*, through this pernicious propaganda, has caused my intelligent El Paso constituent to believe that he will have to pay from five to seven times as much, to wit: from \$15 to \$21 subscription, when all of the extra postage added to the regular subscription will make it only \$3.15 per year.

I am just in receipt of an urgent letter from Hon. R. F. Bell, of Houston, Texas, treasurer of the Hardwood Jobbers' Association, stating that the *Pictorial Review* is mailing a letter to all subscribers urging them to have their Sena-

tors and Congressmen repeal this pernicious law, and I have today received from the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island a copy of its Resolution, wherein, in one of its whereases, it states that we have increased the postal rates on magazines from 50 to 900 per cent, and urges a repeal. I am just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Jesse H. Neal, secretary-treasurer of the Publishers' Advisory Board, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York city, "roasting me over the coals" because I have seen fit to disabuse the minds of my constituents of all of these false impressions, and in his mental discomfort he has forgotten himself far enough to attempt to scare and bulldoze me by saying: "We have received thousands of letters from Texas citizens who are willing to fight rather than submit to this unjust, undemocratic and inequitable provision of the zone postal law, and I am quite sure that a very large number of your own constituents feel the same way about it. In any event, I would be glad to know whether you desire to modify in any way your statement that the publishers are grafters."

Mr. Neal is not acquainted either with my constituents or their representative. They are intelligent, progressive citizens, and they wouldn't have a representative who "scared."

Now, the *Pictorial Review* for May, 1918, lacks just one ounce of weighing 1 pound; the May, 1918, *Ladies' Home Journal* weighs 17½ ounces; the *Literary Digest* for May 18, 1918, weighs 10 ounces, and the *Woman Citizen* for May 18, 1918, weighs 3 ounces. It is only a matter of calculation to ascertain what a very small additional sum in postage will be charged under the new zone law. But it does make publishers pay more for advertising than for reading matter, which is right and proper. Why didn't Mr. Neal and Mr. Evans explain why it is necessary to concentrate all of the publishing plants in and around New York?

But he can't dismiss the great Ways and Means Committee with a shrug. Its great chairman, Hon. Claude Kitchin, is the Democratic leader of the House, and had our beloved Speaker accepted the U. S. Senatorship lately tendered him, would have become Speaker, and the next ranking member, Hon. Henry T. Rainey, would have become Democratic leader of the House. This is the Committee which frames necessary billion-dollar measures. I am assured both by Chairman Kitchin and Mr. Rainey that the figures heretofore given by me are correct, and are based upon evidence carefully considered by them, and are not guesses, and I repeat the figures, viz: Under the old law our Government has sustained a loss each year of \$90,000,000 on second-class mail, but for which it could have gone to a 1 cent letter postage and still had a surplus. The publisher received \$450,000 for the advertisements alone in the May, 1917, issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, yet it cost our Government \$20,000 more to circulate that one issue than it received from the publisher; that we sustain an actual loss of \$4,000,000 each year for carrying through the mails the publications of the Curtis Publishing Company alone. During the last fiscal year the Government lost \$1,516,388 in carrying *Collier's Weekly*; \$451,044 on the *New York Times*, and actually paid to the railroads \$80,000 more than it received for hauling the *Outlook*. The

zone law recoups only a small part of it. When we change it we must dig deeper, for it comes out of the people in taxes.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Why Does He Not Follow Wilson?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

Senator Martin said in the United States Senate on May 10, "Whenever I am satisfied that the majority of the white women of Virginia desire to vote, I will support the proposed constitutional amendment." He is satisfied that the majority of the women of Virginia do not care to vote, consequently will not at the present time support this amendment. He desires a referendum to the women in order to find out that his conviction that the majority of all women do not want it is true.

We would like to ask why this method should be applied to this reform more than to any other? Was this test ever applied to any question concerning men? Why this discrimination in the case of women?

When Mr. Martin was first made Senator, did the majority of the men of Virginia vote to elect him? Was he not elected by the majority vote of the men of the Legislature? Did he refuse to take his seat, because he did not know the will of the majority of the men of the state concerning his election?

Again, did Senator Martin refuse a few months back to support the constitutional amendment for prohibition in Congress because a majority of the men of Virginia had not voted for prohibition when it was referred to the men of this state? It seems to have been satisfactory to him that only 94,000 voted for it, when there were nearly 400,000 white men of voting age in Virginia who might have had the privilege if they had wanted it. He only desired, on this question, to know that the majority of those who cared enough to go to the polls, favored it. He only desired to know that there were many more advocates than opponents.

Now we would suggest that he apply these same tests to the suffrage movement in Virginia. He could get his statistics in a short while if he would give it his "careful consideration." He would find out that there are many more advocates than opponents. The suffragists far outnumber the antis. And if Senator Martin could have his wish for a referendum to the women, a large majority of those who care enough to express their opinion at the polls, would favor it. There have always been many more petitioners to the Legislature than remonstrants against it.

Are not these tests the fair tests? Are not these tests the ones which have been applied to the reforms which men have wanted? The majority of men, as well as women, are indifferent to the voting privilege. Only about 80,000 out of a possible electorate of 400,000 generally cast their ballots. Would Senator Martin refuse to consider any question favorably until a majority of 400,000 come out for it?

Why this discrimination in the case of women?

Why does not Senator Martin follow his leader, Woodrow Wilson, in favoring the amendment as "a matter of justice to women"?

MARY POLLARD CLARKE.

Richmond, Va.



"SIR WALTER RALEIGH" Bridgeport, Conn. Post



Winsor McGan in Boston Advertiser
INTO THE LIGHT

DON'T LET HER
PLEAD IN VAIN
WITH LIBERTY

"That Government of
the people, by the peo-
ple, for the people, may
not perish from the
earth"

With Our Friends, the Cartoonists



MIGHT AS WELL DO YOUR DUTY
FULLY, MR. S.



Syracuse Post Standard
FATHER GIVES HIS BLESSING



Congress should vote the Federal Amendment

"As an act of right and justice to the women of the country and the world."

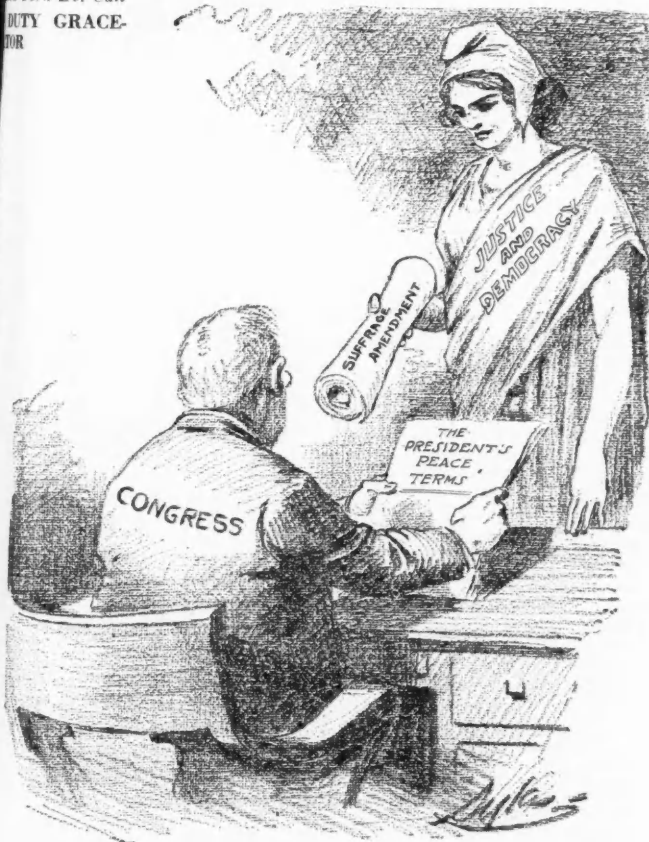
—Woodrow Wilson



"HOME, CHARLES"

New York World

New York Ev. Call
DO YOU DUTY GRACE-
MR. SENATOR



"BOTH ARE MINE"

Philadelphia Ev. Ledger

THIRTY-TWO NEW YORK WOMEN WERE ELECTED AS TAMMANY HALL LEADERS ON MAY 7

Leader Charles E. Murphy is said to have beamed with smiles. He complimented the women on the place they are taking in politics. "I was very much impressed," said he. "These women are real leaders. They seemed earnest and very much interested"



"SO THIS IS TAMMANY HALL!"
"I WAS MUCH IMPRESSED"—MURPHY

Ec. Post, N. Y.



MRS. ALMA E. CROOK

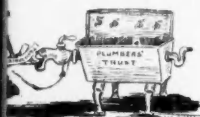
Master Plumber and Paymaster

ONCE upon a time automobile men said women could never learn to drive cars because they were not natural mechanics—their right elbows were made differently from a man's, or something equally pertinent. Today, at the front, women are driving big motor trucks as well as ambulances, and at home to-day the woman with a tool kit is as familiar as the woman with a knitting bag.

So when I heard of a woman who was a master plumber I was not surprised, but interested. Perhaps I had a vision of cheap labor in the plumbing business and a possible reduction in the high cost of the bath-tub. Anyway, I wanted to meet the woman who had had the temerity to invade the sacred precincts of the plumbing trust. She was, I found, employed on some Government work in Washington, and I asked for an interview.

In spite of explicit directions it took some time to locate her, but with the help of an officer, several workmen, and one or two civilians, I finally found her in one of the wooden shacks which fringe the Government's new buildings. The locality was a beehive of industry. Buildings in various stages of completion swarmed with workmen, with officers; the roads were crowded with trucks; engines pounded; whistles screamed, and in the midst of the hurlyburly a cool little woman sat perched at her desk in the paymaster's office.

I had expected to interview a master plumber, as I had said, but I soon learned that anything approaching a static condition was not in the cool little woman's line. She was no longer a master plumber, but paymaster for the plumbing, heating and electrical workers on the job at Sixth and B streets for the G. F. Cornell Company. And in spite of her littleness and an almost girlish quality of youth, her poise made her position of authority seem a natural one. I eagerly acquiesced in her suggestion that we make a round of the shops.



Cats Out of Her Hand

I discovered that all the men knew her and liked her. It was not surprising, for with a quick wit and a bubbling good humor she combines an instinctive sympathy and an admirable tact.

"Only an unusual woman could hold such an unusual position," I suggested.

"There is nothing unusual in my being a mechanic," she laughed. "I was born one. When I go into a shop I don't know *why* things should be done so, I just know that they should. It is instinctive. My father kept a bicycle shop with a side line of hardware. After school I used to go to the shop to help him. It was natural for me to take things apart and put them together again. I tinkered for the love of it. Then I married. My husband was a successful business man and I gave up the shop for the home. When my baby was only a few months old my husband died suddenly, and I found myself left with a young baby on my hands and no means of support, for while my husband had made a comfortable income we were too young to have thought of a rainy day. I had his last week's salary in my purse and that \$75.00 was all that stood between me and my baby and want. Of course, I had my father to take care of me, if I had wanted to be taken care of, but I wanted to take care of myself."

Unconsciously the little woman squared her shoulders.

"MY father paid the funeral expenses and I went to work. I got a position in a little town in Illinois. I didn't like that little town and it didn't like me. It criticised my clothes. I had rather nice things, but they were in colors, and the town thought I should go in mourning. I couldn't. I didn't have any money to buy black clothes, I had to wear what I had. But I stayed on, first with a hardware store, and then as a nurse. It was a boom town and there were a lot of young married couples and all the girl brides were having babies. I have helped to bring many a baby into the world while the house was being built. The mother and the baby would be snugly covered, but the doctor and the nurse would have the rain running down their necks in little rivulets through leaky canvas. From Illinois I went to Texas. My first position was with a firm of mechanical engineers. There was a master plumber with the company, an Irish genius, finest master plumber in Texas, but he had his weakness. I was his assistant and gradually took over more and more of the work. Finally the company divided its business into two territories and I had charge of the northern field."

"Where did you get your training as a master plumber?"

"Picked most of it up. In the shops one can learn a lot by watching. Get men interested in their work and they will tell you all they know, and if you have a bent for mechanics, it is easy to absorb what they give out. Now take these flanges—see how they are made"—

God made the woman. Man made the rules. It's a division of labor that invites trouble.

Men can't make rules that come up to God's purposes.

In the past woman's potential capacity has been restricted by man-made law, custom, convention. To-day under the stress of war-made necessity woman's capacity is being urged to the utmost expression, and where it is all to end nobody knows. But certain it is that sex will never again be allowed to interpose as an artificial barrier between the woman and the calling.

I tried to, but as my acquaintance with machinery is limited to my typewriter, flanges and hydraulic presses, and acetylene gas for welding were quite too much for me. Every now and then my guide would stop before some workman

with a word of praise, or some tactful suggestion, and invariably he listened attentively and invariably did what she said. The contrast was striking, the pale, collected, little woman, quietly effective, and the big burly mechanics, begrimed and skillful, working in complete harmony. I mentioned one workman whom I had noticed particularly paying close attention to her remarks. She laughed.

"That man said that he wouldn't work for a woman if I came into the shop. When I left to go to another shop he said he would leave if I didn't stay, and he did. When I came back, he came back. It is all in establishing a spirit of co-operation. The men and I work together because we are all interested in the work.

"WHEN I went with my present employer I went in at \$15.00 a week. I had just returned to Washington and I had to establish myself. I found that having been a master plumber was really against me. The men didn't believe that I was a real master plumber, and were inclined to be wary of my experience. However, I knew I could make myself useful in an office at \$15.00, even if it were only desk work. I accepted a job with a construction company, determined to show that I could make good. Making good is largely a matter of stick-to-it-iveness. I have never let any job discourage me, no matter how big the handicaps. I have reasoned if the other fellow could do it, I could do it. Many a time I have bluffed my way through until I could get the needed experience. If one is willing to work and is pliable, anybody of average brains can take care of himself or herself. I have always been glad of my business training. If more women understood business there wouldn't be so many of them for men to take care of."

"You are everything you ought not to be," I objected, "according to the rules."

"Yes, but you see I didn't make the rules. They are man's rules. My father thinks I am very masculine because I have succeeded at a man's trade. Still I am enough of a woman to enjoy the home I have made for myself and my child. There are days when I never want to see a shop, but if I didn't go into the shop I couldn't keep up the home, so there I am."

And there she was, Mrs. Alma E. Crook, master plumber and paymaster.

Talking, she drove a car with such consummate skill that even my nervousness was lulled into a peaceful sense of security.

"Before you go I want you to see my home," said the paymaster next. She pointed out a cosy little cottage where she lived with her boy. And I couldn't see a bit of difference between her pride in her home and any housekeeper's pride.

F. Y.

The Woman and the Calling

"FROM almost its first issue *Unity* took pains to record such news as showed the advance of women

toward freedom and enfranchisement. Every entrance of woman into the then untried fields of the ministry, the professions, or the college was hailed with delight. In the second issue we are told that 'Rev.' Olympia Brown is preaching for the Liberals at Racine and gives good satisfaction.'

"The first woman architect, the few women preachers, then appearing in the Universalist and Unitarian denominations, many of whom *Unity's* Editor helped to ordain, the admission of twenty-five women students to Harvard College on the same terms as men, 'wanting absolutely nothing but the promise of a diploma and the appearance of their names in the catalogue' (!) as reported by Thomas Wentworth Higginson in the *American Socialist*; their admission to the Boston Medical Society, a thing unheard of ten years before; the presence of fifty-three women students at Ann Arbor and the testimony of President Angell that they were 'not inferior to men in the study of history'—all these steps are heralded with warmest approval and fellowship, though *Unity* pauses to repeat one note of warning which will doubtless provoke a smile from the women of today. After noting woman's admission to all honor examinations at Cambridge, by a vote of 398 to 32, the following advice from the 'leading doctor of Cambridgeshire' is quoted:

"Let not women in general suppose that they, while working at the same studies as men, should work at them to the same extent. . . . About three hours of a woman's study to four hours for a man is found on the average to be a safe proportion."

"Widows and maiden ladies are designed by Providence for the purpose of giving a tone to society."—(Sermon at St. Clement's (Philadelphia) quoted by *Unity*.)

FROM *Unity* of November, 1881, come these sentiments on working women by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith:

"The mother naturally looks forward to the time her boys will add to the income of the family by their own work. No such plan is considered for the daughters, whom the mother is conscientiously training for house-keepers. . . . Why should a woman be grieved because her daughter as well as her son works for money. Many a girl who swept, scrubbed, ironed, etc., is taught to feel she loses caste when she does easier work for fewer hours away from home and takes money for it.

"There's the rub! Women may toil sixteen hours a day in the seclusion of home, waste strength in charity work, or have nervous prostration from overwork in society. . . . No one says of them: Poor thing! This impertinent pity is reserved for those who toil for pay.

"Let us recognize the duty as well as the right of women to work. It is high time women held a higher ambition than to economize the earnings of father, husband, or son."

In a recent issue, "Unity," celebrating its fortieth birthday, traces the progress of women as recorded in its early issues.

This story of a Wisconsin legislature of long ago is reminiscent of the joke played on women by a Georgia

legislature no later than 1916:

"Mrs. Marion V. Dudley had been permitted to address the Wisconsin legislature on woman suffrage, for a period of an hour and a half, and her remarks had been pamphleted by the legislature and a resolution passed, but the *Janesville Gazette* assures its readers the following winter that that action was taken 'only in a spirit of playfulness'—a method of spending its time which seems hardly worthy of a legislative body."

The Woman Sea Captain

THE *Woman Citizen* is in receipt of a letter from the first woman in Italy to gain a diploma as captain of a merchant-marine vessel. She is Signorina Elisa F. Belluomini, of Via Reggio, and says she is glad to know of the *Woman Citizen* "since it is a periodical protecting the interests of women." And she "makes the observation," that while it is true that she has gained a diploma as captain, she is at present not able to undertake voyages since her "government does not permit women such adventurous careers." She hopes soon, however, to make long sea courses.

She is not the first woman sea-captain, although hers may be the first official appointment. Martha's Vineyard and New Bedford are full of traditions of wives of sea-captains, who brought their husbands' ships safely to port in years gone by. It is moreover reported that the woman navigator is a familiar incident in Hawaiian coastwise trade.

According to report, Miss Belluomini passed the regular examinations as a captain in the merchant-marine service and qualified for the post because she just naturally wanted to be a sailor. She grew up among sea-faring folk and acquired the same yearning for the sea which has made many a lad run away from home. Obdurate relatives tried to turn her mind into the accustomed feminine channels, but they made no more headway than if she had been a boy.

Finally a sympathetic, old captain recommended her to the maritime authorities of Livourne. It has needed a special decree and a tussle with the mariners' union to enable Miss Belluomini to get past the initial difficulties of her profession. In spite of the fact that her progress in the Nautical Institute of Via Reggio had been phenomenal, and won her the respect and assistance of every one of her professors and fellow students, she still had to face the stubborn resistance of the organized mariners. Her perseverance has finally won her a master's license in the ocean-going trade and she enters the profession when submarines and mines will add to the perils of the deep. She says: "I enter sea service at a troubled period when each day one risks his life at sea; but I will attempt to do my best, and shall not be afraid to die."

MME.
LEONA
BOTCH-
KA-
RE-
VA



She is the woman who organized Russian women into a soldier band, known as the Battalion of Death, in the hope that their example would inspire the men to fight on. She is now in America en route to offer her services to France.

Marching Song

By Jessie Pryse Arthur

Down from the tundras and steppes of "New Russia,"

Borne along by the north wind's cold breath;
Southward we march 'gainst the war lords of Prussia,

Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!

Vengeance we seek for the nations polluted,
Ravished, defiled, by the Hun's fiery breath;
Never say "Peace" till his rule is uprooted,
Onward then! Forward then! Legion of Death!

Shorn from our heads the long locks' vain glory,

Shorn from our hearts are the tendrils of faith;

Trust in their honor?—a meaningless story!
Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!

Safety from capture we hold in a vial,
What fear have we of the grave's icy breath;
We are no strangers to travail and trial,
Onward then! Forward then! Legion of Death!

Long has our blood been shed in life-making,
We have been wounded in giving men breath;
Now shall we shed it in the life taking,

Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!

See ye! Oh, see ye! the drowned women drifting,

Clutching their wee babies, pallid in death;
Look ye! The smoke cloud on burned homesteads lifting,

Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!

Death to the falsehoods of man-made traditions,
"Woman's the weakling"! Is that what he saith?

Death once for all to that craven suspicion,
Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!

Then, side by side, we will fight with our brothers,

Yielding our life blood, our youth and our breath;

Naught can withstand the just wrath of the Mothers,

Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!



AMERICANIZING WOMEN VOTERS

"MA wife she knows how to cook the spagette an' maka the flowers of cloth—all right. I maka vota for all my family. I take care gooda President at Washington. My wife she no trouble with country. She maka flower of cloth. All man maka the laugh on her when she maka vota." These familiar anti-suffrage sentiments are among the varied comments the Americanization Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association meets in its efforts to prepare the women voters among the foreign population for their new duties. This may be the Italian man's response, sometimes, not often—but it is not the response of his wife.

Little bright-eyed wife has notions in her wise head other than the "spagette" and "the flower of cloth." Maybe it is the disproportion between the cost of spagette and the wages one earns for maka the flower that is responsible for some of her ideas. Anyway she follows the committee to the door and whispers: "Lady, I go thata school. You tella me the night. My husband he go out at night, I wait and I go thata school. He be prouda when I reada the English. He American citizen. I be little American citizen."

That is the prideful spirit they are of. These women may not know who is governor of the state, nor what a state is, nor yet a governor, but they know that a new dignity has fallen upon them. They have been so long accustomed to being overlooked that it means new life to them to be wanted, needed, sought out. "I don't speak no more with you," says Mrs. Willowsky to her neighbor. "I am ashamed for talk with peoples like you. Your man he been in this country ten years an' he ain't got his first papers out already. My husband is a citizen, and you listen what I tell you that you don't know maybe—I am a citizen too."

DOWN in one of the Assembly Districts in New York city soon after the winning of the vote last November the Suffrage Americanization Committee and the Henry Street Settlement in co-operation gave a First Voters' Party for several Election Districts in the direct neighborhood of the settlement. The list of registered voters at the last election was used as a basis of invitation. "We assumed," said Miss Esther Lape, secretary of the Americanization Committee, "that the men were married—a fairly safe assumption, as it proved—and sent cards to their wives asking them to come to a first voters' party. Several hundred came, most of them non-English speaking women who had not been in the habit of coming to the settlement, to the Mothers' Club or to group gatherings of any kind. For the first time in their lives they came together as American citizens, and they were very conscious of their added value to themselves, to their neighbors, and to their husbands in their newly defined citizenship. One of them who had counted for days upon coming to the party told of beginning her preparations early in the evening. The chief part of this preparation consisted in putting on a long unused article of dress, and to judge from her own description the process was something between a ceremony and an operation.

"When she was about ready to leave her

"When She Maka Vota"

husband arrived. He was nothing less than astounded by the unwonted prospect of his wife's going out for the evening. She told him why and where she was going—to the First Voters' Party at Henry Street. 'But how can you go?' asked this amiable American. 'You are not a citizen.' 'You are a citizen?' she asked. 'Of course,' he answered. 'I have my papers, you know.' 'Then,' said the wife, 'I am a citizen, too. I go to the party.' And she went."

WHILE groups of anti-suffragists have been deploring the fact that the enfranchisement of women will mean "an increase in the ignorant vote," suffragists, nearer to the heart of the democratic ideal, see an altogether different and a more reassuring thing. They see an opportunity to awaken every citizen, man and woman, to the realization of America.

The Americanization Committee was formed as a part of the educational movement within the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to prepare women to use their votes intelligently. But very early indeed in the work it became evident that for foreign-born women, many thousands of whom are non-English speaking, and many thousands illiterate, political education must be preceded by fundamentals. These fundamentals of Americanization mean an understanding of American institutions, and a knowledge of the English language. For although foreign-born men and women may be shown many things through their own language, the fact remains that they must function as citizens in English because English is the language of our civic and business life.

The average foreign-born woman in New York city is not at all interested in the machinery of voting. She cares little about wards and election districts and political divisions. But she knows what any one means who tells her that the Board of Aldermen are discussing free lunches and playgrounds, and that they determine the lighting and cleaning of the streets. She easily follows the well-marked educational road from the particular to the general, from the concrete to the abstract.

To get at their public and to follow out their general plan of work, the Americanization Committee is organized in the industrial towns of the state and in each assembly district of the city. On their advisory councils for the various assembly districts the committee has secured representatives of all the agencies doing Americanization work in the districts.

THE general plan of work is everywhere the same and includes the formation of classes in the English language and civics in public schools, settlements and neighborhood houses; a corps of house-to-house workers; classes in factories wherever practicable, and the establishment of information centers.

Forty-five information centers have been established in the Borough of Manhattan where immigrant women, and immigrant men, too, for that matter, may receive information in citizenship, naturalization, voting, and the most important matters before governing boards, leg-

islature and Congress. Here also they may receive information about war matters, such as drafts, food

restrictions and rationing. Most immigrant women cannot go far for information, because of the expense of carfare, if for no other reason, and those who have sons and brothers in the army, especially those who read newspapers scarcely at all, will be more and more dependent on these centers.

THE Americanization Committee, with the co-operation of the State Department of Education, has succeeded in putting through the New York State Legislature a bill providing for the training of teachers, both public school teachers and others, for the teaching of adult illiterates. The bill carries an appropriation to make it possible to establish training institutes for teachers both in the state normal schools and in the various cities of the state. Miss Mary Dreier, chairman of the State Suffrage Party's Americanization Committee, has recently explained why the bill's passage is important just now.

"We feel that there are two immediate reasons for urging this bill," she said. "At Yaphank alone there are 1,500 men who do not speak or understand English. As Secretary Lane pointed out the other day, these men cannot read the manual of arms, cannot even understand orders! At the various camps some effort is being made to teach these men English. But, in later drafts, they should be taught before they leave for the camp. With good teachers, it is possible to give men 'a working knowledge' of English in a short time.

"There are over 600,000 non-English speaking adults in New York state now, many of whom are illiterate in any language. Because of the war, it is now more essential than ever that the citizens of this and every other state should be equipped with the English language and an understanding of American ideals. Otherwise they cannot keep in touch with or understand our present national aims.

THERE is a second great reason for the immediate passage and operation of this bill. There are now at least three hundred thousand women in New York state unable to speak English, and 225,000 of these are illiterate in any language. Many of these women may vote next fall. We cannot teach them to vote independently and intelligently in a few months. But 'a working knowledge' of English will be a great step toward independent citizenship for them. It is the language of our civic and business life, and I do not believe we can have competent American citizens without it.

"Good teachers are the crux of the whole situation. And everywhere educational authorities admit that teaching adult immigrants is very different from teaching children and that the failure in experiments in adult immigrant education is most often due to the lack of trained teachers. You can get foreign-born men and women to public night schools, but you cannot keep them there unless you have teachers that understand their needs and their mature interests, and are trained in methods of teaching them. As a war measure, and as a fundamental civic need, we have urged the passage of this bill."

Your Vote and Your State

By Mary Sumner Boyd

THE American citizen recognizes two sovereignties, state and nation. Yet these two sovereignties do not divide his allegiance, for the spheres of state and federal government at no point overlap. The federal government will be described in a later article; its functions are very definite and touch the life of the citizen scarcely at all. The state government touches the life of the citizen, as Beard* expresses it, "from the cradle to the grave."

The state, as we saw in earlier chapters, delegates some of its executive and administrative powers to local governmental units including administration of justice in lower courts, health, roads, education and the business of financing the local government. How much of this work is done and paid for by the local governments can be judged by the fact that at the last census the governments of the forty-eight states cost about one hundred and twenty-five million, while the local governments cost almost one and one-half billion. Thus the detailed work and the bulk of the cost of government within the boundaries of the state is not borne by the state itself, but by its subordinate units.

Of legislation the reverse is true. All legislative power remains with the state itself, the ordinances permitted to local governments being in most states only those necessary to carry out the executive and administrative work laid upon them by state laws.

THE powers and the framework of state governments are laid down in written constitutions. From the point of view of democracy the most important clauses in these constitutions are the suffrage clause which makes the people, or part of the people, the source of government, and the Bill of Rights which stands at the beginning of all constitutions, forbidding encroachments on civil rights, and ensuring to the people security of life, liberty and property.

State legislation aims to make good this Bill of Rights and to regulate all life and business. Woodrow Wilson in "The State," groups legislation common to nations under laws required for the protection of life and property, and laws which aim to promote the common welfare. Leaving out the few of his classifications which lie within the scope of the federal government the rest serve as a summary of our state laws. Under the first group we have laws designed to keep order and protect persons and property, regulate legal relations in the family, regulate the holding, transmission and interchange of property, contracts, crime, civil justice, duties, privileges and relations of citizens. Under the second we have laws which regulate or provide for trade and industry, labor, roads and internal improvements, light and water, sanitation and health, education, charities, conservation and sumptuary laws (such as prohibition, etc.).

Not specifically provided for in this list are the laws which regulate all the details of local governments, and, in so far as these are covered by legislation, of state administrative boards or commissions. For the passing, carrying out and preserving of these laws, and for doing the business of the state, the state constitution provides a three-part government, legislative,

executive and judicial, framed like most of the local governments already described on the model adopted by the federal government in 1787.

All laws not covered—or not forbidden in the Bill of Rights for the protection of the people—by the state constitution and its amendments are passed by the state legislature. They must be ratified or vetoed by the governor, the chief executive officer of the state, and if the governor ratifies, they may be declared unconstitutional and wiped off the statute books by the state supreme court.

Thus the three parts of the government are relied upon to "check and balance" each other and prevent the passing of hasty legislation. Furthermore, the legislature is divided into two parts through both of which a bill must pass before it goes to the governor, and this it is claimed is a further check on ill-considered legislation.

THE government thus roughly outlined, is a pure representative government, in which the voter has no part except to choose at the polls who shall make the laws and who shall carry them into effect. As we saw in a few cities, so in a few states the initiative, referendum and recall gives the voter more power than this over legislation and legislators, but the almost pure representative form of government is still characteristic of most of our states.

State legislatures are, as we have seen, made up of two houses, the upper house or senate, and the lower, the assembly house of delegates or house of representatives. Members of both are apportioned to population and elected by the voters of fixed districts, a senatorial district being very much larger than an assembly district so that the upper house is smaller than the lower. In Louisiana, for instance, the senate has only about a quarter as many members as the assembly. Minnesota has the largest senate

(62 members), and Delaware the smallest (17). The states do not have a common population basis for representation in their legislatures. Nevada, with the smallest population in the Union, has 22 senators, and New York, with the largest, has 51.

The relative proportions of the two houses vary. Delaware has 35 assemblymen, or about double the number of senators; Massachusetts, a ratio of 6 to 1. Delaware has the smallest house, and New Hampshire has the largest (450 members). New York, with 25 times the population of New Hampshire has only 150 assemblymen. There are, all told, 7,347 members of state legislatures in the 48 states, of whom more than three-fourths sit in the lower house. Pay for members ranges from \$200 a term (2 years) in New Hampshire, to \$3,500 a session (1 year) in Illinois.

In all states but Mississippi and Alabama, which set four years, and Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York, one year, the term of representatives (or assemblymen) is two years. Massachusetts has a one-year term for senators, and the other states are about evenly divided in setting two or four years for the upper house. The length of legislative sessions is unlimited in 16 states; in the rest it ranges from 40 to 90 days, and these sessions are held in all but 8 states biennially. In Alabama and Mississippi regular sessions are quadrennial, and in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Rhode Island and Georgia they are annual.

It is estimated that through these legislative mills each session there pass, taking the 48 sessions together, over 50,000 bills, of which a third become law. To expedite the disposal of this vast number of bills, which average considerably over 1,000 a session, to a state, both houses are divided into committees to consider bills of certain types. The commonest committees are ways and means, judiciary, cities, railroads, education, tax, health, banks, insurance and rules.

A SPEAKER, elected by the house and always representing the political party of the majority, presides over the deliberations of the assembly. The corresponding officer in the senate, called its president, is in 34 states the lieutenant-governor; in the others, he is elected as in the assembly. Both houses have a few functionaries, clerks, sergeant-at-arms, etc.

According to the usual procedure, a bill is introduced, read and referred to the proper committee which either reports favorably or kills it. If reported favorably it is read a second and a third time, amended and voted on. If the vote is favorable it is then sent to the other house where it goes through the same course.

All bills, except bills for revenue, which must originate in the lower house, can originate in either house, and the same bill can be introduced in both houses, independently; a bill amended in the second house must be returned to the first for approval. Having passed the legislature a bill then goes to the governor for ratification, and if he vetoes it it must pass again, in five states by a three-fifths vote, in 9 by a full majority, and in the rest by a two-

(Continued on page 18)



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A Measure of Justice

THE Oklahoma State Republican Conven-
tion passed a resolution which read as
follows:

"Resolved, that the Republican Party in the
state of Oklahoma, in convention assembled,
reaffirming its faith in government of the peo-
ple, by the people, and for the people, favors
the extension of suffrage to women as a meas-
ure of justice to one-half the adult people of
this country."

Within the Organization

Special Nashville Correspondence to the Woman Citizen

SUFFRAGE in Tennessee has taken on new
life and force since the two wings of the
party amalgamated and elected Mrs. Leslie
Warner, of Nashville, President of the Ten-
nessee Woman Suffrage Association.

Since assuming the obligations of her office,
Mrs. Warner has been a busy woman, for the
work of reorganization has been enormous. It
has, however, been speeded up by Mrs. War-
ner's announcement that it was her greatest
hope to make the Tennessee Suffrage Associa-
tion a great war machine. Her own determina-
tion has aroused renewed interest and much
patriotic enthusiasm.

A meeting of the State Board of the Ten-
nessee Woman Suffrage Association was re-
cently held at the Y. W. C. A. Building in
Nashville, at which definite work was outlined
and loyal support pledged to Mrs. Warner in all
her undertakings. Especial interest was mani-
fested in the project of raising Tennessee's
quota of funds for the Women's Oversea Hos-
pitals.

When the Tennessee Division of the Wom-
an's Committee, Council of National Defense,
was organized nearly a year ago the most active
and forceful work of the organization was
done by Tennessee suffragists, and Mrs. War-
ner was elected vice-president-at-large for the
state. In all the activities of the Woman's
Committee suffragists have taken and continue
to take an important part. At the recent War
Conference of the Woman's Committee, Ten-
nessee Division, the first war conference held
in a southern state, Mrs. Warner had the dis-
tinction of introducing Dr. Anna Howard Shaw,
chairman of the Woman's Committee, the chief
speaker.

The Chairman of the Nashville Division of
the Woman's Committee, Mrs. James Frazier,
is an ardent suffragist who has done construc-
tive work both in behalf of suffrage, war work,
and in the Society of the Fatherless Children
of France. Mrs. Frazier makes evident at all
times that the welfare of children is her chief
hobby, for while still quite a young woman,
noted for her beauty and social graces, she is
the mother of six sturdy young sons and a
dainty little daughter.

TENNESSEE suffragists have also been ex-
ceedingly active in Red Cross Work. Mrs.
Warner having brought to that work the same
ability that has distinguished her throughout
her career, serves splendidly as a member of
the Red Cross Advisory Board of Tennessee.
Miss Matilda Porter of Nashville, Chairman
of Red Cross and War Work for the Nashville
Woman Suffrage Association, is also Chair-
man of Organization on the State Suffrage
Board. Wednesday is known as suffrage day
at the Red Cross Headquarters and on that day,
and others, Miss Porter serves as an instructor
in making surgical dressings.

A distinguished member of the State Board
of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association
is Mrs. Ittie K. Reno. Mrs. Reno is a well
known writer and serves as Chairman of the
Speakers' Bureau. She was one of the first
women in Nashville to organize a Red Cross
Unit under the name of the Noelton Red Cross
Auxiliary. Mrs. Reno served most acceptably

as Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau for the
Woman's Committee in Middle Tennessee. So
far as known the women speakers in the regis-
tration and food conservation drives who were
sent out by Mrs. Reno were the only ones in
the state to adhere strictly to the four-minute
speeches designated by the War Council.

The Thrift Stamp Drive in Nashville was
concluded by a Street Carnival and Mrs. Charles
W. Baker, corresponding secretary of Mrs.
Warner's Board and first vice-chairman of the
Nashville Woman Suffrage Association, to-
gether with Miss Katharine Allan, third vice-
chairman of the Nashville League served as
hostesses at the Suffrage Booth. They were
ably assisted by Mrs. Terry Kimbro, Miss Daisy
Gunn, Mrs. Claud D. Sullivan and Mrs. Eliza-
beth Fry Page. The suffrage parade of the
Capitol Boulevard during the carnival was par-
ticipated in entirely by children dressed in the
costumes of all nations, bearing banners with
the slogan "Ballots for Both." The parade
was led by a tiny soldier boy in khaki, a tiny
midshipman and a tiny soldier in French uni-
form.

IN the Third Liberty Loan Drive which has
just been concluded, the Nashville Woman
Suffrage Association under the leadership of
Mrs. Claud D. Sullivan, assisted by Mrs. W. A.
Overall and others, sold second to the largest
amount of bonds of any woman's organization
in the city. Mrs. Leslie Warner's personal
contribution to this fund was one of the largest
in the state.

Mrs. Warner is serving, too, as vice-president
of the Fatherless Children of France Society
of Nashville, of which Mrs. Dempsey Weaver
is president. Under the splendid leadership of
these two women, assisted by Miss Frances Pil-
cher, another strong suffragist, Nashville and
its vicinity have adopted 1,500 French orphans.

Miss Cornelia Barksdale, recording sec-
retary of the State Board, was ambitious to be
the first Nashville suffragist to send funds to
the Oversea Hospitals. In fulfillment of this
wish she and her Tenth Ward Suffrage League
gave a delightful card party at the Nashville
Commercial Club, at which the sum of fifty dol-
lars for the hospitals was realized.

Mrs. Warner appeared on the program of
the Tennessee State Federation of Women's
Clubs which has just closed a patriotic con-
vention at Jackson, Tennessee, presided over by
Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, the state president
of federated clubs. At the convention, Mrs.
Warner spoke forcefully on War Work for
Women and urged especial interest in the Over-
sea Hospitals.

Immediately upon her return, Mrs. Warner
attended a meeting of the suffragists of the
twenty-fifth ward of Nashville, of which Mrs.
Ira P. Jones is chairman. There Mrs. Warner
delivered Mrs. Catt's recent message on the
Federal Amendment and the twenty-fifth ward
of Nashville was the first in the state to take
official action protesting delay in the ratifica-
tion of the Federal Amendment by the United
States Senate.

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Texas Jubilee

THE Texas Equal Suffrage Association held its annual gathering the last three days in May at Austin and planned a program of intensive work for these coming months. This being the first statewide gathering since Texas was added to the white states on the suffrage map, the convention was a Victory Jubilee. A part of the program included institutes for the study of citizenship, addresses being made by men and women especially qualified to take the lead in these matters. Governor Hobby, who is credited with having initiated and been instrumental in the passage of some of the most progressive legislation ever written on to the statutes of any state, was listed as one of the principal speakers at the convention. The primary suffrage bill, under which Texas women enjoy practically full suffrage, had the full endorsement of the governor.

She Hoed; He Voted

ONE South Carolina suffragist knows that it will be easier to represent herself at the polls than to have her husband represent her. She called him up at his place of business the day of the general election and urged him to go to vote. He considered that he had voted in both primaries and he didn't think it made any difference about voting in the general election and besides his beans needed hoeing and he was coming home early to hoe them, and the only way she could persuade him to go was by offering to hoe the beans for him. She is sure that voting isn't nearly so hard as hoeing beans.

Women's Number

THE NATION

JUNE 1, 1918

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Head of the Virginia Bureau of Vocations for Women

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Your Vote and Your State

(Continued from page 15)

thirds vote. Money bills generally require a larger percentage to pass over the veto.

This veto power of the governor is most important. Other legislative powers of the governor are his messages to the legislature recommending certain legislation; his power to call special sessions in order to get through certain legislation which he approves, and his smaller but still important power to make some of the rules and regulations for the administrative and business boards and commissions which have since the Civil War, become important parts of the machinery for carrying on the executive work of state government.

With the exception of Massachusetts and New Jersey the governor's term is from 2 to 4 years, about half and half in the various states, the states with newer constitutions tending to longer terms. New Jersey has three years, and Massachusetts one year with a strong tendency to re-elect twice. The governor's salary runs from \$2,500 in Vermont, to \$12,000 in Illinois.

Besides the part he takes in legislation the governor is charged to execute the law and is given the power to appoint and remove a number of executive officials.

NOT all executive officials are appointed by the governor or controlled by him. The following officials are, in addition to legislators and the governor himself, elected by the voters and responsible to them alone for the way in which they perform their executive functions: lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller or auditor, treasurer, attorney general, and in most states, superintendent of public instruction.

There are, however, besides these, a list of about 25 administrative boards or commissions, some existing in one state, others in another, the heads of which are in most states appointed by the governor. Commonest among these boards are those concerned with labor, agriculture, health, banks, insurance, corrections, charities, roads, public service, tax and conservation.

The governor's executive power, beginning with the power to carry out the law between man and man, and as head of the militia to preserve peace and order in the state, is great or small, in proportion to how many of the state executive and administrative officials are appointed by and responsible to him, and how many elected by the people.

Besides his legislative and executive functions, the governor has one judicial function; he can pardon state prisoners.

Ambitious Women's Club

ILLINOIS'S new Women's Athletic Club purposes erecting a twelve-story arcade building with women's lobbies and a mezzanine with offices, spacious lobbies and reception rooms, dining rooms, banquet halls, coffee shop, tea room, cafeteria, parlors, writing rooms, libraries, convention hall for meetings, club rooms for other organizations, studios, educational departments for literature, science and art, gymnasium equipped under the rules and regulations of the American Athletic Association available for dances, stage facilities for dramas and concerts, regulation size swimming pool, Turkish baths, lounging rooms, locker rooms, individual rest rooms, 200 rooms with tub and shower baths, junior department and nursery, model kitchen, refrigeration plant, laundry, and roof garden with Tea-Cup Inn.

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Corset Covers—\$1.25, 1.50, 2.25, 3.75 up.

Envelope Chemises—\$1.75, 2.25, 2.75, 3.75 up.

We also have a variety of dainty Embroidery and Lace-trimmed Bridal sets of Hand-made Linen and real Val-trimming. Suitable for the June Bride.

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THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY



WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

The Farmer

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

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VOL. III JUNE 8, 1918 No. 2

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Where Is Your State?

It was only natural that every suffragist who has been in the least way instrumental in making the *Woman Citizen* circulation drive a success should feel a pardonable pride in the editorial announcement in the magazine last week to the effect that subscription receipts had sextupled in number since the *Woman Citizen* came into existence a year ago upon the merger of three suffrage publications. We were proud—all of us—because it meant that OUR magazine is in a state of healthy growth, which should make it an increasingly important factor in the work of enfranchising all of the women of America.

There is special significance in a subscription list such as ours. Every name on it stands for a person who has an affirmative belief in woman's progress and who is pledging his or her heart to the cause of even greater achievements in the future. Every name on it means that an ardent believer in political freedom for women is keeping herself abreast of these rapidly moving times by taking advantage of the viewpoint offered by her own magazine.

This is one reason why subscription getting for the *Woman Citizen* carries with it a special pleasure for the women out in the field. Getting subscriptions is one way in which every suffragist can contribute to the success of the magazine in which she is an equal partner with thousands of other suffragists. The *Woman Citizen* is still far from its full growth, and there are various plans under way for more mergers, which will increase its strength and make it vastly more valuable.

"I like the sample, so put me down for one year," wrote a person who had purchased a copy at a newsstand. We did it with pleasure, and now we want several thousand more names to put down for one year, and we want them quickly. Our drive is speeding up, but we are impatient, and we want to grow still more rapidly.

Reports that come into our office show that the hot weather has by no means affected the circulation drive adversely. Some of the letters received tell of plans perfected by the writers to do considerable work on behalf of the magazine while spending their vacations at the various resorts. No one has written that she must have a vacation from subscription work, which speaks well for the morale of the chairmen.

Really, when you stop to think it over, isn't

100,000 new subscribers too small a number to have set as the goal for this campaign?

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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A SUBSCRIBER.

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Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
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Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

May 25th	June 1
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Minnesota	4. Minnesota
5. New Jersey, Iowa	5. Iowa
6. Michigan	6. New Jersey
7. Ohio	7. Michigan
8. Virginia	8. New York
9. Missouri	9. Ohio, Missouri
10. New Hampshire	10. Virginia
11. Wisconsin, New York	11. New Hampshire
12. Alabama	12. Wisconsin
13. Massachusetts	13. Alabama
14. Maine	14. Massachusetts
15. Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Maryland	15. Maine, Texas
16. Texas	16. Maryland
17. Connecticut	17. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
18. West Virginia	18. Connecticut
19. Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee	19. South Carolina
20. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island	20. West Virginia
21. Nebraska	21. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee
22. Washington	22. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
23. North Carolina	23. Nebraska
24. Vermont	24. Washington
	25. North Carolina
	26. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 8, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Advantage of Being Hawaiian

WHILE the National American Woman Suffrage Association's campaign for the Federal Suffrage Amendment is going on unendingly, a flank movement begun under its direction has just been completed whereby the enfranchisement of Hawaiian women is assured.

On the initiative of Representative Raker, of California, the Hawaiian suffrage bill, known as House Bill 4665, was passed by the Lower House under a rules suspension and without a roll call on Monday, June 3.

As the bill passed the Senate last September, the only remaining formality, following the House's action, is the signature of the President, which will probably have been affixed before this is read.

The bill, which was passed by both houses without a dissenting voice, vests in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii the power to provide that in all elections, authorized to be held by the organic act of the Territory of Hawaii, female citizens possessing the same qualifications as male citizens shall be entitled to vote. The bill further provides that the Legislature, if it sees fit, can submit the suffrage question to the voters of the Territory.

As the Hawaiian Legislature has already twice manifested its sentiment on the subject of suffrage by memorializing Congress to urge the passage of the bill, it is taken for granted that the question will be immediately disposed of in Hawaii by legislative action.

If the United States Senate will now get into action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, it will soon be as well worth while for an American woman to live on the main land as in one of our island possessions.

Question and Answer

"BEHIND that line there, you know the line I mean, that thin line of smoke and ashes and black blood, like a bent black wire over France! Behind that line they're at work, day by day, month after month, building the Empire we never believed. And it's damn near done. It grows bigger and bigger, darker and darker, it covers up the sky—like a nightmare.

"And we can't touch them! They couldn't conceivably hold that line against us—against the whole world—long enough to build their incredible empire behind it. *And they have.*"

This is what the doctor said to Hallett in a short-story, *The Dark Hour*, by Daniel Wilbur Steele, in the *May Atlantic*.

It was the doctor's dark hour, his moment of amazed despondency before the relentless advance of Mitteleuropa, that "vast, self-sufficient, brutal empire laid down across the path of the world." Fierce resentment at its brutality and at its onrush had seized him.

But Hallett, wounded to the point of death, having given youth and life in resistance to bestiality and lust of power, had other eyes.

"Theirs is the kind of Mitteleuropa that's been done before," said he. "We've got a vaster and more incredible empire to build than they. A Mitteleuropa, let us say, of the spirit of man. No, no, doctor; it's we that are doing the impossible, holding that thin line. Germany has dreamed a dream. Black as the pit of hell,—yes,—but a dream. They've seen a vision—a red, bloody, damned vision—but a vision. They've got a programme, a rehearsed and abominable programme; and they know what they want and we don't know what we want. . . . Not once since those terrible August days have we got down on our naked knees and prayed for anything more than just to be allowed to wake up and find it isn't so. How can we expect with a desire like that to stand against a positive and a flaming desire?"

"We've got to say black or white at last. We've got to answer a question this time with a whole answer.

"The war began so long ago," went on Hallett, "so long before Sarajevo,—before Bismarck and the lot of them were begotten. So many, many years of questions put, and half answers given in return. Questions, questions; questions of a power-loom in the north counties; of a mill hand's lodging; questions of a black man in the Congo; a French cripple in the streets of Zabern; questions of a girl asking for her vote on a Hyde Park rostrum—whole questions half-answered, hungry questions half-fed, mutilated fag-ends of questions piling up and piling up year by year, decade after decade. . . . Listen! There came a time when it wouldn't do; wouldn't do at all. There came a time when the

son of all those questions stood up in the world, final, unequivocal, naked, devouring, saying 'Now you shall answer me. You shall look me squarely in the face at last and you shall look at nothing else; you shall take your hands out of your pockets and your tongues out of your cheeks, and no matter how long, no matter what the blood and anguish of it, you shall answer me now with a whole answer—or perish!'"

"And what's the answer?" the doctor wanted to know. And Hallett, with vision spiritualized by his own supreme surrender to his vision, gave him the answer—an answer that is the very pith and marrow of woman's struggle for political liberty. Not just hers, but hers shared with every group and every class who have had to go forth to fight for a right or justice denied them.

Hallett's answer to the doctor was the same as that of the girl on the Hyde Park rostrum, the same as that of the soldiers of Belgium, the men at Verdun, the men at the Marne. "It will sound funny to you," said Hallett, "because it's a word that's been worn pretty thin by so much careless handling. It's 'Democracy.'"

Democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government!

It may "sound funny" to the United States Senators at Washington who are obstructing the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, but we again commend the word to their attention.

Shall We Please the Kaiser?

"WHEN England gave suffrage to women, why was the news not allowed to be published in Germany?" said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in a recent public address. "Because the growth of democracy inside the German Empire is the enemy that the Kaiser dreads more than he does the armies and navies of the world. But if the U. S. Senate should defeat the Federal Suffrage Amendment, that news would be published in all the papers of Germany. If a pronunciamiento could go forth that it should never pass, this would be the most welcome news of all to the Kaiser."

Is there any member of the U. S. Senate who is really hankering just at present to bring joy to the Kaiser's heart?

A. S. B.

Our Legislators

ALL through these anxious days, the great guns firing in France have seemed to be pounding away at our own hearts.

They have been pounding in many lessons. One is the iniquity of the principle upon which both the German government and the American anti-suffragists rely—the doctrine that might makes right. With the echoes of the guns mingle the echoes of the appeal addressed to the Reichstag a few months ago by three great organizations of German women, representing all classes:

"Up to the present time Germany stands in the lowest rank of nations as regards women's rights. During the war the cooperation of the women in public life has unostentatiously grown from

year to year until today the number of women engaged in various callings in Germany exceeds the number of men. The work they are doing includes all spheres of male activity. Without them it would no longer be possible to support the economic life of the people. Does not this performance of duty involve the right to share in the building up and extension of the social order? The women protest against this lack of political rights, in virtue both of their work for the community and of their worth as human beings. In the demand for the democratization of German public life, our legislators do not seem even to admit the existence of women."

The women's appeal was turned down with contempt. Do our Senators want to proclaim to the world that in this matter they are of one spirit with the Huns?

A. S. B.

The War on the Children

BY the decision of the Supreme Court that the Federal Child Labor Law is unconstitutional the lines of child protection which have been built up with infinite patience for a generation have been penetrated. It is as if the National Child Labor Committee found itself confronted with a new battle of the Marne, and it will meet it undaunted. The fact that an adverse decision was rendered by a majority of only one member, and that four out of nine Supreme Court Judges found for an adverse verdict is unfortunate for public patience since it will be hard for laymen to believe that another decision might not have had equal constitutional authority.

The main point for consideration is, first of all, that the country can not afford to be without some such check upon the exploitation of children as the Federal bill offered.

"We shall have to study the decision and then frame a new bill which will meet the objections which the court makes," says Professor Samuel M. Lindsay, of Columbia University, vice-chairman of the committee. "It is inconceivable that the 12,000 members of the Child Labor Committee will allow the matter to lapse. There will be a continuation of the campaign for regulation of child labor as soon as we can reorganize our forces."

This means, of course, that now when the country needs undivided devotion to the prosecution of the war, a strong force must be deflected to the retaking of ground once held. For the war makes trebly imperative the protection of the young. And no one for a moment suspects that either the National Committee, or the mothers of the country will have their attention deflected from the imperative needs of the child workers of America.

For America!

THERE is a homely need in American hospitals, especially in the small hospitals of little cities, for nurses. Not Red Cross nurses, but plain everyday nurses at the old task of alleviating human misery. Hundreds of them, thousands of them, are called for. They are wanted in the lower ranks of the profession to shove up to the top the nurses qualified to go to France.

For France wants only the best trained, the graduates, third-year women at least. But if there are not enough first and second year girls, those already equipped will be held back for the civilian needs of the United States.

Many people have not yet awakened to the fact that the circuit-riding doctor is becoming a fact in America as well as in France. Whole counties in the thinly populated sections of the country are reported by the medical profession as being cared for by one man, who chases his automobile up hill and down dale, night and day, to supply the needs of a huge territory.

The shortage in nurses is becoming alarming, and hospital superintendents say there is no relief in sight. So many girls are supporting families from which the bread winner has gone to the front that they cannot afford to give time to an unremunerative nursing job.

Who will care for the civilians?

And who will go on caring for the wounded after they leave the military hospitals?

Red Cross nurses can't do it all. And there is no way to get to be a real Red Cross nurse except by the road of diligence and discipline. The latest requirements for Red Cross nurses made public by the Division on Women's War Work of the Committee on Public Information are: Ability to speak French fluently; age between 25 and 35; good physical condition and willingness to serve wherever they may be placed for one year.

Women with brother, father, husband or son in service will not be taken for France. Neither will those be taken even as nurses' aids who have had only the short courses in Home Care of the Sick and First Aid given by the Red Cross. Women now being sent out as nurses' aids at the request of the Paris office of the Red Cross will not be used in American army hospitals. The intention is to use them in civil work with the French population and the repatriates, and in French hospitals where nurses' aids have been used since the beginning of the war.

Since all undergraduates can, at best, care only for civilians, why not fill up the demands for nursing recruits in the hospitals here and leave shipping space for the best equipped women to go to France? It may not be romantic to take care of measles and adenoids and broken legs in America, but it is terribly necessary to know how to do it as a passport to France?

And the thing that makes a good soldier "out there" is learning how over here.

Omitting Telephone Girls

OMITTING telephone girls is getting to be habit—a seriously bad habit.

A certain suffrage headquarters somewhere in America long cherished in its files a list of gallant deeds done by brave women, the bulk of them telephone girls. This file was open to writers of special articles for magazines, every one of whom was wont to say, "Please omit lists of brave deeds done by telephone girls. They are always risking their lives and there are too many to count."

It begins to look as if telephone girls are expected to risk their

lives not only without recognition, but without recompense. Although the women operators recently sent to France with the American Expeditionary Force are being placed within twenty-three miles of the firing line and are subject to all dangers that follow linemen, engineers and other types of Signal Corps workers, yet, because they are rated as civilian employees and have no military status, they do not come under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act and are not entitled to any of its benefits.

This was an oversight, of course, one of the many thousand instances of the way men omit to reckon women as people until they see long lines of them swinging into action, when they wake up and say: "By Jove, we forgot all about the women."

According to Mr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, the only way that this oversight about the telephone girls can be remedied is by an amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act. Such an amendment is now before Congress, and the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association has recently passed a resolution heartily endorsing it.

This amendment is not limited to caring for one group of women war workers, but is drawn up to include persons "not in the military or naval forces of the United States rendering services auxiliary to the conduct of the war, or about to engage in such services."

A very direct way for women to prove that they are concerned in the welfare of these girls, who are taking the chances of war without the protection afforded to their brothers, is to write and say so to the men in Washington who have this matter in hand. These men are Senator F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and Hon. Thetus Sims, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Promise of Women Voters

"WE solemnly promise never to disgrace the arms of our country." These are voting women talking now. This is the war oath of the city of Seattle, Washington.

"Never to forsake our comrades in the ranks.

"To fight for the common welfare, alone or with others.

"To leave our country in a better state than we found it.

"To obey the magistrate and the laws and defend them against attack.

"To hold in honor the sacred principles of freedom embodied in the constitution of the United States."

With Their Allies

IT must be a matter of great satisfaction to the opponents of woman suffrage in America to realize that their allies, the Central Powers, are standing stanchly to their anti-suffrage guns. According to current press reports the long and closely fought contest for woman suffrage in Hungary has ended in temporary defeat. The Franchise Committee of the Hungarian Parliament has turned it down by a vote of 11 to 9.



MRS. A. B. GRIFFITH, OF DALLAS
One of the newly elected vice-presidents of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association. She has been prominent in club work for a number of years, organized the Junior Red Cross and is actively interested in child welfare.

THE South Dakota Universal Franchise League continues happily to combine suffrage campaign activities and war service work. The League has published a folder, containing The Star Spangled Banner, America and The American's Creed, which they are distributing at patriotic gatherings and conventions.

AMONG the Minnesota women signing the suffrage protest to the Senate was Mrs. A. T. Anderson, who presided over the meeting when the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association was organized in 1881. Although seventy-nine years old, Mrs. Anderson is one of the most ardent of the suffrage war workers, being especially active in Red Cross work.

THE Suffrage Amendment Alliance of Illinois is in readiness to start a ratification drive as soon as the Federal Suffrage Amendment shall have passed the Senate. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Evanston, is chairman of the Alliance, Annie Sargent Bemis, vice-chairman; Edith Jordan Hall, secretary, and Georgia A. Keck, treasurer. Mrs. Harold L. Ickes and Miss Ella Abeel have recently been elected to the board to fill two vacancies and the chairmen of new committees are: Mrs. Edward T. Lee, Chicago, Americanization; Mrs. E. F. Ford, Greenfield, Food Production; Mrs. Annette Fitch, Chicago, Thrift; Miss Garetta Busey, Champaign, Food Conservation; Mrs. Mary Onahan Gallery, Chicago, War Relief. Dr. Anna E. Blount is chairman of press work.

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association held a Citizenship Conference the last of May at Hartford. The morning hours were devoted to a study of the government of Connecticut while the other sessions were given to lectures by Charlotte Perkins Gilman on "Constructive Patriotism"; Mary Taylor Blauvelt on "American or German Governmental Ideals," and a third on "The Future of Democracy in Russia," by Prof. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University. The conference came as a climax to a series of citizenship classes

WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION

conducted by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker who, following the conference at Hartford, will go to New London to conduct classes in citizenship and parliamentary law as a member of the faculty of Connecticut College.

RATIFICATION campaigns are already under way in Missouri in anticipation of the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate, at an early date. The plan is to perfect a state-wide organization of the women so that the matter of the ratification may be brought to the attention of every man and woman in the state, and through them the legislators will be apprised of the wish of the state for the early ratification.

The Jackson County Federal Suffrage Amendment Campaign Committee, which includes Kansas City, has started an aggressive campaign on behalf of ratification. Mrs. John B. White, as chairman of the committee, is leading the work in Jackson County, assisted by Mrs. George Hoxie Moffat, as vice-chairman, Mrs. John Leighty as corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. F. Binnie as auditor and Mrs. W. B. Messerly as treasurer.

The women are having the close co-operation of a men's advisory board throughout their campaign work.

MORE than 40,000 Arkansas women participated in the state primary held in that state May 28, according to estimates, the exact figures not yet being available. This was the first opportunity Arkansas women have had to take part in a state-wide primary since they were granted primary suffrage. Press and politicians agree that they made a highly creditable showing. Especially was the women's vote a big factor in the nomination of Governor Brough, the women supporting him not alone because of his stand for suffrage, but because his high character made him stand out in high relief as the man for the place.

All efforts to herd the women's vote met with failure. They voted not as a unit but as individuals and according to their convictions.

The Democratic party of Arkansas has given signal recognition of the entry of women into state politics by electing six women to the Democratic Central Committee of Pulaski County. The men who placed the women's names in nomination made it clear that their action was taken not because of any request of the suffragists for political recognition but because of the splendid service women had rendered the state. The women elected to the Pulaski County Committee include Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Chairman of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee; Mrs. Frank W. Gibb, Secretary of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee; Mrs. W. P. Hutton, Chairman of Literature for the suffrage association; Miss Josephine Miller, Organizer for the National



MRS. GEORGE DUNNING, OF PHILADELPHIA
One of the prime movers in the great Philadelphia fête for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. R. P. Allen, and Mrs. James Gray.

A number of counties have elected women delegates to the Democratic state convention and in many other ways women are receiving marked recognition from the Democratic Party.

The Federal Amendment is also receiving attention in Arkansas. Among the important associations to endorse the Amendment and urge its passage is the Arkansas Bar Association, which, at its session May 31, called upon the Senate to pass the Amendment immediately.

FOUR weeks of service in the field under the supervision of the State Committee on Organization is a part of the curriculum required of all students entering for a course in the suffrage school to be held under the auspices of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association June 25 to 28. By courtesy of Penn College, Oskaloosa, the school will be held in the college buildings and the students lodged in the dormitories. The faculty will include several members of the state board, some members of Penn College faculty and possibly one or more women from out of the state. There will also be special evening lectures by persons of prominence in various fields of endeavor. The state suffrage board is anticipating a large attendance and for that reason are urging early applications from prospective students.

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association sent out a call to its county and local branches throughout the state to attend the Suffrage War Conference held in Newark on June 7. The subjects for consideration, the Soldiers' Club at Wrightstown, the American Women's Oversea Hospitals Unit in France, Child Welfare Work in New Jersey, and Woman Suffrage as a War Measure. A number of prominent speakers were present, the principal one scheduled being Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of both the international and national woman suffrage associations.

Protest Suffrage Delay

CONTINUED evidence that the delay in the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment on the part of the United States Senate is arousing a storm of protest from all sections of the country pours into the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

One of the states to take action in this matter is Minnesota, practically every women's organization in the state being represented at a protest meeting held recently by the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. As a result of this session, the Minnesota suffragists have begun a concerted drive to bring together every political, economic, social, business and religious organization of the state in a spirited demand for the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment. This demand will be forwarded to the two Minnesota Senators, Frank B. Kellogg and Knute Nelson, both of whom support the Amendment.

Mississippi suffragists are strenuously engaged in reminding their senators of oft-repeated promises to vote for woman suffrage "when the women want it." They are making it plain that the women do want it, and that they want it at once. In one locality alone, more than 200 new members have been added to the state suffrage body.

Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts were urged to place themselves "in line with modern civilization" at the recent convention of the Massachusetts suffragists who unanimously endorsed the following:

"Resolved, That we protest against the attitude of the two United States Senators from Massachusetts in opposing the Amendment, and we call upon them to place themselves in line with modern civilization by extending to American women a right that is now enjoyed by women in every other part of the English-speaking world, except in our eastern United States."

The members of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, Indiana, with two exceptions, have signed a resolution urging the passage of the Federal Amendment as an act of justice to the women of the nation. The resolution read:

"We urge the President to put the full power of the Administration behind this Amendment to secure its immediate passage as a war measure to the end that justice may be done to the women of the whole country as soon as possible, and the waste of time and energy made necessary by prolonging this struggle for enfranchisement may cease, and that the principles of democracy for which we are avowedly fighting abroad may be sustained in this country."

GOVERNOR RUFFIN G. PLEASANT of Louisiana in a recent message to the General Assembly of that state sprung a surprise when he included among the more important recommendations one urging the granting of the franchise to the women of Louisiana. This action on the part of the chief executive of one of the most southern of southern states is significant of the advance suffrage has made in the South.

THE Republican Party of Indiana urged the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment when in convention at Indianapolis on May 28th and 29th. The resolution which was endorsed by the convention body received the unanimous support of the Resolutions Committee. It read:

"The Republican Party of Indiana reaffirms its declaration for equal suffrage; it urges the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment by the United States Senate and its ratification by the state, and commends our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their support for the measure."

Senators New and Watson, who were in attendance at the convention, reaffirmed their intention of voting for the Amendment when it shall come up in the Senate.

The Federal Amendment was given further support by Governor Goodrich in his address to the convention. "The question of equal suffrage has disturbed American politics for the past twenty years," said Governor Goodrich, "and the women of America are insisting that the denial to them of the right of suffrage upon an equal basis with men is contrary to the spirit of our American institutions."

"The solution of this question is a matter for the nation. I believe that the amendment now pending in the Senate of the United States granting equal suffrage to women should be passed and the question submitted to the several states for their consideration."

"The approval of the amendment is an act of tardy justice to American womanhood and a fair and just recognition of the loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice with which the American women have supported this war in their homes, in the factories, in the great war charities, and on the fighting front, and I heartily approve the action of our Senators and Republican members of Congress in support of the resolution pending in the Senate."

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana gave its endorsement to the Federal Amendment some time ago, and though the committee has since been reorganized, a majority of the old members were retained. There is no reason to think the new committee will take a stand other than the one taken by the old committee, according to a statement by Ered Van Nuys, newly appointed chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana and himself in favor of the Federal Amendment.

The Democratic State Convention will be held June 18th and 19th, and the Indiana suffragists have been given every encouragement to believe the convention will endorse the Federal Amendment.

THE following resolution was passed at the annual convention of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, held on May 25th, and was forwarded to U. S. Senator LeBaron B. Colt, to be presented to the Senate and read into the record.

Be it resolved, That the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association in convention assembled, May 25, 1918, protests against the delay in the passage of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage, and urges the enactment of the bill

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Confering upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays

34 March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays

204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays

136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

by the Senate of the United States as an immediate and important war measure, and

Be it also resolved, That the war for democracy, for which we are willingly giving our very best, will be fought in vain, and cannot be accomplished without the extension of the franchise to women; therefore,

Be it further resolved, That the women of Rhode Island, having won Presidential Suffrage, as voters, earnestly beg the members of the Senate of the United States to consider their responsibility in this matter as national and international, and, accordingly, we plead with them to vote in favor of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage to the end that a real democracy may be established in this, our beloved country, at the same time that we are fighting overseas for a world democracy.

AGNES M. JENKS, *President.*

MARY M. ANGELL, *Rec. Sec.*

Oklahoma Press for Suffrage

THE Oklahoma State Press Association convention at the Editors' clubhouse, Medicine Park, May 24 and 25, unanimously passed this resolution:

"Believing that the time has fully come when we should extend to our women of this great state an expression of our fullest confidence in their ability to share with us the privileges and duties of citizenship, be it resolved that we express our belief in woman suffrage and pledge our support to the referendum to be submitted to the voters of Oklahoma at the general election on November 5, 1918."

ONE WAY TO GET HOME AFTER A DAY IN THE FIELD



Times Photo Service

GETTING women workers to and from their new war tasks is a problem, and one for which, characteristically, there is no provision whatsoever. Calling upon women to make bricks with an utter inconsequence about straw is too common for comment. Women from Texas to Alaska are running war work committees without an allotted postage stamp. They have canteened without a can. They have conserved, and served themselves with all the means for doing it. They have formed a vast army of women to till the land whose main problem is neither the land nor the women, nor yet the farmer, but transportation.

And to meet this need, there is not one cent. There is only the everlasting ingenuity and resourcefulness of women, their readiness to help, an old Ford car or so, and hard work.

Enter, on wheels, the woman's motor corps.

In communities where Land Army Camps are stationed, have sprung up motor corps divisions, not of smartly uniformed girls, whirling about town in trig little vehicles, but grimly patriotic women who set their alarm clocks for five o'clock in the morning and get up in haste to rush any kind of shabby car bumpety-bump over a country road in order to deposit overalled farmerettes on the farms where they are to do their eight hours of back-breaking toil.

There is no romance about this, nor any glamor, nor any uniform, nor yet any hours of ease. It is hard work a-plenty, and yet there are girls everywhere who belong to such motor divisions. Girls who might be having a good time being chauffeured about in touring cars of their own. Regular summer girls, some of them, who never got up early before in their lives except on a bet.

When one of them was called up the other day by a society friend, an answering voice over the telephone came back: "Alice? Oh, Alice isn't here. She's gone in Mrs. Jones' car to get the camp pig."

The camp pig?

Alice!

A rising young prima donna!!

CAPTAIN BEATRICE MALCOLM TO THE RESCUE. SHE IS SEEING THAT THESE COLLEGE GIRLS ARRIVE AT THE UNION COUNTY FARM CAMP, AT SUMMIT, N. J., ON SCHEDULE TIME



Underwood

The Woman Citizen

Getting Them a



HOME, JAM

The Song of the no

BY MARY ELIZABETH PIERCE

*The smell of rich earth, plow up-turn'd, the
The starting wheat in its velvet green, the
The white-tail'd lark with its liquid note, the
Give me Thy passionate love of these,
Lord, till I die!*

*The golden grain to the harvest white, the
The burning suns in the azure skies, the
The black clouds rent by the lightning pale, the
Give me Thy passionate love of these,
Lord, till I die!*

*The des'late winds on the browning wastes, the
The bracing air of steely dawns, the yellow leaves
The cornfields brown and the bold chipmunk
Give me Thy passionate love of these,
Lord, till I die!*

men and Back



Underwood

JAM

the and Army

LIZABETH PIGEON

d, the from soft but persisting skies,
e some wind that the damp earth dries,
e, the stinging buds and the streams afloat,

the whirling fall of the firm-bound wheat,
the sweet corn-call wild and sweet,
le, the daisies whitening every dale,

s, the full weight of the apple trees,
y lead a twinkling breeze,
au nks far triangle of wild-duck honks,

TO such uses do women come when they are serving the country with both hands and all their hearts and borrowed limousines.

In Union County, New Jersey, one can see them any day carrying a placard on their cars—a big white cloth poster, impermeable to rain and dampness, announcing in large letters: "We are working for the Land Army. Are You?"

Because women are resourceful, and will get things done with or without money or tools—witness the uses to which hatpins and hairpins have been put—they have found comfort in this sign-carrying device.

Here, say they, is a way to get publicity that we can't afford to pay for. For the baby welfare campaign, says an originator of this scheme, we can hang signs on our machines, reading: "Weigh your babies every Friday." For food conservation we can plaster the cars with "Use 75 per cent of substitute flours," "A Can in Summer Saves a Dinner in Winter." What a London bus may do in time of peace, a private car may do in time of war.

And this invisible motor corps is bent upon achievement. Endless side lines of usefulness are being carried on by means of it. It is indicative of the intrepidity of women. It is now carrying everything from wounded soldiers to farm camp pigs. And it is mobilized for service all the way up and down by women who gallantly fare forth to do great deeds with small means.

If they cannot fly on the wings of eagles, or at the wheel of a Pierce-Arrow, they will come trundling in on a wheelbarrow or a hand car. The main thing is that they are getting there.

Seeing work to be done.

They are doing it.



Times Photo Service

THEY HAVE DONE A DAY'S
WORK AND WOULD BE GLAD
TO HAVE A LIFT

COMING 'ROUND THE BEND.
THESE GIRLS ARE SERVING AS
LUMBER JACKS AND GETTING
HOME AS BEST THEY CAN



Central News Photo Service

Notes and Comment

Growing Warmer

AS the weather grows warmer, the inquiries are also growing warmer from women all over the country as to when the U. S. Senate is going to pass the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage.

We are all hoping for a bumper crop of wheat to help us and our Allies to win the war; but the biggest crop of grain ever harvested will be smaller than the crop of indignation that will be reaped by the ultra conservatives if they persist in obstructing this just measure.

As the weather grows warmer, wise men take off their thick underwear.

As the public demand for any reform grows warmer, it is folly for any man to cling to a kind of mental attire that is suitable only for a Siberian winter of prejudice.

Man Power and Woman Patience

"THE Germans have a serious problem in their man-power, and another in their woman-patience." So says the *Boston Herald*.

The editor meant, no doubt, that both their man power and the patience of their women are in danger of giving out. The patience of their women has long been a danger to them in another sense. For centuries, the over-submission of women has fostered the despotic tendencies of German men; and to a greater or less extent this has been true of the women in almost all countries.

Women are never going to love men less; but some day they will learn that they do not render a real service to their men folk by allowing their own minds to be dwarfed and cramped; just as the Chinese wife must fail of her fullest usefulness to her husband if she allows her feet to be dwarfed and cramped into the unnatural shape that he admires.

All Candidates Were Patriotic

AT their convention the last of May the Massachusetts suffragists elected to the first vice-presidency, the woman who was looked upon as the loyalty candidate par excellence, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird.

The first vice-presidency was the office about which the contest centred, and the election was unusually exciting, because charges of a lack of patriotism had been made against two of the candidates, Mrs. Wenonah Osborne Pinkham and Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald. Both of them denied the accusation, and the friends of both were indignant over the baseless stories circulated on the subject in the press. Mrs. Pinkham gave out the following statement:

"I believe in the Allied cause, and desire its victory. I honor my flag, and deny the truth of the stories that I have refused to have it displayed. I believe in and warmly support the war aims of President Wilson. I believe in and support the Red Cross, and if elected I will carry out to the best of my ability the war program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association."

Letters praising Mrs. Pinkham and her war work were read from Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, and Major O'Keefe, chairman of its Committee on Co-ordination of Aid Societies.

Mrs. FitzGerald easily disposed of the main charge made against her, viz., that she had

opposed the Liberty Loan. She said she believed it would be wise for the government to raise more money by taxation and less by borrowing, but, as Congress had decided in favor of the present method, she had advocated the buying of Liberty Bonds, and her husband had bought all the Liberty Bonds they could afford.

The charges were fully threshed out in convention. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was present, said that she had listened attentively to all the accusations brought against both candidates, and had heard nothing that would carry a pin's weight as evidence. The Association thereupon passed a resolution declaring its absolute faith in the loyalty of both Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. FitzGerald.

Mrs. Bird's election followed and meets with general approval. Both Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. FitzGerald declared themselves satisfied. Mrs. Bird has been prominent in patriotic work. Miss Blackwell was re-elected president unanimously.

The annual convention closed with a huge patriotic meeting at the Boston Opera House. It was crowded from floor to ceiling and multitudes were turned away. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, was introduced by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, and the stirring patriotic addresses made by her and by Mrs. Catt, with the warm response of the audience, left no doubt as to the sentiments of the great gathering.

Men Can Knit Too

EVERY now and then the suggestion is made that men as well as women should knit for the soldiers, during their spare moments. Such a thing would not be without precedent.

Years ago the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, National Prison Commissioner, was a famous knitter. He was a highly versatile man. He had been considered the best short-hand reporter in New York. When he went out with Gen. Custer against the Indians, he mastered horses that no one else could ride. He could row and swim and fish, cut down trees and build a cabin, preach sermons and write poems, speak strange languages and play many kinds of games. Among his other accomplishments, he was an expert knitter, and could do beautiful fancy work. On one of his many trips to Europe, to study prisons or transact some other large and important business, he had to wait at a railroad station. He sat down and pulled out some dainty knitting, probably meant as a gift for some friend's baby, and proceeded to work at it to while away the time. A circle of foreigners gathered around and stared in amazement at the tall American engaged in this unusual work; but he was as calm and imperturbable as a June morning.

It would be a real boon to many men to learn to knit. Mr. Barrows had a friend, a school principal, who had reached the age limit and retired. The old man pined for occupation, and was in danger of sinking into melancholia. Mr. Barrows taught him to knit; and he became an expert in the art. He made all sorts of knitted garments as gifts for his friends, and

Armenian Poems

RENDERED into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by Edward H. Chandler, 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass., Price \$1.00.

"THESE poems are truly Oriental in the fire of their passion and the splendor of their imagery. We can better understand the Song of Solomon after reading such verses as these."—*Christian Work*.

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THE CHARLTON COMPANY
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he learned new patterns and stitches, and taught them to his women acquaintances, who flocked to him to learn. The amusement and interest changed the whole color of his life.

How often do we see men feeling awkward and unhappy at some social function, because they do not know what to do with their hands. In Edward Eggleston's delightful book, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," a sturdy young countryman fails for a long time in his struggles to propose to the girl of his choice because he is so miserably conscious of his hands and feet. The difficulty is not solved till he takes her for a sleigh-ride. Then, with his hands occupied with the reins, and his feet hidden under the robe, he manages to stammer out a half proposal, which she generously takes as a whole one, and accepts.

Thousands of women have experienced the restful influence of knitting. Why should not the tired business man try it? A. S. B.

If Your Babies Were Gassed

THE situation of the women and children close to the lines at such a place

By June Richardson Lucas
Of the American Red Cross Children's Bureau

as Toul presents a tragic picture. The people of these small villages, which have been bombarded and gassed, naturally cling to the localities they know and love. In one village, which had suffered almost complete annihilation from bombardment and in which only a dozen adults were living out of a population of four or five hundred, the people had crept back, and, with the help of the soldiers quartered there, had restored in a crude way their little church. The constant danger in which the civil population finds itself makes it difficult to expect much normality from them. To draw them to safer places and to get them interested in work that seems to have some future to it, some permanency, is the splendid work of Prefet Mirman, of the District of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

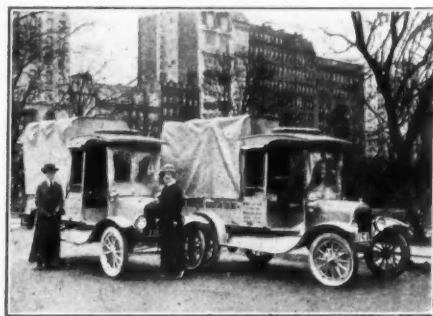
On July 26, 1917, a telegram came to the American Fund for French Wounded from Prefet Mirman saying that 350 children had suddenly been put into his care and that they had nothing but a temporary shelter in some old barracks at Toul, and his need for assistance in the care of them was acute. Mrs. Isabel Lathrop, to whom the telegram had been sent, brought it at once to Major Murphy, who felt that the Red Cross must help in such a situation. In a few hours, eight workers were on their way to Toul—a doctor, nurse, two aids, a bacteriologist, an administrative director, and two women to take charge of the bedding, clothing and food. A camionette, loaded with milk and clothing, started at the same time. The workers arrived at Toul that night. They found the 350 children herded together in an old barrack, dirty and practically unfurnished, and with no sanitary appliances or toilet arrangements. The sick children were crowded in with the well ones; skin diseases were prevalent and vermin abounded. It was a sorry sight. Those children, 21 of them under one year of age, and the rest between one and eight years, had been gathered in Toul because the Germans were using bombs of asphyxiating gas in the villages back of the lines. The adults can wear the gas masks, but the little children do not use them successfully, and therefore must be moved to places of safety. The military authorities try to remove all the children under eight years of age.

THE Red Cross workers set to work at the task of getting new barracks clean, and the children ready for transfer.

From then, until August 13th, when the Children's Bureau, under Dr. William Palmer Lucas, was established in the Department of Civil Affairs, the work at Toul went steadily on. Prefet Mirman fathered it all in his effective way, the French Government supplied more than it had agreed to: a purchasing agent, a storekeeper, three school teachers, and a French secretary, required by the French Government. The need for an infirmary being urgent, the government supplied beds, mattresses, tables, cupboards, pitchers, basins, stoves, etc., for a ten-bed infirmary, and also helped to establish a diet kitchen with full cooking equipment, special milk for babies, and one milking

goat. Some lumber was brought to the grounds and other material to build for the children's recreations. A trip was taken over the district; Nancy was visited; the area of the gas danger made it utterly impracticable to return children to their homes. Pompey, with its thousands of children living in caves on account of the nightly bomb attacks, wanted medical attention for the children. In fact, the whole district showed the greatest need of a good beginning at Toul, a real children's center, both medically and in the social welfare work needed in such circumstances. A real hospital for children in connection with the dispensary at Luxembourg, with a staff large enough to permit medical care and supervision over the whole district by sending the doctors to different towns to hold weekly or bi-weekly clinics and bringing back to the hospital at Toul the cases needing hospital care, was the plan which Prefet Mirman outlined to the Red Cross. Dr. Lucas decided upon the adoption of the plan immediately. This hospital is known as the American Fund for French Wounded Hospital for Children. It operates throughout the entire district of Meurthe-et-Moselle and includes dispensaries and visiting services, diet kitchens and schools.

AT Nancy the refugee girls are taught sewing and designing of garments. Each girl makes small models of different outfits, such as trousseaux and layettes, and these are mounted in folders with the patterns and dimensions and instructions, so as to be taken back to their villages later. The old men and boys are taught carpentry. All the furniture made is used at once in the Asile or stored away to be taken home to their beloved villages when the war is over. In this way, the great Prefet seeks to give the poor people of his district a new hold upon life, by giving them the feeling that in spite of all the destruction around them, in spite of the vanishing of all they had, they can still accumulate possessions and not sit, empty-handed, in the wake of fire and shell. So the work in the district of Meurthe-et-Moselle offers much hope. If the American Red Cross can keep the health of the children good and thereby reassure the grown-ups that their children—all they have left—are well cared for, new life will quickly develop where the old has been blotted out.



Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, at right, with two of the Food Lorries that belong to the chain of motor units she has organized to send to France to carry food to the wounded men before they reach the hospitals.



THE BEST OF VOTE MAKERS

Woman's Sphere in Germany

THE German Metal Workers Trade Union has recently issued a memorandum on women in German ammunition plants, which is published in the *Ironmonger*. Their number has been raised from under 250 before the war to almost 6,000. The conditions reported are appalling.

Women are employed in all kinds of work, regardless of their physical fitness. Instances of superhuman efforts demanded of women, which have frequently resulted in serious physical injury, are frequent lifting of shrapnel shells weighing about 60 pounds, without assistance of any kind, and lifting of projectiles weighing twenty to seventy-five pounds from floor to breast level. For three marks a day a woman must perform this exhausting task from seventy to one hundred times and even more. Of a steel works in Upper Silesia it is reported: "Women and girls look like walking columns of dust—lavatories are frequently not provided; the women in the foundries are hollow-eyed and with eyes deeply sunken; their expression is pathetic; all joy in life is lost." For the exhausting work of boiler scaling men are paid extra, but women are not. In the Krupp works at Duisburg and Essen there is neither ventilation nor suction apparatus. The workers themselves have to fix the belts, a dangerous operation for a woman. The working hours, already long, are further lengthened by night and Sunday work. Where the forty-eight-hour week is in force, as in Berlin, overtime and Sunday work leave little leisure. Over forty per cent of all the women employees have a twelve-hour day and less than four per cent work as short a time as ten hours. The longest working week is in the government small arms factory in Danzig, with seventy-eight hours. In one plant at Dresden girls have repeatedly worked from 7 a. m. till 11 p. m., with an interval of one hour, and in another at Leipzig some women worked through the whole of Saturday until 2 or 4 a. m. on Sunday—sixteen or eighteen hours in one shift.

Helping the Hospitals

Official Information re Women's Oversea Hospitals

WHEN the call came to the suffragists all over the country from the National American Woman Suffrage Association to support its "war baby," the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., Brooklyn suffragists almost immediately opened up a workshop of their own to supply needed articles for the first unit sent to France. The workshop is a part of the war work of the Brooklyn Borough Woman Suffrage Party whose chairman is Mrs. E. Edward Dreier. It was wonderfully equipped with machines and raw materials by Mrs. George Notman, and the workers have already supplied gauze compresses, strips, assorted dressings, triangular bandages, amounting to thousands of pieces—besides babies' clothes and hip length bed packets. After the unit reached France, and Brooklyn women heard that bedding was needed, they packed and sent a linen chest with sheets and pillow cases.

Out of a big check collected by Miss Garrison the Brooklyn suffragists have also purchased a gross of adhesive plaster, a supply of surgical needles and surgical shears; 24 packages of sterile catgut; hypodermic outfits; concentrated foods, and \$46 of rubber sheeting.

THE Equinox Branch of the Surgical Dressing Association, also in Brooklyn, headed by Mrs. George Orris, a friend of Mrs. Armstrong, one of the nurses' aids who went out in the first unit, has made a splendid donation of comfort pads, compresses, and soldiers' knitted goods which have been shipped from time to time whenever there was a bit of spare space in the boxes sent to the front.

In every case of goods sent across care has been taken to select the purchase according to the most acute needs specified in messages from the other side. The latest cabled request was for two bolts of mosquito netting, which, through the courtesy of a member of the Women's Apparel Unit Committee—the latest unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals—it was possible to procure quickly and at the best possible price.

CURIOUS and many are the needs in France. Concentrated foods are in great demand and a late request is for paper napkins. Mrs. George W. Bacon of the supply committee says that she has been able to cover almost every special need by means of some designated check, so as not to draw upon the general funds.

She is only waiting for further instructions from the other side before laying out a systematic schedule of supplies for the guidance of the friends of the hospitals over here. But of the innumerable private gifts already sent almost everything has been of admirable usefulness, and has been sent on its way as soon as possible.

Brooklyn suffragists under Mrs. Notman have recently found that the nurses and aids are in need of aprons, and they are now making nursing aprons. These were furnished originally by the nurses and aids themselves; but they have neither time nor opportunity in the rush of work at the front to replace those which are used up.

On hearing that Dr. Emmet Holt's "Care

and Feeding of Children" was in demand Dr. Holt himself sent six copies to the unit with his compliments.

ANOTHER friend of the hospitals was found in Mrs. Edward C. Moen, of New York City, who has presented the refugee unit with an assortment of French layettes copied after the genuine French peasant's ideas. All the pieces are made by hand and the outfit contains odd little peasant types of baby garments known only to those who, like Mrs. Moen, have lived a long time in France. A small piece of French money is tucked away in each layette. Formerly Mrs. Moen sent these layettes through Madame Poincare, a personal friend of her own. With such cordial, unexpected gifts are the needs of the unit being met. Mrs. Bacon says that if personal gifts of this sort are sent to her care of the Woman's Infirmary, Fifteenth street and Livingston place, she will get them on to France as space in the ships makes it possible to forward them.

But without doubt the greatest of all calls is that for women doctors.

Women doctors for active service in the National American Woman Suffrage Association's hospital units in France are in demand. Two units are now in effective operation, and a nose and throat surgeon for Labouheyre has been cabled for. Other women doctors are wanted to complete the personnel of both units. Applications sent to the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters for the hospitals, 171 Madison avenue, New York City, will receive immediate attention.

The Temperance Orator's Blunder

By Harriet Lamb Hyde

I SAT the other day in a Church Auditorium, in a town in which women have no vote, even in the municipal elections. I was one of one hundred women plus. There were seventeen men present by actual count. The occasion was a temperance meeting in the "Dry Campaign" and the special topic, subject, and motto was: DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE. A very timely warning to the privileged voter.

Every woman present, I believe, felt keenly the tremendous importance of that distinct note of warning, but I am certain that she also felt the ridiculousness of the situation; for the voters whom the speaker addressed were not present. It was almost a gruesome fact, hardly believable, that a man would allow himself to imagine that unenfranchised women are voters. He knows better, but he does not know that he knows better, and therefore his knowledge fails to advance either temperance or suffrage!

I believe that this is the average attitude of mind of the usual public speaker on modern problems in this and other states where women are denied the ballot. On the other hand, let us not forget, and we do not, the great and good men to whom the cause of suffrage is as their right arm. This modern reformer does not ignore us as women, for we are usually his inspiration and often the bulk of his audience.

To be sure there are large mass meetings of men these days of white heat interest in temperance; but there are other gatherings also, open to both men and women, and here the latter appear in no small numbers. I think they come for the reason that they cannot stay away. Their very life and happiness are in the balance at this time of decision for or against the saloon. It is the crisis in the history of thousands of homes.

NOW the style of exhortation on the part of this temperance friend on this occasion was something like this: "Don't forget to register. Let nothing keep you from the polls. Your opinion won't sway things unless you express it by a clean-cut vote." It was splendid counsel, which if unheeded could prove itself a powerful enemy in our loved temperance cause. It could defeat any Goliath; but it was wasted, for the present at least, when flung to the voteless women of the town of B—.

What can be said of this "make-believe" attitude of mind of the usual speakers toward unenfranchised women? Surely it is an interesting study in psychology. Custom and tradition have ranked women as non-voters, while fetters of indifference have held men's minds in their mighty grip, until they are unable to think

straight or bravely face the facts. Rather they just "make-believe" that women have the ballot. It is queer, is it not? and the queerest part of it is this: that any man as well as any woman can submit to a condition so ludicrous and contradictory.

IN this wonderful day, when the subject of suffrage is not dangerously unpopular in any state or section of the national life, a larger frankness and deeper sincerity must come in public speech concerning it. That note of freedom is sometimes heard; and yet the average platform speaker is lame and halt and blind and obtuse; for even incidentally, if he but guessed it, he could edify and delight his hearers by his attitude toward woman's greater liberty in the affairs of state. Instead of "make-believe," he might well look us friendly women in the face and say these kindly honest things, and true things, of those better days so sure to come, and so soon to come, when the cause of suffrage as well as of temperance will be a glorious triumph. Such words would brighten his speech and they would brighten also the spirit of thousands of women listening and waiting and working these long, long years until their hour should strike the number twelve.

Your Vote for Democracy and Efficiency

By Mary Sumner Boyd

IN preceding articles on state and local governments the attempt has been made, not to advocate reforms, but simply to state facts. Nevertheless, the description of the Twentieth Century City must have made it clear that very practical criticism of governmental forms exists; that this criticism has had practical results in some cities, and the new forms of city government which have resulted have on the whole worked better than the old. The improvement has been, on the one hand, in the efficiency of government; on the other, in the greater dependence of government officials on the electorate.

In the beginning of this century there had been no practical experiments in new governmental forms. Some twenty years later between three and four hundred cities had made successful experiments, and thereby increased their efficiency and democracy. What was true of the cities in 1900 is true of the other local governments, county and state, in 1918; change and improvement lies in the future.

The county has been called the "dark continent" of American government. Los Angeles County, California, alone has replaced the old government of three parts by the commission. The traditional form of county government has hardly been touched regardless of what new local units grew up and encroached on the county's functions. In New England its officials have continued though township development has made them of little importance.

NOWHERE is the overlapping of officials more noticeable, confusing and wasteful than in the great city—counties, where the voter has had to elect and pay for a full set of county officials whom the city has made either entirely unnecessary, or to whom it has left so few functions that their number could have been cut down, or their work taken over by city functionaries. New York City completely covers five counties. New York voters elect, besides 93 city officials, 95 supernumerary county officials. The case of Chicago has already been referred to. Chicago voters elect all told no less than 383 national, state, county and city officers, of whom 251 belong to the overlapping city and county governments.

There are two serious criticisms of a system like this. One is its enormous and useless expense. A well worked out plan which has been under consideration for consolidating the governments of Cook County and Chicago will save that city, if it is put into effect, about three and one quarter million dollars a year. The other criticism is that democracy is only a theory when the voter is called upon to accomplish the impossible task of deciding on the fitness of so many officials. "The long ballot," says one authority, "delivers the voter into the hands of the politicians, who patch up a slate for him."

Only a handful of cities have abolished county government. San Francisco has taken steps toward shortening the county-city ballot by making its board of county supervisors and its city government one.

Alameda County (California) has proposed a plan which by giving health, police and the like

For the live material in this and the three preceding articles in this series credit is due to Equity Magazine, 1520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, "a quarterly review devoted to improved processes of self-government," which ought to be in the hands of every conscientious and intelligent woman voter.)

functions exclusively to the county, and streets, public works and the like to the 11 municipalities within its boundaries would cut the combined ballot from 24 to 8 officials.

The cutting out of superfluous county officials and county functions would be one step toward improved county government. Another would be giving the county a certain degree of Home Rule in the carrying on of its necessary functions. Only in Michigan and in a few California counties is the county allowed any scope in making its own ordinances or in framing its own charter without running to a legislature remote from its particular problems in order to carry through the smallest detail of legislation. We have already noted a like handicap in many cities.

FOR the improvement of state government the short ballot with its attendant increased power of appointment by the governor, and his direct responsibility to the people, is one main need. The governor was originally appointed by the legislature but the movement toward democracy of a later generation changed the method of appointment to election by the people, and the last fifty years or so have been characterized by a great increase in the governor's power.

Nevertheless, as we saw in the chapter on the state, though chief executive, he is not the sole responsible executive in the state. Every state has a list of six or a dozen other executives—secretary of state, treasurer, etc., who are responsible only to the electors, and these electors are burdened with too many elections to choose wisely.

"What is needed in government," says one authority, "is the definite assumption of responsibility by some one who is visible to the eye and can be got at." This is as good a definition as any of the short ballot—"some one official visible to the eye" instead of a crowd, any member of which from their very multitude can escape detection by the voters.

In the governors' messages to the 1917 legislatures the need for greater power and greater responsibility by the chief executive was expressed more than once. Said the Governor of West Virginia, for example, "We never shall have efficient government so long as seven independent officials carry on the West Virginia government with no central control or responsibility."

So many other suggestions for improving state government were made in these messages that the *New Republic* expressed itself as confident that "we are about to enter an area of reconstruction and reform comparable to that

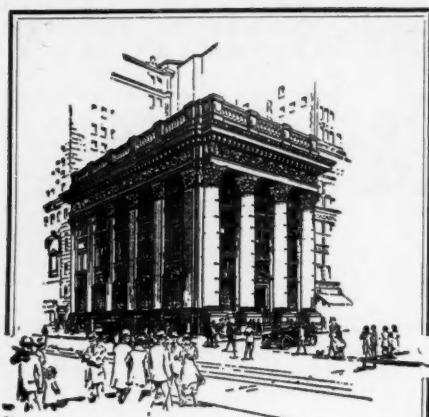
through which the municipalities have passed since 1900." Certain it is that the governor's messages were expressive of a general movement that has actually begun, for in 1917, Illinois passed a Civil Administration Code which, while leaving the state elective officers—nothing but constitutional amendment can remove them and the present Illinois constitution is practically unamendable—provided a cabinet system of government with the governor directly responsible for the appointment of ten department officials and their subordinates. This is a step toward centralizing power and responsibility. Other changes which should give us governors better fitted to exercise wide responsibility are a longer term and a higher average of salary.

THE governors' messages of 1917 made other suggestions than those touching the governors' power. The governor of New Jersey wanted a state manager, and others wanted changes in the legislature. The business manager and commission have worked well in the cities, but the city's main function is business; the state's, as we have seen, is legislation, and authorities doubt whether the same system would work as well. At any rate we have no experience to speak from. Kansas has a business manager for all its state institutions, but this is after all only a small part of the government, so her experience does not teach us much.

As to changes needed in state legislatures, it is strongly felt that the two chamber (bicameral) legislature, and the three part government, is often an obstruction but not a safeguard; that the "checks and balances" provided by this form of government have been so used that, as one writer expresses it, "the grafters get the checks and the public pays the balances." The two chambers serve as a means by which politicians can kill good bills in one house if not in the other, and the three part government as a means of shifting responsibility.

WHATEVER the final form state legislatures take, what is wanted to start with in our legislatures is less legislators; long terms and good pay to raise their standard and get more experienced service from them; long sessions so that legislators shall give their full time to the service of the state; less laws and better considered. Whatever executive officers may be left off the ballot, all legislators should be on the ballot, because legislation is the foundation of government and legislators should be democratically chosen and subject to the recall. Besides this, the people should have legislative power through the initiative and referendum. Already a beginning has been made in this form of direct government by the people; twenty-two states had in May, 1918, added some form of statewide initiative referendum and recall amendment to their constitutions, and twenty-two had such laws applying to city ordinances; Delaware, Indiana, Rhode Island and Vermont were the only states which had taken no steps toward direct democracy.

* H. S. Gilbertson.



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Democratic Ideals

A SKETCH OF CLARA BEWICK COLBY

By Olympia Brown

Woman's Suffrage is now so nearly an accomplished fact that people are realizing the value of the work that has been done in its behalf and are reading the lives of those who have worked for woman's emancipation with renewed interest. Mrs. Colby was one of the most loyal and faithful of the early workers. The story of her life is most interesting.

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Correspondence

The Zone Law

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

Would the *Woman Citizen* kindly advise Mr. L. D. Beckwith of Atascadero (somewhere in) California, that no sectionalism is involved in the fact that citizens of all other states pay a higher price for the delicious oranges, cherries, peaches and other incomparable fruits of California, in proportion to the distance they live from the orchards. This is likewise true with respect to coal in the mines, lumber at the native mills, cattle and sheep on the ranches, automobiles at the factories, fish and oysters in the streams, the early vegetables, strawberries and grape fruit of Florida, the market prices of commercial centers, and in fact everything that we daily use and enjoy. It costs the people of Texas, California and Montana more than it does the people of Virginia and Maryland to see and revel in the resources of our Congressional Library, our Smithsonian Institute, our Corcoran Art Gallery, our National Museum, our National Zoological Park, our Pan-American Building, our Botanic Gardens and the numerous other educational opportunities in Washington. But the people of Florida, Texas, California, Oregon and Maine all enjoy certain benefits peculiar only to their own localities, naturally existing because of the necessary cost of transportation.

Every protest against the postal zone system is an argument in favor of advertising matter displacing reading matter in all periodicals, and at the same time making the people of the United States pay the expense of carrying and distributing advertising matter. As said before the zone law increases only nominally the postage on reading matter. For instance, from New York to El Paso, about 2,500 miles, it merely increases the postage on reading matter from 1 cent to 1¼ cents per pound. The increase is on advertising, viz.: from 1 cent to 3¼ cents per pound, from New York to El Paso. To illustrate: The *Woman Citizen* under the old law can send 5 copies from New York to El Paso for 1 cent. Now under the zone law, if it contained all reading matter, it could send 5 copies from New York to El Paso for 1¼ cents or only an increase of postage of 1/20 of a cent per copy, and it can have half of its issue advertising matter, and still send 5 copies to El Paso for only 2¼ cents, or less than ½ cent per copy. It is the publishers who make the profits on advertising. Should they or the people pay the postage for transporting this advertising?

Even under the present zone law, our Government will still lose over \$50,000,000 every year in transporting this second-class mail matter.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Equal Justice After the War.

THE following is from the letter of a London woman teacher, written February 19. The consolation is that since the plan was laid out women have received an effective weapon with which to fight its injustices.—Ed.

"I know you will be deeply interested in a big fight we are having to put up at present in the Teaching Service in London. I suppose

you have read about the big grant which the new president of the Board of Education has made to local authorities. Its purpose is to help to build up education after the war, and one of his main requests was that a substantial part of this money should go to the betterment of teachers' salaries.

"The London County Council have put before us for acceptance a scheme of salaries, and some of its iniquities are as follows: From a difference of only £1 between increments for men and women, and £50 in maxima, we have now £3 difference in increment, and £90 difference in maximum. As you know, I advocate equal pay, but I did not reckon on the differentiation being actually greater under the new scheme than under the old. Then a certain class of headmistresses, called Grade II, have a maximum below that of an assistant master. So that a headmistress may be getting less than an assistant master in her own school. The men are going to accept the scheme at conference tomorrow. I am one of the members of the conference, and you can bet I feel pretty sick at having to accept this scheme, for we are outnumbered by the men. Here's a good joke, however. The National Federation of Women Teachers has managed to secure the large hall at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, for a protest meeting at 10 o'clock, Saturday. Conference meets at 10 o'clock, Saturday, in the Library of the Memorial Hall. So, I doubt if the conference members will be able to hear themselves speak as the *Large Hall* is above the Library. The situation is fine. I am not going to the conference. I am going to the protest meeting. I wonder what will come of the whole business? Of course the London County Council are exploiting the women because they think they can get cheap women labor—More anon!"

The Spirit of '76

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

In "Women in the Making of America," by H. Addington Bruce, I find this quotation from a Philadelphia woman to a British officer with whom she was well acquainted: "I will tell you what I have done. My only brother I have sent to the camp with my prayers and blessings. I am confident he will behave with honor, and had I twenty sons and brothers they should go. I have retrenched every superfluous expense in my table and my family. Tea have I not drank since the battle of Lexington. And, what I never did before, I have learned to knit and am now making stockings of American wool. And this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free I can die but once and as a slave I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you that these are the sentiments of all my sister Americans. They have sacrificed assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea drinking and finery to that great spirit of sacrifice that actuates all degrees of people throughout this extensive continent."

ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES.

Hon. President, Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.

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Correspondence

A Challenge

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

In your recent issue of May 11, 1918, there is an article occurring boldly under the title of "Seeds of Dynamite," signed by "A. S. B." It begins with the highly erroneous statement that:—"Republics are less inclined than monarchies to make wars of aggression." Evidently the writer, A. S. B., has never studied history, especially Roman and French history, because the above statement is positively false and should be corrected in your next issue.

Kansas City, Mo.

JANE BARTON.

Advise Us to Discontinue

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

For a long time, now, I have been greatly exercised over the growth of the woman suffrage movement. At first it was small, hardly bigger than a mouse; but like a mouse it was alarming, for it gave promise of quite unexpected possibilities. Of late it has suddenly become as big as a mountain, and much as I shrink from publicity, I feel it my duty to write you, using all my eloquence in urging you to discontinue editing and printing your paper the *Woman Citizen*. Its effect on public opinion has been great, and is clearly growing. Already New York state has gone over, causing chagrin to the best people everywhere, and I hold that you are largely responsible.

Of course I can understand how delightfully pleasant it must be to have the free use of the editorial "we"; to evolve and marshal from the inner depths of your sanctum sanctorum ideas for other women (men don't read your paper) to read and talk about. Do you realize how far-reaching woman's influence is? Are you aware how determined some of us are that politics shall never enter the home?

Have you not yet learned that political questions are never settled, never meant to be settled but were organized to keep two opposing parties in office at the same time? Then, there are other cogent reasons why you should discontinue your paper.

If you are unreasonably unwilling to stop your paper altogether, I would suggest that you turn it into an organ for something worth while, something that will not create dissensions, such as an organ for the promotion of extracting sunshine out of cucumbers. Sunshine comes within the sphere of women, and you might keep a standing column under the headline "Cucumbers" giving in it a series of lectures on domestic economy.

Surely this is no time for women to be clamoring for the vote. Look at Russia.

There is a great public meeting of suffragists now being held in Boston, and I notice the Press is reporting their speeches respectfully, without the least attempt to ridicule or to be funny and smart, as was the earlier custom.

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It is this change that causes one so much alarm. Moreover, state after state in the West, anxious for sensation, and to show superiority to the East has allowed women the vote. This, too, must be stopped, for there are women who do not want to vote; women who do not know how to vote; and women whose votes would turn some politicians out of office.

You might as ruthlessly take away a man's pipe, or his cups as to take away his office, especially if he be a Senator, who has held it a long time.

What do women know about the Interests? It takes politicians of long experience to understand all the ramifications of politics. They would have us remain too sweet and pure to attend caucuses and conventions, where the best interests of the Interests are looked after.

I do hope you'll be kind enough to print this so I can show it to my neighbors.

Boston, Mass.

URSULA CLARK.

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Openings for Women

CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has appointed Miss Florence Etheridge, of Miami, Oklahoma, Probate Attorney, with headquarters at Vinita. Her appointment is in line with Commissioner Sells' policy of appointing women to responsible positions in the Indian Service.

Duties of probate attorneys involve the protection of the property of minors and incompetent Indians and the prosecution of wrongdoers in the same connection.

Miss Etheridge was for several years employed in the Probate Division of the Indian Office at Washington, where she demonstrated unusual ability as a lawyer. She is Vice-President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and made a vigorous fight before Congress to prevent the passage of the Borland Amendment.

Miss Etheridge is a member of the law firm of Swanson and Etheridge, of Miami.

WOMEN voters may have something to say this year about such family incomes as these, deemed adequate in 1917 by the Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York which administers the City Widows' Pension Fund.

"A study of fifty widows receiving the allowance, says the annual report of the Board," the cases being taken at random, show a total income of \$2,704.06 a month for fifty families. Of this \$1,448.48 is contributed by the Board of Child Welfare in the form of allowances, or 54 per cent.

"Seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-five cents a month was secured through other sources, principally the earnings of older children. This amounted to 30 per cent.

"Four hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirteen cents was earned by the mothers, which is 16 per cent.

"The average income per month of the fifty families is \$54.08 (size of families three to nine)."

A MOVEMENT to fix the minimum wage for women and minors at \$13.30 a week has been launched in Milwaukee and Madison according to reports. The plan is said to have the backing of the Consumers' League of Wisconsin, the Central Council of Social Agencies in Milwaukee and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. A hearing before the state industrial commission will be held at Milwaukee at an early date. In 1914 it was established by investigators that \$9.50 was a living wage, and using this as a basis a second investigation was made in Milwaukee, the investigators reporting a 40 per cent increase in costs since 1914. It was further reported that 92 per cent of the women working in Milwaukee are getting under \$13.

WHEN the Provost Marshal and his staff of officers are too busy to remember all of the thousands of rules that govern the draft regulations they turn to a woman, "Major Billy" Welborn, and the correct information is forthcoming. "Major Billy" is not a real-for-sure major, but a clever young woman from the South who was christened Wilhelmina, her title being conferred as a recognition of her ability. This "Major" with the fluffy hair and bright

eyes is said to be the best authority on the draft laws in Washington.

IN spite of apartment hotels, in spite of mechanical improvements that make house-keeping easy, the *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae* does not believe that the profession of the housewife is a thing of the past. In a recent issue, Jessie Stevens Hickok analyzes the economic value of the woman partner's work. She believes that her work must have seven main essentials:

1. She must be a good purchasing agent.
2. She must be a producer of finished products from raw material in food, clothing and cleanliness.
3. She must know how to conserve family health.
4. She must keep systematic accounts.
5. She must regulate amusement opportunities—neither too much nor too little.
6. She must educate in study and play.
7. She must create a home atmosphere.

13,000 Schoolrooms

KANSAS has 105 counties. In 59 of them women fill the position of county superintendents of schools.

The State Board of Education is composed of the state superintendent, the chancellor of the university, the president of the State Agricultural College, the president of the State Normal School and three others appointed by the Governor. Governor Capper appointed Miss Lillian Scott, of Baldwin, as one of these. He also reappointed Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard as a member of the state school text book commission.

Women have a prominent part also in the State Teachers' Association.

There are 641 cities in Kansas. Of these 10 are of the first class, 77 of the second class, and 554 of the third class. No woman is employed either as superintendent or principal of the high school in any of the ten cities of the first class, but the advance of women to the higher positions in school management and direction in Kansas is shown in the 554 cities of the third class. Seventy-four of these have chosen women as superintendents, and in 179 women are principals of high schools. There are 28 county high schools in Kansas. Women have been chosen principals of three of these.

There are 15,000 schoolrooms in Kansas; 13,000 of them are presided over by women.

A Southern Victory

THE North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed equal suffrage at its annual convention at Raleigh on May 30. The Federation includes a membership of about 5,000 women.

This action by the federated clubs is another link in the long chain of evidence which testifies to the desire for the franchise on the part of the women of North Carolina. During the past few months petitions and resolutions have poured in upon Congress from North Carolina, urging the passage of the Federal Amendment. The Republican Party of North Carolina, at its state meeting, went on record as favoring the granting of the franchise to women by the quickest route possible.

"Just As Good"

may be true of some things
but it is not true of

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

This national political weekly
for women is in a class by
itself and a dollar spent for
a year's subscription to it is
an investment

*"Try to feel that all who work for
humanity must do it for humanity's
sake, and they and we and all the
friends must be content if the world
never praises nor thanks therefor."*

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

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WE have arranged to supply the books listed below at the special prices named when sold in combination with *new* subscriptions to the Woman Citizen. They will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States. This is an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty-five per cent on the published prices. If you are already a subscriber to the Woman Citizen and wish to own certain of the books, invite your friends to become subscribers to the magazine at one dollar a year, and have the books of your choice sent to your address. They will cost you the difference between the full price quoted for each combination and one dollar. Or subscribe to the magazine as a gift for a friend and have the book sent to your address.

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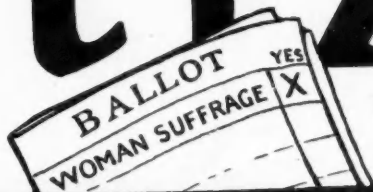
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN 171 Madison Avenue New York

CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

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VOL. III JUNE 15, 1918 No. 3

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

JUST now suffragists the country over are keenly on the alert for news of the victory for the Federal Amendment which is to launch the series of ratification campaigns that must be waged and won in three-fourths of the states before we can count our campaign work finished.

All signs and rumors make it practically certain that your state will be in the midst of a ratification campaign this coming year, and if you believe in preparedness NOW is the time to prepare. The first step in the preparation for victory is information, official information, and this we have in the *Woman Citizen*.

"We are very anxious to circulate the *Woman Citizen* as widely as possible over the state, especially during our campaign," writes Mrs. John L. Pyle, who is leading the South Dakota campaign and feels it is essential to have an authentic medium of information in the hands of all her workers. Very much the same comes from Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, head of the Arkansas suffragists and a veteran campaigner. "If we could put the *Citizen* all over the state it would aid materially in gaining full suffrage," is the way Mrs. Cotnam feels about the matter. Now, what we want is full suffrage in all forty-eight states, and what is true in the case of one state will be found equally true in those states that still have a part of the road to travel. The suffrage mail bag brings proof of this every day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, of Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts, writes: "I cannot do without the *Citizen*."

"The dallying of the Senate and the value of the late editions of the *Woman Citizen* impel me to renew my subscription," writes Mrs. George W. Clarke from Des Moines, and she is only one of the thousands of women who are watching with intense interest for the news of victory from the suffrage front. The weekly accounts of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, stories of the Win-the-War-Women and the long line of war service work that stands to the credit of the suffragists are also matters of keen interest to our readers, judging from the mail bag.

Never do we feel greater satisfaction than when we read letters from circulation chairmen expressing dissatisfaction over the standing of their states in the circulation contest.

Yours for 100,000 new subscribers!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
Chairman.

"Through the Woman Citizen you are doing a great work for the women of America."

—Mary Davis, Iowa.

State Circulation Chairmen

Alabama: Miss Mary P. London, Birmingham
Connecticut: Mrs. Bertha Taylor, Voorhorst, Hartford

Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
Iowa: Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane, Baton Rouge

Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York, Augusta
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Virginia: Miss Helen Stockell, Richmond
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBea, Morgantown
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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

June 1

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Minnesota
5. Iowa
6. New Jersey
7. Michigan
8. New York
9. Ohio, Missouri
10. Virginia
11. New Hampshire
12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama
14. Massachusetts
15. Maine, Texas
16. Maryland
17. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
18. Connecticut
19. South Carolina
20. West Virginia
21. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee
22. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
23. Nebraska
24. Washington
25. North Carolina
26. Vermont

June 8th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Minnesota
5. Iowa
6. Michigan
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Missouri
10. New Hampshire, Ohio
11. Virginia
12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama
14. Massachusetts
15. Texas
16. Maine
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
19. Connecticut
20. West Virginia
21. Washington, D. C.
22. South Carolina
23. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee
24. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
25. Nebraska
26. Washington
27. North Carolina
28. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 15, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

"To Get Back Beer"

WORD from Omaha, Neb., received at the headquarters of the National American Women Suffrage Association during the week confirms the statements made by Nebraska suffrage leaders that fraudulent petitions were circulated in Nebraska, to hold up the presidential woman suffrage bill of the state by subjecting it to a referendum in order to register the will of the people. The hearing on this case, which caused much excitement in Nebraska, was carried on all last week and is continuing through the present week.

At this writing sufficient evidence seems to be in hand to demonstrate to the public just what agencies work with bona fide anti-suffragists to delay suffrage measures.

A telegram from Elmer E. Thomas of Omaha, Neb., attorney for the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, is sufficiently revelatory to be quoted in full:

"Suffragists took evidence at Omaha all last week. Examined a hundred witnesses. Results highly favorable, showing much forgery or fraud by Antis. A. O. Barclay's petitions contain 2,000 names. Eighty witnesses swore names forged thereon. Orville Pierson, aged 13, swore A. O. Barclay hired him to get names and certified he procured them himself. Dick Kennedy, negro, now in jail, had 800 names; testified he could not read or write, could not identify own petitions, gave five different addresses. James Grant secured 900 names, including unnaturalized foreigners who cannot read or speak English, and alien enemies. Told them it was to get back saloons. Gus Tyler testified Mrs. C. C. George, vice-president of Antis, purports to have witnessed his signature, but he never saw her. Small boys obtained hundreds of names, many illegible and in bad condition. Several hundred witnesses will be called. Suffragists confident."

According to another telegram, from an Omaha newspaper woman, the slogan used to grip the imagination of illiterate foreigners was "get back beer."

It is the sort of tactics reported here that has turned suffragists from the state route forever. Again and again it has been made evident that sinister forces are able so to manipulate matters within a state as to defeat the will of the people on the suffrage question. Again and again suffragists have tried to get this evidence thoroughly sifted in state courts. It is hoped that the Nebraska case will establish a precedent for an impartial weighing of the facts, and it is certain that the facts as already adduced form the strongest possible argument for the federal suffrage route. By that route state legislators will pass on the suffrage question. Nebraska women were given presidential suffrage by Nebraska's legislators. After all, the legislators of a state may be more hopefully expected to represent the will of the people than such agencies as those that got behind the circulation of the Nebraska petitions for a referendum.

World-Wide Significance

IN the telegram sent last week to Leon S. Haas, member of the state Senate of Louisiana, urging the Legislature of that state to give its approval to suffrage for women, President Wilson showed how completely he has become imbued with the view that America is injured in the world's eyes until she standardizes her democracy by giving American women the right of self-government, to the end that the nation may stand forth before the world as a fair and just exponent of that gospel of democracy which she preaches and fights for.

"I hope," wired the President, "that you will not think that I am taking an unwarranted liberty in expressing my deep interest in the suffrage question before your committee. I cannot help regarding the settlement of this question as of world-wide significance and as affording a standard by which to judge our present interest in the complete establishment of democracy. I am moved to send you this expression of opinion by a very profound sense of the public interest."

Full Suffrage for Canada

DROWNED by the roar of cannon on the battlefields of Europe, a great suffrage victory pealed softly through Canada the latter part of May. The Canadian suffrage bill, known as the Government's Votes for Women bill, a sweeping national suffrage measure, having passed the House of Commons in the early spring, passed second reading in April, and third reading in May, receiving the Royal assent at once.

The provisions of the bill entirely rectify the injustices of the War Time Elections Act which was passed last year. Under that act, nicknamed the disfranchising act, the voting privilege was limited to women whose immediate male relatives were in the war. Its enactment was sharply challenged, and Sir Robert Borden, premier, made haste to assure its critics that if he were re-elected he would at once sponsor a suffrage bill of the most sweeping content.

He kept his word, and under the new bill which has now become law, all women over 21, British, and not disqualified from voting by race and nationality restrictions of their own provinces, are enfranchised. For the purposes of the bill a woman is considered "British" if born British and either unmarried or married; if foreign-born and married to a Britisher; or foreign-born and possessed of her own nationalization papers. Wives of alien enemies cannot vote.

The bill goes a long way toward eliminating from the Canadian polity the absurdities by virtue of which a woman in almost all other countries takes off and puts on nationality with her marriage. It is, moreover, far in advance of Great Britain's suffrage act with its unfair age discrimination.

And it should serve as an urgent reminder to the United States Senators that they owe it to America to place her on a par with the world leaders of democracy by passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Cambric Needle and Time Fuse

EVERY now and then we pause to say to ourselves: "Now, don't, for goodness sake, claim too much for women. Over-boasting is as bad as under-valuing, under-paying, over-working. Women must stand or fall by their merits. Just try to help get the artificial barriers out of the way and let it go at that."

And having thus warned ourselves into a state of utterly judicial poise, we pick up the paper and read things like this:

"It has been found, according to manufacturers, that women are proving more accurate than men in the timing of fuses and in inspection where particularly keen eyesight is required. They are proving better than men in assembling because of the nimbleness of their fingers."

That did not originate with us, mind you. That comes from the National War Board.

"Studies are being made by the Industrial Service section of

the army ordnance department in district plants of conditions under which women are employed. Suggestions as to employment, management and health conditions are being passed on to manufacturers, and women are being assigned to work on drill presses, the making and marking of fuses, loading of shells, assembling of artillery, inspection, drafting, electrical and carpentry work."

But when it comes to a question of woman's capacity to drop a slip of paper in a ballot box, really, you know, the strain would be too awful!

Woman's weapon used to be a stiletto, a little sharp dagger with which she punched holes in linen and filled them in with tiny stitches. It was her fine-lady task once to mark her linen, counting two threads this and two that for a diminutive cross-stitch.

She could thread a cambric needle with a gossamer thread that would have mended Ariel's wings or seamed Puck's girdle. And people thought it all so useless.

"This punching holes in cloth and sewing them up again!" smiled superior men.

And now it seems that all this training in delicacy of touch and sight wasn't wasted. It can be used in making time fuses!

All of which accentuates anew that there are generally, at least, two roads by which efficiency is acquired, the man's way and the woman's way. Men achieved success in making munitions by heavier muscles than women's. Women achieved by defter fingers and keener eyesight. Both ways seem good. Why discriminate against either?

Readjusting Election Machinery

NEW YORK CITY has already begun the important task of readjusting its election machinery to accommodate the large army of women voters who will take part in future city elections. To that end it is reapportioning election districts and will add approximately 500 districts to those already established, machinery sufficient to accommodate the 350,000 or more women voters who, it is estimated, will take part in the fall elections.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty confronting the Board of Elections is in obtaining the proper facilities for polling booths. Women have in many instances objected to barber shops and other unsuitable places as polling booths, and on the men voters who have stood discomfort perennially in the matter of polling places is dawning the hope that improvement is not only possible but imminent.

Ready

IN commenting editorially on the action of the Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut in endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the Hartford Post says: "Suffrage is coming, coming by Federal Amendment and coming soon. The country is ready for it. By voting in favor of the Amendment the Democratic State Central Committee keeps step with the party."

Hungary's Determination

A GAIN and again come indications that Hungary is trying to break through the iron ring of the Central Powers. Her lack of harmony with the Teutons is again manifest in the resumption of the fight for woman suffrage within her borders. Prussianism cannot brook anything so democratic as self-government for women, and Hungary's determination to take this forward step in democracy has caused grave anxiety to Kaiser and Emperor. It was the woman suffrage question which overthrew the first Wekerle cabinet. Just the same, Wekerle, again premier, is announcing, according to Budapest dispatches, that he will move, at the next plenary session of the Hungarian Parliament, a resolution returning to the Franchise Bill the clause relating to woman suffrage.

Methodists in the Vanguard

FURTHER explanations reveal the full significance of the action taken recently by the Methodist Episcopal Church South with regard to granting full laity rights to women. All laws of the church have been changed with reference to women and they will have the same status as men, in the view of Rev. Forest J. Prettyman, of the executive committee of the commission on war work of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Before the changed laws can be put into practice they must be ratified by a three-fourths vote of all voting in the annual conferences. This was a ruling of the Bishops to insure the constitutionality of the procedure, a ruling that gave rise to the interpretation that the Bishops had vetoed the measure. But according to Mr. Prettyman, there is no doubt about the conferences seconding the action of the general conference. Women will then be eligible to all boards, to be trustees, superintendents of Sunday schools, stewards, Epworth League presidents, and all other positions held by men.

The Southern Baptists adopted similar measures at their recent convention held in Hot Springs, Ark.

Is New York Guilty?

A FEW weeks ago a dramatic thing happened. When Governor Whitman of New York State was at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago he was waited on by twenty boys of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, who had come to appeal for mercy for Paul Chapman, sixteen years and three months old, awaiting the electric chair in Sing Sing death-house. The motto of this republic is, "When a kid's in trouble, we're in trouble." And their question to the Governor was, "What is the matter with New York? Here in Chicago no such sentence would ever be given to a boy of Chapman's age. We are interested in Chapman," they continued, "because the boys of Chicago feel that a boy of his age should live in spite of his misstep. If the state of New York will allow this boy to be killed, the boys of Illinois will charge your state with murder."

Are the boys of Chicago justified in their charge against New York state?

Paul Chapman seems to be undeniably a criminal, but not undeniably a murderer. He deliberately entered an apartment for burglary, but not for murder.

There is a law in New York State which provides that when a homicide is committed by a person engaged in the commission of, or in an attempt to commit, a felony, whether the killing is intentional or not, it is murder in the first degree. The extreme rigor of the law is, however, seldom invoked. Yet it is to be invoked in New York state—and applied to a boy of sixteen.

Right here rests the justice of the question raised by the brotherhood in Chicago in behalf of Paul Chapman. Should a boy of sixteen, held too young to be financially responsible, held too young to cast a vote, to enter into business contracts, be made answerable for his crimes as an adult is answerable?

Will New York state be guilty of murder if Paul Chapman's sentence is not repealed?

The law of New York state has nothing in it to prevent the electrocution of any child over seven years of age. Below that age all children are by common law everywhere held "criminally irresponsible."

From 7 to 14 they are "presumably irresponsible," except in New York and Minnesota, where by statute law years of "dubious discretion" end at 12. In only one state, Illinois, has the lower limit of criminal responsibility been raised above 14, and there it is 17 for boys and 18 for girls, a fact which justifies the Chicago brotherhood in saying that in Chicago such a sentence as that on Paul Chapman could not have been passed.

Twelve states have done away with capital punishment altogether. So that in 14 states the tragedy of electrocuting a sixteen-year-old boy could not happen.

THERE are on record in the United States some half dozen cases only where infants of "dubious years"—under 14—have been hanged for murder, and these are mainly ancient history. There is said to have been only one other child of Chapman's age in New York state who suffered the extreme penalty of murder—in his case by hanging.

Before the movement for Juvenile Courts at the beginning of the twentieth century, Texas was the only state that protected the child miscreant over 14. Now all but eight have juvenile court laws. All except Virginia extend legal protection beyond 14 years; some to 16, others to 17, 18 and even 19 years. In only five states having juvenile courts—New York, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and New Jersey—is the child who has committed a crime punishable by death *expressly excluded* from the protection of these courts and turned over as an adult to the criminal courts for punishment.

In view of the progress made by other states in protecting adolescence from the full burden of adult responsibility, it seems as if New York is at the world's bar of judgment in the matter of Paul Chapman's sentence.

The burden of proof that it is justified in flinging away the growing demand for the right of a child to be judged as a child and not as an adult rests upon New York.

In Active Service

PATRIOTISM and service were the keynotes of the first annual session of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 5th. "When the whole story of woman's part in this war is written, the men who are opposing suffrage for women will hang their heads in shame, for they will be proved disloyal to their wives, mothers and sisters," said Mrs. J. Ross Thomson, in her address as president of the Maryland Association. The suffragists took a just pride in their long list of war activities as shown in the report of Mrs. William Milnes Maloy, who is also secretary of the Woman's Section, Maryland Council of Defense. The report showed that women who are active in the state suffrage work are leaders on war service committees and divisions.

Practically the full number of delegates was present, and, with their alternates and a large number of visitors, formed an enthusiastic audience as reports of legislative work and war service work were given. It was decided to leave the plans for the ratification campaign largely within the hands of the State Board. Committees to carry on this important part of the year's work will be announced later. The board, by action of the convention, was enlarged to include all county presidents and the chairmen of the four city legislative districts.

A feature of the evening session of the convention was a review of the laws enacted by the last state Legislature given by Dr. Horace E. Flack.

Mrs. J. Ross Thomson, of Garrett Park, was re-elected president of the League, and will have on her staff, as vice-president, Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, of Baltimore; second vice-president, Mrs. Mary Alexander, Hagerstown; third vice-president, Miss Florence Trail, Frederick; recording secretary, Mrs. C. C. Pepper, Baltimore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank F. Ramey, Baltimore; treasurer, Miss Mary Claire O'Brien, Baltimore; auditors, Miss Irma Graham, Salisbury, and Mrs. Thomas J. Linthicum, Annapolis.



IN VAIN!



SUCH AN AMUSING LITTLE FELLOW!

On Record

THE Federation of Women's Clubs of Allegany County, Maryland, took a stand for equal suffrage at its annual convention held June 1 at Westernport. Calling attention to the fact that the question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem throughout the civilized world and to the fact that the Federal Amendment is now pending in the Senate the club women endorsed the following:

"Resolved, That the Allegany County Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex."

Americanizing Them

THE Woman Suffrage Party of New York City is focusing its Americanization work with foreign born women on those who are eligible to vote in the next November elections. This is done to save duplication of effort, as many organizations are carrying on extensive Americanization plans along general lines. The City Party's program is directed not primarily at teaching the foreign woman the English language but at educating her to grasp, through her own tongue, a working knowledge of American institutions, of party principles and of voting procedure.

For the Soldiers

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, under whose auspices the Soldiers Club House at Wrightstown is conducted, have completed arrangements for enlarging the house and beautifying the grounds in anticipation of the summer and to meet the increased attendance at this popular club home. Nearly 4,000 soldiers visited the House during the first two weeks of May. The new improvements call for additional rooms, open fireplace in the dining room, and a large platform on the lawn where tables will be placed and where dancing may be enjoyed. Vines and flowers have been set out and a number of details added to the furnishings. Mrs. A. L. S. Doughty, of Mount Holly, chairman of the Building Committee, and Miss Helen Lippincott of River-ton, chairman of the Grounds Committee, have had general supervision of the work.

Odd Jobs

DUTY may lie in the berry fields of the Ozark Mountains as well as in the trenches of France, in the view of twenty-five young women students of the University of Missouri who went forth to pick the luscious fruit in the fields near Sarcosie. The young women undertook their novel labors in response to a call for berry pickers to solve a critical situation due to the shortage of hands.

The Woman's Council of Defense of Missouri adopted the labor shortage as one of its particular problems, and it was in answer to the word that went out from the Council that women were needed in the berry fields, that 500 women responded.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri Suffrage Association, and chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense for that state, was one of the women interested in promoting this new venture. Upon her return from the berry fields Mrs. Miller is enthusiastic in her report of the success of the experiment. "The problem of seasonal trades is always difficult," says Mrs. Miller, "but southwestern fruit counties have not been in such straits until this year. This practical illustration of seeing the problem and coming to solve it speaks well for the university girl of the future. One girl said she was learning more by this experience than in all the lessons she has had in economics and sociology. She is getting her illustrations first hand."

Mrs. Miller emphasized the fact that it was not to make money that these young women went into the fields, but from a patriotic desire to serve their state in an emergency and be of practical assistance in saving a valuable crop which was in danger of being destroyed from lack of pickers.

"BE sure to grow a community row," is the slogan of the thousands of men and women of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, who have pledged their hearty co-operation to the Community Canning campaign. Mrs. John T. Lewis, assistant to the Federal Food Administrator for the county, and chairman of the Clarksville Suffrage League, has been in charge of the work of organizing the county for the canning drive, thus again giving point to the statement that suffragists are among the most active leaders in war service work. With a scattered population of 22,000 the county has ordered 23,000 cans, according to a recent report made by Mrs. Lewis. The Red Cross and war relief societies were asked to raise the funds necessary to install the canning outfits and the women and boys and girls of each community furnish the help. It is expected thousands of dollars will be turned over to the Red Cross and War Relief as a result of the sale of the canned products.

OREGON college graduates don't care what they do as long as the country is at war and women are needed for men's work. Two are planning to go into the mountains, in forest patrol service, one is to be "bull-cook" in a lumber camp and others will enlist in an agricultural unit. The college is planning to put every one of its women at useful work—if they have the will to do it, of which there seems little doubt from results so far.

Vox Populi

THERE is no pause in the stream of resolutions and petitions that pour into the United States Senate urging the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. They represent all sections of the country, many and varied groups of men and women, and associations of national influence.

Among scores of resolutions read into the *Congressional Record* on June 3, was one from the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, presented by Senator Calder of New York, which said in part:

"The Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, representing Friends in the states of New York and eastern New Jersey, in annual session in New York city, is deeply concerned that the United States should recognize the right of women to a voice in her own government, particularly at a time like this, when other nations are enfranchising their women."

"And therefore calls upon the President of the United States and the Senators from the states of New York and New Jersey to do all within their power to urge the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment."

REPRESENTING directly 20,000 women voters of Texas and indirectly 500,000 women voters in that state, the Texas Equal Suffrage Association has entered a vigorous protest to the Senate against the delay of the passage of the Amendment. The resolution, presented by Senator Sheppard, said in part:

"As southern voters we ask Democratic Senators to register their belief in the equality, intelligence, and loyalty of American women by passing at once the Suffrage Amendment. The nation more than a year ago pledged itself to democracy both at home and abroad, and we respectfully ask Congress to redeem this pledge now."

SENATOR JOHNSON of South Dakota has presented a number of memorials from the Universal Franchise League of South Dakota, clippings from papers of that state, urging the passage of the Amendment, and resolutions from several associations of South Dakota.

Senator Lodge has added to the list with petitions from the Equal Suffrage League of Newton, Mass., and the College Equal Suffrage League of Boston, praying for the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states.

The Federated Clubs of the fourth district of North Dakota and the Women's Club of New England, North Dakota, have entered their protests against the delay in the Senate through resolutions presented by Senator Gronna.

"WHEREAS, the House of Representatives has passed the resolution providing for the national enfranchisement of women, and

"WHEREAS, the number of women in industry has increased rapidly since the beginning of the war, and

"WHEREAS, it is clearly evident that the success of the army in France will depend in increasing measure upon the work of women in the war industries, and

"WHEREAS, the right of women to vote will universally strengthen the women of the coun-

try in helping to solve national industrial problems; be it

"RESOLVED that we, the women workers of Washington in meeting assembled, respectfully urge the immediate passage of the suffrage resolution by the Senate."

So read the resolution passed at a public meeting of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League.

LABOR leaders in many parts of the country and labor organizations have registered their protest against the delay in the passage of the Federal Amendment by the Senate. The Trades and Labor Congress of Dubuque, Iowa, a staunch supporter of equal suffrage, recently passed a resolution of protest and urged the immediate passage of the Amendment. The Teamsters' Union of Dubuque has passed a similar resolution of protest, at the same time reaffirming their belief in equal suffrage.

THE Iowa Association of Nurses at its annual convention, held May 28 and 29 at Dubuque, passed a resolution of protest against the delay in the Senate in the passage of the Federal Amendment. A protest from such a body of women at this particular time, the suffragists believe, should have weight with those Senators who continue to stand in the doubtful or opposed column.

OHIO has become a veritable stamping ground for the passing of resolutions by national and state organizations endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Among those recorded recently is one from the American Nurses' Association, a national organization representing thousands of nurses which met in annual session at Cleveland in May.

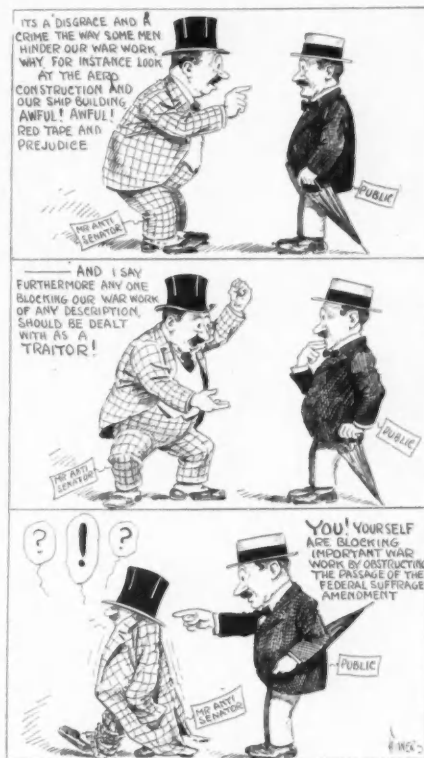
The Women's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in national convention in Ohio, has also passed a resolution endorsing the amendment.

The suffragists of Dayton, by resolution, have called the attention of the Ohio Senators at Washington to the fact "that no government that calls upon its women for their utmost sacrifice in a war for democracy can, with justice, withhold from these women the symbol of democracy, the vote."

Practically every one of the important and influential papers in Ohio is boosting the amendment. The papers spoken of by Ohioans as "Governor Cox's papers" said editorially:

"The suffragists are hopeful but it appears that they lack one vote to insure victory for their cause. Let us suppose that the necessary vote is lacking when the vote is called, and that it shall become necessary on that account to make it known to the other civilized nations that the United States continues to deny citizenship to its women. Is it possible to believe that the senator upon whom responsibility for such a termination of the contest shall rest can expect to look back in the future and be satisfied with his record?"

"THE United States Senate has before it a resolution to submit the question to the various states, and when three-fourths of



the states approve an amendment to the federal constitution, woman suffrage will be nation-wide. So the failure of the Senate to approve the resolution at this time only postpones the inevitable for a brief period. Woman's suffrage is just as certain to prevail eventually in this country as it is certain social and economic conditions have changed, making it a matter of justice that the women be given the ballot."—Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*.

The American Chocolate Fund

THAT soldiers have a sweet tooth is proven many times by the letters that come back from overseas to the American Chocolate Fund. This Fund was organized for the purpose of sending chocolate from the manufacturers through the Red Cross Clearing House at Paris, to Mrs. Forrest B. Royal, president of the American Chocolate Fund. "Hardly a day passes without one or more men coming into my office, saying they had received word from home that a shipment of candy had been sent them, and asking me if I can help them find it. They crave sweets. Chocolate not only fills the bill, but supplies nourishment in a concentrated form, which is so essential to soldiers in the field."

A soldier who has served his country royally writes: "At night when in No-Man's Land on picket or patrol duty, chocolate is our best friend. It seems to supply the lack of everything else."

Miss Ida M. Tarbell is the honorary president of the organization having the chocolate fund in charge and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James is the honorary vice-president. Prominent women compose the advisory board. Contributions in money or checks should be sent to Mrs. Archibald, treasurer, 4 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

Easy Eating

very many all the sad sentimentalizing that fol-
 lowed that has taken women out of the
 kitchen the first thing we know there is
 not going to be any cooking, not going to be any eating.
 exigentiment has its place.

itting for dinner it is growing obvious that shop,
 aiming to an extent never dreamed of in an
 sentimental about the home as you please, talk
 ductivity a wise economist if you have sense
 at women who are making munitions, operating
 pliers, doing work, plowing, cannot in fairness
 as well.

d the price of an easy way to eat grows sharper.

some of communal food service to take the
 home service, for the city dweller, at least,
 ent is at that line—and none of it satisfactory.
 fés and rooms have all been tried and all found

they are useful. With all the tendency of the
 living, average eater doesn't enjoy eating in
 ns to the semi-privacy of his own dining-
 ear the fact that the "service isn't so bad and the
 going meals simply kills me."

e shock and the dire need of food conser-
 vation meals in instead of going out to them.

a group of persons interested in the social signifi-
 cance of the successful prosecution of the
 "an Cook Food Service," and is undertaking to
 even table you, with all the feeling and flavor of

people are hunting the easy way to eat are
 solicited. Some idea of how far ahead demand
 indicates the fact that already 2,000 people are

some of the features of this traveling restau-
 rant is worth as an answer to the easy way

WASHING THE SALAD CONTAINERS

In this immaculate work room, by way
 of an ice-cold container, salad comes
 straight to your table



EASY DISH WASHING

The only kitchen dishes the housewife has to face

Winslow, and Dr. Thomas D. Wood.

The station is operated on a scientific basis. Trained dieticians select the menus and expert cooks prepare the foods. There is no waste, and buying in large quantities makes for a lower cost of product. Also there is a co-ordination of meals when prepared under the direction of an expert dietician who takes the week as her working unit. Economy commensurate with good service and adequate results is the standard aimed at.

"THIS is primarily a war measure," said Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, who is not only president of the board directing the movement, but was a leading spirit in its formation and launching, "but we expect to continue after this period of stress and hope to be a potent factor during the period of adjustment and reconstruction that must follow. Our fundamental aim at this time is to keep homes together during the great draft of women into industry for the war; to release women for war service work, and at the same time keep intact the home life."

This service is designed to reach all groups—the business and professional woman, the dweller in the hall bedroom, who longs for home meals but is without facilities for cooking, the families on small income who do not have maid service, the large family where the work devolves upon the mother, the dweller in the private home and the highest type of apartment house.

"For a long time I thought the centralized or community kitchen would solve many of the vexing problems of the housekeeper. I felt the saving in food waste, in the upkeep of the individual kitchen together with the saving in labor, were matters that would combine to make the movement feasible and practical. I am happy to say our first station has more than justified that belief. Since we started I have been intensely interested in finding how many persons seemed to have had this idea in mind and were just waiting to see it put in operation. Practically every third person seems to have felt years ago that this was the way to solve one of the most important of housekeeping problems. So you see it is not a new thing after all that we have here. We have crystallized the ideas that have been in the air and worked them out to a practical solution. Everything at the present tended to make this the right time to make the start. There are unlimited possibilities to this movement, and

we do not intend to stop with one station. Every neighborhood should have its station, each station being adjusted to meet the popular demands from that particular neighborhood. Then there is the matter of the special diet, for invalids, for persons who must have food prepared in certain ways; the horizon seems boundless. It will take a little time but it is by no means unreasonable to think all this in time will be included in the cooked food service. Requests for information in regard to the station are coming in from a number of cities anxious to know how it all works out. Food is an important problem and plays a tremendous part in the upbuilding of a nation. Surely if ever we needed 100 per cent efficiency it is now. We believe we have started the nucleus

of what is to be an extended movement of lasting and genuine service to the people."

NOW just suppose you have been placed on the active list at Schuyler Station, and you decide upon the fifty-cent dinner and wish to be a regular patron—the first thing to do is to get a coupon book. Being a regular patron means that you want service five or more nights in the week, and for convenience the coupon book has been arranged, thus simplifying the payment for each meal. In deciding upon the fifty-cent dinner you are making the popular choice. If you are not a regular patron, that is if you only plan to patronize the station at intervals, rather far apart, you must pay seventy-five cents for this same service. The thirty-five-cent dinner is served to families of six or more, and is designed to meet the need of families with several children. But to return to a representative menu for the fifty-cent dinner, and its portion per person. First you will have soup, very nearly a half pint measure of it, then a choice of roast beef or nut loaf. If you choose the former you will get a piece of the rare, a piece of well done and a small piece of fat; that is, unless you have specified otherwise. If your choice was nut loaf you will get a square about four inches by an inch or so in thickness, with tomato sauce. Then come brown potatoes, one if they are large, two if not. A moderate-sized ladle of buttered beets, a similar portion of cauliflower in cream sauce and salad will follow. The salad will be two good-sized leaves of head lettuce, with cream cheese and French dressing. For dessert you will have a square of cottage pudding with sauce, or a portion of lemon jelly.

Perhaps you are investing in a dollar dinner. Then you have a more elaborate menu which would run about like this: half a grapefruit with a cherry, olives and radishes, an entrée of curried codfish, roast beef and browned potatoes, hot buttered beets, peas, a salad of hearts of lettuce, and a choice of lemon pie or chocolate blanc mange. Just as for the other services, the menus for the dollar dinner admit of variety.

For the thirty-five-cent dinner you would get the fifty-cent dinner with this change, either the salad or the dessert course eliminated. Very soon the thirty-five-cent dinner is to have a printed menu all its own as it grows in popularity. The station is serving luncheons, also.

Notes and Comment

By Alice Stone Blackwell

The Zone System

THE new zone system for newspaper postage, which is soon to go into effect unless repealed, grows worse the more it is studied. Increasing the postage on periodicals from 50 to 900 per cent, it is clear on the face of it that it will kill many papers, and lessen the circulation of all; for when they are forced to put their prices up, fewer people can afford to take them.

Professor Linn of Chicago University pointed out at the Senate hearing the great educational value of a number of the leading magazines, and how they "are constantly used in our schools and colleges all over the country as text books—used in courses in literature, in composition, in history, in civics and in science. Hundreds of thousands of copies weekly or monthly are so employed. There is hardly a big university, in the West at any rate there are few small colleges, which do not employ them in class room work; and the number of high schools in which they are used runs into thousands." Under the proposed system, "the expense to the students must be much greater, and so their use will be less and their influence will be crippled."

He called attention also to the great amount of real education given by the magazines:

"You shut off the farm journals, as these proposed zone rates would shut them off, and you decrease the productive power of this country by millions of dollars.

"You shut off the trade journals, and you decrease the manufacturing power of this country by many more millions.

"You shut off the home periodicals and you shut off agencies that in the last few years have sent out elaborate, personal, expert, individual instruction to hundreds of thousands of women on the care of their homes and their children.

"Just who would lose out? The small town people, the country people. The cities would read anyway; but the small towns and the rural districts depend to a large extent on newspapers and magazines. You shut them out from the freest possible circulation of ideas, just at the time when that freest possible circulation is most essential.

"I say as a college teacher, a man who has been in the educational profession almost a generation, that you could hardly stab nearer the heart of the nation than by stabbing at the country circulation of newspapers and magazines. Yet that is exactly where this zone system is directing the knife."

The zone system has been considered again and again, and always condemned. In 1906 a Joint Commission of Congress on Second Class matter held voluminous hearings. Its report said, in part:

"Neither, for reasons almost equally obvious, is a solution to be found in a zone system of charges which would artificially restrict the diffusion of the periodical agencies of intelligence. Apart from the social and political considerations, which to our minds are conclusive, there are serious administrative difficulties."

The proposal was again condemned by the Hughes Commission of 1912 (Charles E. Hughes, President A. Lawrence Towell of

Harvard, and Harry Wheeler, President of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce). They said:

"The policy of zone rates was pursued in the early history of our post office and has been given up in favor of a uniform rate in view of the larger interests of the nation as a whole. It would seem to the Commission to be entirely impracticable to attempt to establish a system of zone rates for second class matter."

Yet this is what has been done, by a paragraph hastily added to a revenue bill at the eleventh hour, without any general knowledge of the fact by the public.

It is the culmination of a series of hardships to which the papers have been subjected. First the price of news print paper was enormously increased, owing to an alleged shortage. The government investigated, and pronounced it to be a sham shortage; but meanwhile the exorbitant rates charged had driven hundreds of papers out of existence. Ever since, the government has been trying vainly, off and on, to stop the profiteering on news print paper; and one periodical after another goes on suspending publication or consolidating. There are now large cities with only one morning paper; and the number of such cases is increasing. It is important that people should be able to read both sides of every important question, and it is growing harder and harder for them to get the chance. We see in Russia what happens when people are left uninformed; and we see in Germany the still worse results that follow when they are systematically misinformed. The zone rates of postage tend directly to produce such a result.

Putting Training to Use

IT is gratifying to see, in the enfranchised states, women who were active in the work for equal suffrage now putting their experience to use in working for other good things.

"Why did you name your boy 'Reginald Clarence'?" somebody is said to have asked a certain man. The father answered: "Because I wanted him to be a fighter. I figure that in our neighborhood a boy named 'Reginald Clarence' has got to fight."

The woman suffragists were given a bad name, through no fault of their own; and for years they had to fight an uphill battle against a strong and unscrupulous opposition. It has developed their powers, and given them insight, and skill in the best methods of combatting the forces of evil, almost all of which have been arrayed against equal rights. Now the training acquired in that long warfare comes in usefully to enable them to lead in other fights for the public good.

Too Much States' Rights

THE waning prestige of the doctrine of states' rights has received a severe blow from the recent decision by the U. S. Supreme Court that the national child labor law is unconstitutional. The decision is regretted by practically everyone except exploiters of child labor. The court was divided five to four. To the lay mind, it seems especially unfortunate that an excessive regard for states' rights on

the part of one aged man should have the power to condemn thousands of the nation's children to physical breakdown and early death.

The war has taught us the need of nationalizing many things that used to be looked upon as matters of state or local concern. The child labor decision is so obviously in conflict with the public weal that it should be a lesson to everyone on the folly of carrying zeal for states' rights to an extreme. We hope the lesson may be heeded by certain U. S. Senators who believe in woman suffrage, but have been intending to vote against the Federal Amendment on states' rights grounds.

A Swan Song

THE Anti-Suffrage League of England has disbanded, and the *Anti-Suffrage Review* has ceased publication. Its closing issue gives an account of the final meeting of the Council. "Several notable addresses were made," it says; and Mrs. Humphry Ward's is quoted at length. It may be called her swan song on this particular topic. She said, in part:

"We have come to take leave of each other at the end of a long fight. The wave of gratitude towards the women of the country for the work which they had done was, as we all know, too strong to resist. Well, the past is past, and we have to look forward to the future; and in no sense of having been beaten in any way which really matters to any individual here; having fought our good fight, and having been beaten in a long fight, and on the whole a fair fight, we must now look forward to the future, and do the best we can to help our beloved country."

This assertion that the defeat does not really matter to any of them hardly squares with the impassioned declarations which Mrs. Ward and her friends have been making for years as to the disastrous results that must follow the granting of votes to women. Over and over again they have assured Parliament and the public that it would mean the ruin of the British Empire. That ought to "matter," to every one of them, it might be supposed! The same lurid predictions were made up to the very end. Yet, as soon as the fight is over, the smoke all clears away, and the standard-bearer of the opposition tells her colleagues that their defeat is no great matter.

It is instructive that after the granting of the ballot the anti-suffrage associations always dissolve. Although they have fervently declared their conviction that the vast majority of women are opposed, and have sometimes asked for a straw referendum by women, yet, just as soon as the women get a right to vote on the question with authority, the anti-suffragists assume that their game is up, and proceed to throw up the sponge. It is the best thing they can do; but if the majority of women were really opposed, the game of the antis would not be up at all. On the contrary, they would be in a position to renew it with full assurance of victory. But they invariably dissolve; and though in New York they are still keeping up a feeble pretence of organization, the antis of the Empire State must soon follow those of the British Empire. May they rest in peace!

Women in Business

THE Women's National Book Association is a unique organization, founded a few months ago in the interest of the women who are engaged in the book-selling business and its allied lines. Publishers, authors, book buyers and book sellers—women who have been demonstrating for some time that there is no more of a sex line in the book business than in the ballot—are members of the organization which has grown out of the desire of a number of women to promote greater efficiency in the merchandising of books and to give women their proper place in one of the most important of the country's industries.

The organization has closed its first season, having celebrated the occasion at a banquet which was held during the national convention of the American Booksellers' Association. Several hundred men and women, leaders in many avenues of endeavor which go to make up the book business, were there in testimony to the tremendous growth of women's influence in the industry—from the time the manuscript leaves the hands of the author until it is placed in its finished form in the library of the reader.

It has not been so long ago that women first began to hold positions of importance in the book-selling world, but those days have given way to a new era in which women are joining hands with men in making a better place for books in the world. Thirty-eight women attended one of the morning sessions of the American Booksellers' Convention, and there is evidence that the number of women delegates will be greatly increased by the time of the next gathering.

The first year of the Women's National Book Association has been a memorable and a busy one for the members of the association. Outstanding features in the association's activities have been the social functions, with their formal programs of speakers, and the monthly gatherings held in the Sunwise Turn Book Shop, where matters of mutual interest to women booksellers have been threshed out in informal discussions. There have been talks on such subjects as advertising, the overhead expense of book selling, the art of selling books, the mail-order book business, juvenile book questions, and numerous other topics vitally interesting to the book trade. These meetings have been an open forum for the mutual benefit of the women who have succeeded in establishing themselves as bona-fide book sellers.

Unlike many national associations which meet in disconnected units and are national in name only, the Women's National Book Association is national in fact as well as in name. The entire proceedings of these fortnightly meetings are taken down in shorthand and the transcribed copies sent broadcast to every member of the association, permitting them to enjoy a mail-order participation in the meetings. In this way distant chapters of the association get the full

The Making of Books

benefit of their membership, and, in turn, are invited to give expression to their own ideas and make suggestions for the mutual benefit of the members of the association.

THE association claims as its natal day November 13, 1917, when fifteen keen-visioned women, alert to the opportunities offered women in the business of merchandising books, met together and created the national association, elected officers, and mapped out a busy year's work. The officers who have guided the destinies of the association since its inception are: Mrs. Pauline C. Sherwood, president; Miss Lulu Jacobs, secretary; Miss H. J. Pfanstiehl, treasurer. The chairman of the Membership Committee is Miss E. F. Widman; of the Publicity Committee, Miss Martha Kramer; of the Entertainment Committee, Miss Madge Jenison.



MRS. PAULINE C. SHERWOOD

MISS LULU JACOBS

No more enthusiastic member of the association can be found than Miss Jenison, who, with Mrs. Mary Mowbray Clark, rules the affairs of the Sunwise Turn Book Shop, where the National Association has held many of its meetings. Miss Jenison's enthusiasm about the capabilities of women in the professional life of the country and the opportunities presented in the book trade, together with the inspiration of the suffrage parade of last year, which marked another red-letter day on the calendar of women's activities, were responsible, in a measure, for the existence of the association.

"Miss Jenison says that it was while every one was planning for the big suffrage parade last year that I discovered how unorganized were the women in the book-selling profession. I wanted to march in a group with members of my own profession, but I discovered that there was no such organization. This discovery set some of us to thinking and planning, and out of this planning came the Women's National

Book Association. It was our idea to bring together in one unit all the allied professions of the book trade in order that greater scope and strength might be given the activities of women engaged in these various professions. The association can be made to serve as the mouthpiece and organ of the various units in all of the matters which are of common interest.

"There is always a bond of mutual interest between the members of the various professions engaged in the making and selling of books. The author, the publisher, the book seller are mutually interested in the success of each other's work, and it is our idea to get all three together for the discussion and consideration of common problems and matters of general interest. Our plan of keeping each member of the association in close touch with the work of these meetings has contributed greatly to the solidarity of the common interests of women in the book making and selling industry. The requests for membership are coming in so rapidly that it will not be long before the out-of-town members will be taking an active part in the

planning of the year's programs, though they may be thousands of miles away. Our aim is to abolish distance in the building up of our organization.

"It was decided to make our programs exclusive women's programs for a time, at least, and we have had many delightful surprises in finding so many women holding positions of great responsibility in the various avenues of our profession. We hope to bring to the front women who have achieved success in the allied field of books, but who have been too modest to make known their achievements. We shall probably adhere to the rule of having women speakers for some time, as a means of stimulating greater interest in the work of the association among the members themselves.

"THE women are demonstrating that they can stand by each other, and are developing a spirit of professional pride which speaks well for the future of the members of the association. Our book store is a little more than two years old, and we were the first women in New York City to open an exclusive book shop; but women generally have stood by us splendidly. I must say that in the beginning the publishers and the men who knew something of the book business were not encouraging in their estimates of our projects. They all agreed that an exclusive book shop would hardly pay. We believed then that a book shop such as ours could succeed, and we still believe it. But an exclusive book store must be rightly handled to be a success. Book selling is not mere commerce. The more one understands human nature the better one is qualified to sell books. If you regard books as ideas and ideas as equipment, the whole face of the world changes for 'book selling.'"

Building the Hospital Units

By Anne Hirst Curry, Correspondent in France for the Woman Citizen

[Below are German prisoners, building refugee barracks and the hospital which is to take care of the victims of the last offensive. These are the first official photographs received from the Woman's Oversea Hospitals unit in southern France.]

AT the very edge of a town quaintly French, grows the first of the Women's Oversea Hospitals. German prisoners, stolid, sturdy Teutons, have driven the posts and built the houses that will aid the victims of their own frightfulness. The pictures accompanying this article—at least the writer hopes they will accompany it!—show the houses in their first days of being.

In the few weeks the Unit has been here, much has been accomplished—how much it would be necessary to know the obstacles to appreciate. . . . The co-operation of the officials has been a joy throughout. The Prefect,—whose position is similar to that of our State Governor—is keenly interested in the project and smoothes out suddenly arising difficulties with the hand of a magician. The Mayor of the town itself, who is, by the way, entertaining a number of the Unit at his home, suggested that the hospital buildings be located on grounds belonging to his estate, which has been done.

Waiting in Paris during the days before we came here was not easy. For it was not the Paris our people back home know; but a Paris cold and damp, rainy and chilled by day, gloomy and unlit by night; a Paris bombed by the cannon, sometimes, at intervals of only fifteen minutes, torn by bombs from the air, dropped just around the corner, or, perhaps next door, or in the very hotel.

WHILE our barracks are being completed, the members of our Unit are being put up in such accommodations as the town affords. Some are at the hotel, several at a hostelry that was once a monastery, others are at a third home opened to them and the rest of the members at the home of the Mayor himself. Twice a day we meet at the hotel for luncheon and dinner. There we report and the most interesting report is, of course, the carpenter's. She



FRENCH OFFICER IN CHARGE OF WORK

is easily the star of this company,—though after we enter our own barracks it seems safe to predict the popularity of our dietitian. The balancing of food rations in this part of the country will probably require all her skill, for the sandy soil limits production, and the transportation of foods, even with our help, is a serious one.

Meantime, the doctors are already busy. Dr. Formad and Dr. Gregory have patients in the village under their care. The one doctor in the



GERMAN PRISONERS BUILDING OVERSEA HOSPITAL IN LABOUEYRE, FRANCE

vicinity numbers five other towns in his district, like the circuit rider of old—so assistance is welcome. Just Saturday one of our ambulances was used to convey a patient from her home to the temporary hospital of the village for an operation. And the gratitude of the one village doctor was evident.

Barracks for the refugees themselves are being erected here by the Government,—by German prisoners, again. And the refugees are to be quartered among the inhabitants, it seems, until their barracks are completed.

COMING down we passed hundreds of refugees coming from we know not where and going to places stranger to them. Pitiful? Beyond words. Old men and women, younger women—never young men—little children almost by the hordes. Little donkey carts, baby carriages and small hand carts were used to convey whatever they had snatched in the rush of leaving—household goods, sometimes a picture, a bit of clothing. One company of them had been traveling for eleven days. Exhausted, they were far from homes already destroyed by the enemy, trudging along to experiences untried and difficult at best, to strange faces and strange scenes, with no news of son and brother, no hope of news, no real tomorrow to look forward to.

Any service, any aid one may give to alleviate such suffering, to ease and smooth the path for their tired feet—surely it is little enough for one to do—for France.

Not Like Peace Surgery

"War surgery is not much like peace surgery," writes Dr. Anna Sholly, from the evacuation hospital at Chateau Ognon, where she and the other women doctors of her unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., are serving with French surgeons.

"I and some other doctors have just finished working over a man so badly shot up that we have been picking little pieces of shell out of his liver and abdomen. As I write the rain is coming into our quarters so fast that I have picked up my writing materials and moved twice already."

In St. Paul's Church, London, in April, there was a commemoration service for the 350 British nurses who have laid down their lives during the war.

The Kinship of Perpetual Darkness

FROM Miss Lydia Bushnell Smith of East River, Conn., comes the story direct to the *Woman Citizen* of the "International Home School for Blind Officers," of which she is one of the promoters.

Miss Smith is living on the Italian Riviera, where the school will be placed.

This school has for its aim the care and instruction of educated soldiers of small means during a period sufficient for them to read and write (by the Braille System), music, etc., in the hope of insuring to them mental resources for a future which would otherwise loom blank and miserable.

The building for the school is loaned by the Italian Government, and the school has the hearty approval of Signor Orlando (Prime Minister of Italy), as well as that of his recent predecessor, Signor Boselli.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page writes of it: "It certainly should have the good-will and sympathy of all right-thinking persons, and I am sure will prove a great boon to those unfortunates who have lost their sight in the service of their country."

The Princess Colonna di Stigliano, General and Nihil Donna Caporale, Contessa Manini, and others, are on the Advisory Committee.

Miss Smith writes: "The school is for the blind officers of all Allied armies. The workmen will have their hands trained and in this way gain mental occupation as well. But the educated men of small means, who are not able to have private care and instruction, have nothing to look forward to but blank misery. We are hoping to open up vistas for them and make it possible not only to give them mental resources but enable them to reproduce literature for others."

American women in Italy, as in France, are doing their ultimate bit for the war. "We have decided to go without fires that we may have the more to give to the many suffering," writes this correspondent from the chill of a house, sun-heated only.

The Army Nurse

WHEN war was declared the Army Nurse Corps had 270 members and 170 reserves. Now the Corps has 10,000, and anticipates an enrollment of 24,000 before the end of the year. Red Cross nurses, members of the Corps, wear the cross on their caps.

These women will serve with mobile hospital units; will sleep often within sound—and reach—of the guns by the roadside, with the same equipment as officers in the field—but, mark you, without the title!

The Press Bureau of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense tells this story from overseas:

"In one of the recent attacks, four nursing sisters were killed, three while assisting their patients to greater safety. The fourth was singing to a man whose nerves had been miserably shattered, and whom the new attack was driving into a spasm of agony. The bomb caught her, killing her almost instantly, but the man for whom she had given her life as unhesitatingly as ever did soldier on the field was saved."

Your Vote and Your Federal Government

By Mary Sumner Boyd

THE institutions of local government touch you as an American citizen at every point and the laws of the state are the laws of your social life. But, except when you buy your stamps or receive your letters, or pay directly or indirectly its comparatively light taxes, your life, in time of peace, at least, is touched but lightly by your federal government.

American Federalism, so called in contradistinction to European centralized governments, is unique. It is made up of two sovereignties, that of the United States, strictly limited in scope but within its field supreme over citizens and states alike, and that of the states, having wide scope in legislation and many functions but not at any point encroaching upon the field covered by the United States.

American governments, city, state and nation, are, again in contrast to most of those of Europe, founded on written Constitutions.

The simplest of these, because the field of government is simplest, is the Constitution of the United States. On its lines as a foundation are modeled the more complex state governments.

Articles I, II and III of the Constitution of the United States describe the frame of government and its powers.

The frame of government is a two-chambered Congress, an executive (the President, with a vice-president who is chosen simply in case of the President's death) and a Judiciary.

THE main legislative power is in the hands of Congress. I say "main" advisedly because the executive and judiciary have also a power over legislation which is becoming increasingly important.

The legislative powers of Congress cover (Art. I, Sec. 8), briefly summarized, taxation, interstate and foreign commerce, war, army and navy, money, postoffice territories and District of Columbia with (Par. 18) the blanket power to "make all laws necessary to carry into effect the powers conferred above." Bills to raise money must originate in the lower house (House of Representatives); the Senate has the power to impeach federal officials and to pass upon certain acts of the executive.

Running through all our American governments is the principle of the division of powers; this is the reason that governments of city, state and nation are divided into three parts.

In the British government the cabinet is practically part and parcel with the parliament, while our President and our judiciary are entirely independent of Congress. At first the idea was that a governmental machine which was a unit might easily usurp power. Gradually it has come to be felt that the legislative body was the one which could do most damage, not by usurpation but by hasty legislation, and the theory today is that these checks and balances will prevent hasty legislation. This is where the legislative power of the other two branches already referred to comes in. The president's legislative power consists in his annual message recommending legislation, in his right to veto legislation, which

can be passed over his head only by a two-thirds vote, and his power to call special sessions to consider legislation he deems important. A law being passed by Congress and approved by the President may be taken by a citizen to the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional and will be wiped off the statute books if it is so declared. This power of judicial legislation is too big a subject to go into here. It has become one of the most distinctive and important features of American government, and though vexatious in some respects it tends to give permanency and stability to our laws. Besides this the power of the federal judiciary covers cases involving the relations of the federal government with states, individuals or foreign countries.

BESIDES his legislative powers the President has surprisingly broad powers for a democracy (Art. II, Sec. 2 and 3, and Art. I, Sec. 7, Par. 2 and 3). His executive work covers the carrying out of the law, including the administering of the various business activities of the federal government. This he does with the help of his Cabinet made up of the Secretaries of Treasury, State (Foreign Affairs), War, Army, Navy, Interior (Territories, Indian Affairs, etc.), Commerce, Labor, Postoffice and the Attorney-General. The President is the commander-in-chief of the army. In foreign affairs he is almost supreme, though treaties must be ratified by the Senate. He appoints ambassadors and consuls with the approval of the Senate. Nor does his power of appointment, carrying with it a control of the policies of appointees, end there, for he chooses his own Cabinet, the judges of the Supreme Court and other federal officials to the number of at least 6,000. The President also has a judicial power, the right to grant pardons or reprieves to federal prisoners.

This is a simple outline of a fairly simple government, though a government big enough to employ some half million officials. The main body of these officials with the exception of presidential appointees have been, since the eighties, chosen by civil service examination; only between five and six hundred federal officials are elective.

HERE is where the voter comes in, and he comes in at his best. In state elections he has many local and state officials to decide on, the number throughout the country is, as against the few hundred federal elective officials, about 100,000. In federal elections the voter has only the Senator and Congressman from his district and the President and Vice-president. This is what has been called the ideal "short ballot," namely few enough officials in large enough offices so that he may scrutinize their merits, choose them intelligently and hold them responsible for the way in which they carry on national affairs.

Elections for the House of Representatives ("Congressmen"), whose members serve two years, fall in even years in November, except in the State of Maine, which votes a month earlier. There are 435 members of Congress, apportionment being based on population, not voters, the United States census being taken

every ten years to readjust the apportionment. Senators serve six years, but every two years one-third of the membership goes out of office, so there are Senatorial elections in some states every two years. There are two Senators from each state, the theory being that in the House weak states should have equal power with those strong in population. Until 1913, when the Seventeenth Amendment, providing for popular election, was added to the Constitution, Senators were appointed by state legislatures. The present method of election by the people is characteristic of the movement of the last generation toward "direct" democracy. The only important officials of state or nation not now elected directly by the people are Supreme Court judges, appointed by the President, and the President himself, who is chosen by electors chosen by the people. This method of indirect election is cumbersome, often unrepresentative and sometimes unfair, and will probably in time be changed.

In local and state governments the voter votes on men and measures. In national matters there is no direct legislation. He votes on no federal laws; these are all passed by Congress. Nor is there a popular referendum on amendments to the Constitution, state legislatures casting the referendum in this case.

In Italy

"OUR women in Italy," said Count Y. Macchi de Cellere before the Continental Congress of the D. A. R., "had within their hearts and minds the hereditary tradition of the struggle for liberty and nationality and have stepped forward, falling into line with marvelous efficiency and unanimity, backing the men in the army from royal palace to peasant's home, from hospital to munition plant. They have undertaken the task of looking after the soldiers' families, as well as reconstructing and refitting for useful lives the disabled men, of giving hands to the fields as well as to the factory."

Contributions Received During the Month of May

Reported by Emma W. Rogers, Treasurer, N. A. W. S. A.

ANNUAL PLEDGES	
Lenora C. Scott.....	\$50.00
Mary and Nannie Lee.....	100.00
Carrie C. Catt.....	500.00
Illinois Eq. Suff. Assn.....	375.00
Mrs. Elton Huntington Hooker.....	2,000.00
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.....	500.00
Arkansas Eq. Suff. Cen. Committee.....	62.50
Florence Marshall.....	50.00
Gertrude Watson.....	100.00
Woman Suff. League, Maryland.....	150.00
Mrs. G. W. Nasmith.....	25.00
Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton.....	100.00
Missouri Equal Suff. Association.....	52.84
Delaware Equal Suff. Association.....	65.00
Mrs. David O'Neill.....	25.00
Connecticut Woman Suff. Assn.....	260.00
Mrs. Louis T. Stevenson.....	10.00
Mrs. E. F. Chandler.....	5.00
Mrs. P. M. Cole.....	10.00
Mary and Nannie Lee.....	100.00
Chicago Equal Suffrage Assoc'n.....	625.00
Mrs. Everett Colby.....	125.00
Mrs. John H. Lewis.....	10.00
Wisconsin Woman Suff. Assn.....	100.00
Mrs. Frank Bethell.....	100.00
	\$5,500.34
GENERAL DONATIONS	
Sarah W. Pickering.....	\$5.00
Mary O. Pickering.....	5.00
Janet E. Richards.....	5.00
Mrs. Malcolm McBride.....	25.00
Carrie Chapman Catt.....	236.78
Helen Dean La Monte.....	10.00
Laura C. Williams.....	100.00
Massachusetts Woman Suff. Assn.....	600.00
	\$986.78
DUES	
Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia.....	\$50.00
Delaware Equal Suff. Association.....	11.00
Massachusetts Woman Suff. Assn.....	500.00
	\$561.00
Total.....	\$7,048.12

Armenian Poems

RENDERED into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by Edward H. Chandler, 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass., Price \$1.00.

THESE poems are truly Oriental in the fire of their passion and the splendor of their imagery. We can better understand the Song of Solomon after reading such verses as these.—*Christian Work*.

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CONCERNING CHILDREN . . .	1 25
THE YELLOW WALLPAPER . . .	50
THE HOME . . .	1 10
HUMAN WORK . . .	1 10
THE MAN-MADE WORLD . . .	1 10
WHAT DIANTHA DID . . .	1 10
THE CRUX, Cloth . . .	1 10
THE CRUX, Paper . . .	45
MOVING THE MOUNTAIN . . .	1 10

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Democratic Ideals

A SKETCH OF CLARA BEWICK COLBY

By Olympia Brown

Woman's Suffrage is now so nearly an accomplished fact that people are realizing the value of the work that has been done in its behalf and are reading the lives of those who have worked for woman's emancipation with renewed interest. Mrs. Colby was one of the most loyal and faithful of the early workers. The story of her life is most interesting.

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Miss Carrie Stebbins, 941 Lake Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin

"Instead of Good Day"

When I reflect on the destiny of women in all ages and all nations I come to the conclusion that all men ought to say to every woman, instead of "Good-day," "I beg your pardon" for they have been the strong, who have imposed their law on the weak.—*Alfred de Vigny*.

The Book Stall

Awaiting Development

THE American Institute of Social Service, aroused against the anti-suffrage charge that the collapse of Finland and Russia is in any sense due to the emancipation of women, is running a series of articles on the Woman Question in its *Studies in Social Progress*.

The series has not been entered into lightly or inadvisedly. It is one of solid scholarship, carried on by Dr. Rudolph M. Binder, professor of sociology in New York University.

In the preliminary study which has already appeared, Dr. Binder opens fire at once upon the idea that the problem of woman is a side issue concerning a few advanced women only. "It is as much a problem for man as it is for woman, and as much a matter of importance to society as it is to both of them . . . In society there are only men and women, and the way they settle their troubles decides the fate of the community."

The advance of woman is implicit in the principles of Christianity, Dr. Binder believes. Non-Christian lands have had very little trouble with the woman question, for they have ignored it. Woman was put into subjection and kept there—*voilà tout*.

In Christian lands nothing less than the perfect equality of men and women is possible. "A Christian community cannot afford to withhold justice from women because they are co-heirs with men of the kingdom of God."

Professor Binder's review of the slow, almost amusingly slow, growth of the idea of equality will be familiar to suffragists. "Only gradually," he says, "did the truth dawn upon the mind of males that the terms 'men' (in the phrase 'all men are created equal') was inclusive, not exclusive, that it stood for human beings, not for one sex only." At first "it was literally applied to men—white men, then to black men, eventually to red men, but not to women."

Women have won their own place by their own prowess is conceded in Dr. Binder's survey.

"There have always existed at least a few women of exceptional virility and mentality who, by sheer force of their ability, have forged ahead. There is no prejudice strong enough to keep down real power permanently." Men have been amazed in this present war. They have always been amazed—at the aptitude and marked ability among women. "Modern branches of knowledge have demonstrated," says this student of sociology, "that heredity does not run along sex lines. Girls inherit the ability of father or mother just as boys do; or they do not, just as boys do not."

The summing up of Dr. Binder's argument for the perfect political equality of women is that woman has proved her case as far as ability, inheritance and efficiency are concerned. The world needs the power of women as it needs all real power. "There is too little of it as it is, and society needs all of it." Where women have been given political equality no evil and much good has been recorded. "If history and present observations are of any value," says Dr. Binder, "they indicate that a vast storehouse of talents is waiting for development through the emancipation of women."

About Girls

THE *Club Worker*, a modest monthly magazine, has just appeared in new form. It is published by the National League of Women Workers, with headquarters at 35 East Thirtieth Street, New York city, and is designed to interest those active in club work for young people—particularly girls—and is addressed directly to girls themselves.

The May number outlines the aims and ideals of the organization, which is made up of a number of state associations formed of non-sectarian, self-governing, self-supporting clubs.

The *Club Worker* aims to be not merely an official organ, but a clearing house for allied organizations. It will gather and report news of club work, and spread knowledge valuable to young people who are striving for some form of social self-expression.

The editor urges girls in non-essential industries to shift to war work. An article by Mabelle S. Blake, supervisor of the New England District Committee on Protective Work for Girls, War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, emphasizes the importance of girls' club work in war-time. Miss Mary E. Dreier, of the Women's Trade Union League, writes about the responsibility and opportunities for New York women in relation to suffrage. Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, President of the League, sketches its history. Contributions from the girls' clubs and state associations acquaint readers with the practical nature of the things the League does and stands for.

Jottings

A NEW indication of the awakening of women in Japan is reported by the *Japanese-American Commercial Weekly*. This is the granting by the Minister of Education of an application for a woman's university in the suburbs of Tokio (at Yodobashimashi). The principal will be Miss Tetsuko Yasui.

THE National Education Association is calling on the National Council of Defense, the various federal departments, divisions, bureaus, commissions, and committees "to provide at once a clearing house and coordinating agency for the propaganda and activities that they wish schools to present; and asking that a commission of the Association be empowered and directed to prepare these propagandas in a form suitable for use in the schools; that this agency be authorized to arrange these materials in the order of their priority; and further that the materials whose priority is thus determined be sent to the proper educational authorities of each state for final distribution." In the interval of waiting the Colorado schools, whose head is Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the A. E. A., are already recruiting the school children for war work.

WHILE the government is calling always for more nurses the *Journal of Nursing* is co-operating by carrying on a recruiting campaign. The May Military Nursing issue contains in its 150 pages nothing except information in regard to war service, most of it from nurses on the field.

The Woman and the Calling

EVEN in the Central Powers there is testimony to a recognition of the changed economic status of women and the desirability of doing away with all discrimination against women in industrial and professional fields. A writer in the *Neues Wiener Journal* points out that

"One of the maxims which hold good because never subjected to repeated examination is that which is embodied in the notion that female labor reduces wages. The notion is true in so far as the fact of lower wages comes about through the large and cheaper supply of women for work. 'Away with female labor that is ruining us'—this became the slogan of a struggle for existence, though it never achieved any success. Women have worked on calmly for the lower wages because they would have found no other employment; and the struggle between the sexes—there is nothing uglier than the struggle between man and woman, because by nature they should love and complement each other—this struggle, I say, became a conflict in the field of pay instead of a competition in respect of ability. The extraordinary conditions which have now been going on for years have thrown the man, not the woman, out of the competition, and it now appears that the blame for the general reduction of wages and salaries does not fall upon women as such, but at most upon the flooding of the labor market by the influx of women.

"Entirely apart from the depreciation of money, women's incomes have risen considerably since women no longer feel that necessity of underbidding which men imposed upon them as by a right hereditary to males. The change becomes most obvious when we take the men who have remained in their positions and compare their salaries—increased, to be sure, but only on account of the general increase of the cost of living—with the increased incomes of many women. This change has come about not only through the lack of working people; an opportunity has at last been given to women to develop and to reap the money value of their ability in many fields that were formerly closed to them.

"In this respect all women employed by mercantile firms have had the happiest experiences. Formerly they were engaged in subordinate office work almost exclusively and without any regard for their abilities. Now many capable women occupy positions which require independent judgment, often even administrative ability. The ardently desired change in the employment of women is at last a fact, and a salary of 500 to 600 crowns (\$100 to \$120) a month is nowadays no rarity for a woman who before the war earned about 120 crowns (\$24), and who by now, under normal conditions, might have been raised to 150 crowns (\$30). It is, indeed, interesting that hardly a single woman could, in her former position, have attained such a disproportionate increase in wages as is now the case. Women often used to be put into positions that only a man had held, but without a corresponding wage. But the time came when all the sentimental considerations of tradition and custom had to be thrown overboard.

"Changes for the better which amount to several thousand crowns a year are not to be set

aside lightly, and managers who released their old capable women workers on account of slow accommodation to the new valuation of female labor had to pay the new, inexperienced workers the same amounts that they were unwilling to give to the old employees. Extraordinarily high are the salaries paid now to capable women stenographers who, by the way, are not nearly so common as people think. The intelligent stenographer who can take dictation and put it through a typewriter rapidly has become the most popular kind of a private secretary. She must discharge a lot of business requiring intelligence; stenography and typewriting are only a part of the activity of these women who earn 500 crowns (\$100) a month.

"It has also happened—we cannot say whether by chance or as a result of the trend of the times—that those women in public offices, whose training equals that of their male colleagues are on absolutely the same footing with the men in regard to both salary and promotion. A woman who teaches in a middle school can attain to a salary of 10,000 crowns (\$2,000) a year, and this salary can be brought up by private tutoring to a very respectable annual income. A woman of academic training who is engaged in the office of some ministry has the way open to her theoretically to the rank and perquisites of a court counselor. And in the professions the constellations are still more favorable. At the present time Vienna has women doctors who earn an annual income of 30,000 to 40,000 crowns (\$6,000 to \$8,000).

"Employees in exclusively feminine occupations are enjoying the benefits of the present juncture only in so far as they are receiving wages that are higher in proportion to the general increase in the cost of living. The servant girl can hardly buy with her wages of 60 crowns (\$12) what she formerly obtained for her monthly income of 20 or 30 crowns (\$4 or \$6). And the capable seamstress who formerly earned 5 crowns (\$1) a day does not profit from the fact that she is now getting 9 crowns (\$1.80). But there are women tailors who now do so-called 'men's work' and who earn, indeed, disproportionately more than they used to earn.

"It looks very much as if the future—not too far distant, we hope—will see women complaining because the competition of men is reducing wages and salaries. But perhaps the men will be so proud as to despise this one-time expedient of the women and let ability alone decide the competition. In this case, that which exceptional circumstances have created might become the normal, namely, that those who are capable in accomplishment will earn much and the less useful will earn little. Whether one happens to be a man or a woman ought not to afford a basis of discrimination."

Let Georgiana Do It

"The time has come when we do not say, 'Let George do it' when certain important things are to be done. The new idea is to let Georgiana do it."—*Indianapolis News*.

The Woman Citizen is on sale at news stands.



MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN, A CANDIDATE FOR THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HER HUSBAND IS A WELL-KNOWN M. P.

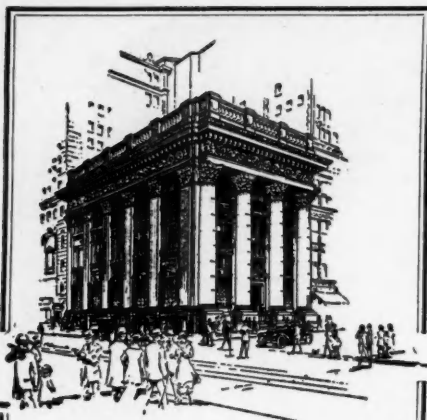
Women Industrial Specialists

THE War Industries Board has just made public its need for women as employment managers of war industries either to replace men called to military service or to meet the problems of the influx of women workers into industry after the next draft. To fill these calls colleges with free tuition have been instituted under Government supervision for training women as employment managers.

The first course open to women began in the University of Rochester, New York, on June 3. A later class of similar scope will be organized in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The initial course in Rochester was limited to 25 women who were required to have had at least a high school education. College women were preferred. In addition these women had reached the age of 25 and had undergone three years of actual industrial experience.

"War exigencies," says the Committee on Public Information, "will make it necessary for many factories where the majority of workers are men to have women employment managers. Industrial experience proves that employment problems can best be solved by having a separate organization in a factory prepared and equipped to deal with questions of personnel by themselves. Prompt discovery and analysis of unfavorable working conditions can only be made by a central employment bureau. Most of the approved methods of dealing equitably with the working force have been devised or brought to notice by the new type of industrial specialist—the employment manager. The man or woman who serves in such a position must have an attractive personality, broad sympathies and executive ability. The work usually pays a good salary. Women who are qualified for it are urged to take the training courses that are being offered as a patriotic duty."



The Woman's Department at
our Fifth Avenue Office
is in charge of
Miss V. D. H. Furman
and is
especially equipped to handle
the accounts of women and
women's organizations

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Service in War

Premier Lloyd George, writing to the Women's Liberal Federation, says of the British women and their service in time of war: "I should like to take this opportunity of saying how much this country owes to the unselfish and patriotic efforts of women and I am confident that their continued co-operation can be counted on to sustain all efforts to bear all necessary burdens until the righteous cause for which we entered the war in 1914 has been fully realized."

Openings for Women

MISS KATE MAHONEY, of Troy, is the first New York woman to become an active candidate for a state office on either of the major parties. Miss Mahoney is seeking nomination for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket.

MIRIAM E. CAREY is first divisional director (A. L. A.) of library work in camp hospitals, and Marian L. Davies, examiner under the Federal Trade Commission, is the first woman appointed to help the government in its work of price fixing, by making studies of cost of production in the various industries.

A WOMAN doctor, Dr. Loy McAfee, is a recent appointment to the Army Medical Department at Washington, D. C. She is secretary to the Board of Publication of the Surgeon General's office and receives the pay, but not the title, of first lieutenant. Her interesting work at present is to make a study of war surgery and medicine and the work done for reconstructing the wounded. The War Department employs also fifty women laboratory assistants.

MEN operators proving unsatisfactory, General Pershing requested that a corps of girl telephone operators, who spoke both French and English, be sent to France. Out of 7,600 applicants 250 have been chosen. A woman's telephone unit of 100, made up of French girls, or Americans who have lived in France, reached France two months ago. One hundred and fifty others are in special training schools, and there is a reserve force of 400.

THE British Government, by an order of March 29, 1917, has provided that in addition to her pension the widow of a soldier shall have special financial assistance while undergoing a thirteen-week course of instruction in the work best suited to her. Thus it is hoped that the problem of the untrained woman, helpless to compete in the industrial field, will be solved. Data has been compiled as to the training needed and the demand for workers in various industries, ranging from box making to dental mechanics or the woman's trade of midwifery.

A FLYING squadron of girls to save the crops is reported in the equal suffrage state of Colorado. Alcyon Robinson, a member of the squadron, tells how in the Spring of 1917 the women of the University of Colorado got an idea and how they carried it out.

"The prospects of a labor shortage," says she, "led us to organize with the central idea of flying to the aid of the Colorado orchardists.

"By June, women in twenty-four counties were at work. Their picking average was 125 pounds a day, gooseberries, strawberries and cherries." They gave also canning and drying demonstrations, and worked for the Red Cross. In one week the Denver Squadron alone brought in \$1,500.

Out of the 1,413,000 British women replacing men, 67,500 are in banking positions and 94,000 on tramways.

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A STUDY OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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Fashion Notes

THE woman conductor fills the land, not much wanted by men, if one may judge by facts, but still in evidence. Rather badly in evidence, because, during her probation period, the street car companies have provided her with attire which is not practical, not becoming, and not tidy. If it was ever designed by a woman, it must have been by that woman in the home, who never goes out of it to know what working on dirty cars will do to slimy cotton cloth.

The conductor's uniform couldn't look worse if it were planned by South Sea Island missionaries as an emergency costume for the Fijis. Or a penitentiary garb to keep prisoners from forgetting their sins. Or a reminder to orphan asylum inmates that they are blighted by official charity.

Such is the costume of the conductorette, saddening an already depressed war landscape.

THE girls of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation have adopted for summer wear a green and white gabardine uniform, set off with tan foot gear and a black tie. They have also banded together to form the Emergency Fleet Drill Corps to keep them strong and fit, for, as one of them says, "They stand behind the calker, the riveter and the driller in the shipyards, and behind the Shipping Board itself in the carrying out of its program."

AT the Green School in Reading (England), the dress for more than 200 years has been coal scuttle bonnets, Inverness capes, bib aprons and green skirts. Under the stress of war the girls recently appeared in ordinary clothes.

FRENCH women working in munitions plants now have the right to wear on their breast the insignia of the lighted brigade.

"Just take your gun and go,
For Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
And I can use the hoe."
—Popular song of the Civil War.

Speaking of The Woman Citizen

From Women's Point of View

I consider the Woman Citizen the most promising paper on the market. It is so intensely up to the minute that no progressive woman can afford not to take it."

Helen M. Beardsley, Elkhart, Ind.

I think I secured these subscriptions because I was able to read at our last meeting an article that interested them regarding the standing of women physicians in the Army."

Sarah Kendall (M.D.), Seattle, Wash.

From Men's Point of View

HERE is my dollar for one year's subscription for one of the best papers of our time."

Howard Leopold, Pottstown, Pa.

YOUR matchless 'Woman Citizen,' which I read with great interest and benefit weekly," is the way the magazine is referred to by Editor J. P. Holm, Collinwood, Tenn.

Books at Less Than Published Prices



E have arranged to supply the books listed below at the special prices named when sold in combination with *new* subscriptions to the Woman Citizen. They will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States. This is an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty-five per cent on the published prices. If you are already a subscriber to the Woman Citizen and wish to own certain of the books, invite your friends to become subscribers to the magazine at one dollar a year, and have the books of your choice sent to your address. They will cost you the difference between the full price quoted for each combination and one dollar. Or subscribe to the magazine as a gift for a friend and have the book sent to your address.

On the War

	Published Price of Book	Combination: Subscription and Book	Amount Saved on Combination
THE PAN-GERMAN PLOT UNMASKED: André Chéradame.....	\$1.25	\$1.85	\$.40
"OVER THERE": Captain R. Hugh Knyvett.....	1.50	2.00	.50
FIGHTING FOR PEACE: Henry van Dyke.....	1.25	1.85	.40
WHY WE ARE AT WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	.50	1.35	.15
IN OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	1.00	1.65	.35
FIGHTING FRANCE: Edith Wharton.....	1.00	1.65	.35
THE UNITED STATES AND PAN-GERMANIA: André Chéradame..	1.00	1.65	.35
GENERAL JOFFRE AND HIS BATTLES: Raymond Recouly (Captain X)	1.25	1.85	.40
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**President Wilson's Message
to the Women of
the World**

War Aims

By

Carrie Chapman Catt

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to

The American People

By

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171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

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VOL. III JUNE 22, 1918 No. 4

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

THE last few weeks have been memorable in suffrage history.

President Wilson's reply to the memorial presented by the women of the Allied countries in which he reiterated unqualifiedly his previous endorsements of suffrage; the action of the Louisiana House of Representatives in passing a suffrage referendum resolution by a vote of four to one, and the granting of complete suffrage to the women of Canada are outstanding features showing the progress made by the suffrage cause and forecasting the swiftly approaching day when all American women will be enfranchised.

Doesn't it give you a feeling of pride to be a part of this movement which has grown so powerful and popular that nations must pause in the midst of their war work to speed the granting of political freedom to their women? And doesn't it make you feel like doing still more to hasten the big day for American women? One of the most important ways in which every lay suffragist can help is to spread this feeling of optimism, this mutual interest among her circle of friends.

You are all agreed, we hope, that the most efficient method of encouraging the growth of the suffrage spirit is through the use of the official organ—*The Woman Citizen*.

Every new subscriber means another person definitely pledged to the work of pushing the Federal Amendment.

The circulation contest took on added interest during the week, South Dakota taking a big jump which seriously threatened Georgia's lead. It looked for a moment as though both states would engage in a neck and neck race for first honors. Georgia workers are making valiant efforts to keep their state in the lead.

Indiana is making preparation for an intensive subscription drive. Tennessee and Arkansas are planning increased activities under their new state chairman. Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Texas are also showing unusual signs of activities which give promise of interesting developments from those states.

Don't forget that 100,000 goal!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
Chairman.

"The *Woman Citizen* is one of our most popular magazines with the reading public." —Alice M. Burns, Librarian, Sullivan, Indiana.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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June 8th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Minnesota
5. Iowa
6. Michigan
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Missouri
10. New Hampshire, Ohio
11. Virginia
12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama
14. Massachusetts
15. Texas
16. Maine
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
19. Connecticut
20. West Virginia
21. Washington, D. C.
22. South Carolina
23. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee
24. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
25. Nebraska
26. Washington
27. North Carolina
28. Vermont

June 15th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Minnesota
6. New Jersey
7. Michigan
8. New York
9. Ohio
10. Missouri
11. New Hampshire
12. Virginia
13. Wisconsin
14. Alabama
15. Massachusetts
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Maine
19. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
20. Connecticut
21. West Virginia
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 22, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

President Wilson to the Women of the World

WHEN the President of the United States in his war message to Congress April 2, 1917, said we shall "fight to make the world safe for democracy," he uttered an apothegm which rang round the world. Until then no one had expressed that thought. The nations unexpectedly involved in a life and death struggle had had little time to analyze causes; they could only comprehend that a savage wolf was at their throats. Two years of war had clarified the whole world around situation, and men had begun to see that whatever had been the causes which led the world into the war, the conflict was rapidly resolving itself into a clash between systems of government, the rule by kings and the rule by people.

The President's happy aphorism defined in a sentence what all observers were beginning to understand and brought conjectures about the war aims to a speedy focus. By degrees all the belligerents adopted the saying as a war maxim.

But something infinitely more important happened when the United States went to war than giving the world a new slogan. The President's cue was picked up by Congress and repeated in a hundred speeches. It was passed on to the thousands of journalists waiting with sharpened pencils. In newspapers, dailies, weeklies and monthlies, big and small, important and otherwise, the nation responded to the cue and proclaimed from ocean to ocean that in truth it was a war for democracy to which our people dedicated "all that we have and all that we are."

The White House, Washington, D. C.

To the Memorialists of France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Portugal:

"I HAVE read your message with the deepest interest and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action."

"The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it?"

"As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our federal constitution before the end of this session."

"Cordially and sincerely,

(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

The United States, the President, the Congress and the Press, with their acclaim of "war for democracy," introduced a new and a higher spirit into the world controversy. Confused thinking was replaced by a definite objective.

A standard of aim and ideal was lifted on high which put new life, hope and cheer into a war-weary world.

Still women did not feel that they had any part in it at all except that of service and sorrow.

It was a man's war for man's rights.

Then Great Britain comprehended and gave the vote to women, the royal assent being granted on February 6, 1918. Canada followed and gave the vote to women from ocean to ocean, and from the Arctic snows to the border line of the United States, the royal assent being granted on May 23, 1918. Now Mr. Wilson, in his message to the

women of many nations on June 13, 1918, declares: "The full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage."

The world awaits the action of the United States Senate, which will come soon. When it gives to the world, by the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, its pledge of sincerity that we are in truth "fighting for democracy," then the women of all the allied nations will realize that although it may have begun as a man's war for the freedom of men, it has resolved itself into

a war of liberation for humanity. They will know that it is their war too. They will feel for the first time that when they give "all that they have and all that they are" they do it in the glad exaltation that women who come after them will share in the distribution of blessings as they have shared in the distribution of sacrifices. Great Britain, Canada, the President, the House of Representatives, the National Committees of all parties have spoken. The world now waits upon the Senate. Sixty-two Senators, too, have spoken. Thirty-four are to be heard from. Is it a man's war or a people's war; is it for men's liberty or human liberty that all the world is in sad travail, gentlemen?

For the answer to this question, the world with bated breath awaits.

C. C. C.

Women of Europe to President Wilson

WHEN histories of nations are written and the story of the world's freedom reaches full measure, June 13, 1918, will stand forth memorably. It was the day on which an appeal from the women of the allied nations was presented to the President of the United States. These women called upon him to be their spokesman, and to "proclaim the principle of woman suffrage one of the fundamental rights of the future."

In their memorial to the President, the European women who addressed him, reverted to the unforgettable formulæ which he had declared and urged him to address to "all humanity" his recommitment to woman suffrage in one of his declarations which "resound throughout the world." The stirring appeal can be read in full below.

The Memorial to the President

"Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes"

Adresse de la Presidente: Paris, 14, Rue Pierre-Charron

Secretariat: Paris, 53, Rue Scheffer

"PARIS, February 1, 1918.

"To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

"IN the historic message which announced to the world the entry into the struggle of American force and thought, you declared unforgettable formulæ upon which your great Republic awaits a victory—the right of peoples to self-determination and a durable peace for generations to come.

"The French suffragists and those of the allied countries have heard your beautiful and strong words and they unite in prayer to you for the accomplishment of the following resolution:

"Considering that from this war there has come a new international right founded upon the right of peoples to self-determination,

"That nothing can be claimed to speak authoritatively in the name of the people which excludes women from the life of nations,

"Considering moreover that women during the actual conflict have shown the value of the social work which they are capable of performing,

"Considering that the participation of wives and mothers in the suffrage would be the greatest guarantee of the peace to come, the need that the belligerent countries have of their help in the present conflict, the sufferings, moral as well as physical, which this war has cost them, have given definite proof that no longer, without iniquity and imprudence, can one refuse to give them through their vote an influence in the undertakings which decide peace and war,

"The women of the allied countries express the wish: that President Wilson in one of his future messages will proclaim the principle of woman suffrage one of the fundamental rights of the future."

"We have read with emotion in the *Woman Citizen*, Mr. President, the very profound words which you have spoken in response to the delegation of women from New York. If we recite them here it is because they are the same words that we would ask you to address to all humanity in one of your declarations which resound throughout the world.

"It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundation of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation."

"I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the expression of our great appreciation of our American sisters and our profound admiration for the high moral tone of the declarations which you have uttered in their name. It is this which encourages us to ask your aid, which will be a powerful influence for woman suffrage in the entire world.

"For the Committee of the *Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, and in the name of other National Committees, of which the list is joined hereto:

"President, de Witt Schlumberger, Vice-President de l'Alliance Internationale du Suffrage des Femmes:

"Vice-President, Jane Misme; Vice-President, Marie Louise LeVerrier; Secretary, Cecile L. Brunschvicg; Treasurer, Marguerite Desavis; Secretary, Marguerite Pichon Landry; Secretary, Suzanne Grinberg."

THIS memorial, which was signed by the suffrage associations of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Portugal, was carried to the White House by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Suffrage Alliance.

With Mrs. Catt at the White House were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, vice-president of the Association; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Association's Congressional Committee; Miss Ruth White, of Missouri, secretary of the Congressional

Committee, and Miss Rose Young, director of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education, and editor of the *Woman Citizen*.

After an informal interview the President presented to Mrs. Catt his reply to the memorialists, as given on the preceding page.

It was the first time in the history of the fight for the Federal Suffrage Amendment that the President has publicly indicated his desire for the Senate's favorable action during the present session, and suffragists the country over have been heartened by his renewed advocacy of the passage of the amendment.

Suffrage in Hawaii

THE Hawaiian suffrage bill has now passed Senate and House and received the President's signature. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, believing that its mission is to secure the vote for women in any part of the world over which the Stars and Stripes wave, has sponsored and aided this bill and counts its passage as another victory to which its forces have contributed.

The bill provides that the Legislature of Hawaii is "vested with power" to do one of two things: either to enfranchise the women of the Islands by direct statutory enactment, or to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the Territory of Hawaii. In other words, the Congress of the United States wipes out the provisions of the original act creating the Territory of Hawaii, which restricted the right to vote to male citizens, and grants the Legislature of Hawaii authority to take action to extend the vote to women.

How Hawaii will receive this freedom is best predicted by Mrs. Benjamin F. Pittman, of Boston, in her address before the House Committee on Woman Suffrage:

"My interest in the Hawaiian suffrage bill, apart from my deep interest in the enfranchisement of all women, comes, as you have heard, through my husband's connection with Hawaii. His mother, who was Kenole, chieftess of Hilo, was a woman of great influence among her people.

"I refer to this only to show you how I, a stranger and an American, was in a position to feel the pulse of the Hawaiian people in regard to the enfranchisement of their women. It was known in Hawaii that I am greatly interested in this subject, and almost immediately upon my arrival I was asked to hold suffrage meetings. I did this, and soon learned that I was in a suffrage country, and that the suffrage bill had been approved by both the Republican and Democratic parties.

"It was my privilege to be present at the opening of the legislature, and I was able to interview members of both houses. Every man to whom I spoke, including the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, expressed himself as in favor of the measure. The legislature had passed an overwhelming vote for woman suffrage, and the Delegate from Hawaii to Congress had been commissioned to lay the bill before this body, but there it stopped, as far as they knew. I promised the women of Hawaii to inquire into the matter. I reported to my chief, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with the result that the

Senate has already passed the bill, and this committee is here today to consider it.

"In the days of the monarchy, Hawaiian women took great interest and could be effectively active in politics. Their men fully appreciate the wisdom, public spirit, and executive ability of women, but since Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, they have been obliged to take their place beside their unenfranchised American sisters."

The most interesting and amazing thing about the passage of the Hawaiian bill is the fact that in both Senate and House the bill aroused no hostility. Those gentlemen who never have failed to see the "bulwarks of civilization" tumbling about their ears whenever and wherever the subject of giving votes to the women of their own state and nation is raised, sat strangely quiet when the proposal to grant facilities for action to Hawaii was under consideration. Not many weeks ago, when Senator Jones asked unanimous consent for a vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, certain senators arose in wild-eyed alarm to object, and consent was not given. But these same senators sat calmly silent when the question of giving votes to women of a different race was before them, and in *neither Senate nor House was a roll call taken*. It is certainly difficult to understand the mental operations of such senators, but passing that problem to the psychiatrists, we congratulate the women of Hawaii upon the opening of the door which leads to their enfranchisement. We venture to hope that gentlemen of the Polynesian race will be more prompt than men of the Aryan have been to share their political freedom with their women.

By this Act the Territory of Hawaii is given an authority no State in the Union possesses; it can give the vote to its women by statute without a referendum. The Territory of Alaska was given such power and its legislature promptly extended the vote to women as its first act without a dissenting voice. Wyoming when a territory gave women the vote in 1869 by legislative enactment. Utah when a territory took similar action, but the U. S. Congress, aiming to stamp out polygamy, availed itself of its veto power over territorial legislation and summarily disfranchised the women of that territory. Washington Territory enfranchised its women by legislative enactment, but the saloons engineered a case up to the State Supreme Court claiming that the legislature had no power to grant the vote. The Supreme Court was composed of Judges appointed by the President, and as Grover Cleveland was then President, they were appointed from the South, which at that time was very backward in its education on the question of woman suffrage. The case precluded the friends of suffrage from carrying it to the U. S. Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court of the nation never has passed upon the right of territories to enfranchise women by legislative enactment.

Arizona's legislature passed a woman suffrage measure, but the Governor vetoed it. Hawaii has not only plenty of good examples to emulate, but Congress has clearly granted its legislature the right to enfranchise its women by direct legislation.

C. C. C.

"The Back Yard of the War"

By Anne Hirst Curry,
Official Correspondent for the Woman Citizen



Moving into the new barracks of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, furniture brought in by a U. S. Army Camion

Labouheyre, Landes,
May 25, 1918.

WE are in our barracks! We are working! Nothing else matters for the moment. Gone the French beds, four mattresses high, that we climbed into at night or took on a running-jump, skidding across polished floors; gone the walk in noonday heat along dusty roads to the Hotel du Midi for luncheon. For we're in our barracks now, and oh, so glad to be!

Down at the edge of the town we are, at the end of "Main Street." Some of the barracks are visible through the trees, and until our own motor road is built we enter through a field knee-deep in buttercups—they grow a foot high over here. The personnel barracks are grouped together, the *salle a manger* and kitchen. Metres away by a path through the trees, perched on a sand hill, stand our Hospital and Administration Buildings. And in one of these sits your correspondent on a camp chair with a Corona on her knees, trying dutifully to disregard the white clouds tossed like puffs against the sky, the clusters of nodding, scarlet poppies splotching the field outside her window—and disturbing sounds from the Dispensaire next door, where a youngster's head is having an unwelcome and necessary eczema treatment (it's the bath that's unusual, we regret to say).

Yesterday, Marie from the usine in the village came for her eye-dressing. Making things that men shoot with is ever a precarious occupation, and in these times the dangers increase; a drop too little of this, a grain too much of that, a blaze of flame—and two brown eyes are bound in bandages for weary weeks after. One will never be released. And Marie must return quickly to her work, for two brothers are soldiers of France; one has been wounded and returned again to the trenches, the other is a prisoner of war. Marie and her mother and the sister with the crooked back wait and work and hope as is the way of women.

Another accident case arrived yesterday, a workman with a bit of metal in his eye. Troublesome. Another workman with an abscess on his leg. Opened and treated. A soldier with an infected arm, we've caught the poison in time. Nine patients yesterday in the dispensaire, eleven so far to-day—and it's just tea-time now. Gabrielle, *la facture* at the station here, is one of several women awaiting the arrival of our equipment, for special treatment. A little son trudges beside her, as she hauls the heavy luggage in her cart. Blond hair

blows about her face, her strong hands are eager for work. Since last June, Gabrielle's husband has been "absent," and other women shake their heads as she pushes her cart down the road. Gabrielle's head is high. She knows he will come back when the war is done. Some day she'll be put in a story.

WE have committed our first operation! Last Sunday, on a table hastily fitted, in a room of the hospital bare of furnishings, Dr. Formad opened a cervical abscess in a youngster of five, under chloroform. We almost framed him as "Exhibit A."

And our dentist, Dr. Nevin, has pulled her first tooth. It, at least, is being jealously guarded, to be admitted finally to the War Museum that must surely be established when Labouheyre is a memory.

We were delighted to welcome Mrs. Raymond Brown last week, and the nurses who came with her—Miss Quaine, Mrs. Olds and Miss Marple. Mrs. Brown spent a few days with us and will return later. Miss Marple has gone to join the other members of the Unit at the Military Hospital north of Paris. And the two others were promptly established in their barracks. At this moment Miss Quaine is attending a Y. M. C. A. worker in a nearby camp, and Mrs. Olds sits tailor-wise on the floor of the operating room, calmly painting one of the tables.

The attitude of the townspeople when we visit them in their homes is more cordial than we could have hoped it might be. Women physicians, women surgeons, are unheard of among them; but there is confidence here, and warm appreciation. It is very cheering. "You women are so gentle, so kind," one mother told us yesterday. They are amazed because we relieve them quickly. "Men doctors come and come again, to-day, to-morrow," they say, "they do not help so soon." When we realize how foreign are our methods, it is doubly surprising that they accept us so trustingly. Here, fresh air might be a new German gas, so unpopular is it; we find fever patients laid deep in blankets, on beds backed up against a wall and draped in heavy curtains, and every window closed tight. Babies are fed wines and heavy food. Milk is boiled before being used, that it will keep longer; flat bowls of it stand on the back of stoves, as our negro women steep their bitter tea. One wonders how it is possible so many survive, yet they do, and to an old age.

OUR hospital beds finally arrived yesterday morning, and were immediately put into place. The sound of the hammer is heard on the air, for our carpenters work at high speed. Cupboards and shelves for the pharmacy; shelves for the *robinet*; wardrobes for the patients' clothing; shelves for linens and other hospital supplies; tables built against the wall for the office—even stationery and letter files are being made by our carpenters. Only one room is to be painted—the operating room—and the members are doing that. Bare walls and furniture remind us hourly that we are indeed camping.

Camping, yes, but camping *de luxe*. Only two in a room. We sleep in army beds under army blankets; a table beneath the French window, two chairs, and our trunks are the only furnishings. A high shelf at one end has hooks beneath for clothing, and another shelf holds



This is not a wire entanglement in No Man's Land. It is the unbroken underbrush surrounding the Labouheyre barracks. German prisoners are carrying in the cook-stove



Civitas and Sorosis, two large women's clubs of New York City, presented twin ambulances of this type to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. This is one of them in active service at Labouheyre

wash basins. Again, our carpenters rescue! Book shelves where desired, pegs for hats, a shelf for toilet things, solve problems that have confronted not one of us these many years. Each of us has provided and made her own curtains, but the rooms are bare of ornament, and are "to be maintained in a manner as orderly as possible."

For we have a Sanitary Officer and Inspector, part of our Local Board of Health. We have a Fire Commissioner to protect us from danger. We have sets of rules, too. And we make our own beds every morning. Hours are set for regular duties, and the hours are kept.

THE Government sent an inspector to-day to see our cantonment, and he was escorted by no less a personage than the Prefect himself. They were much interested in the details of construction, and the changes we had made from the usual plan of such barracks. Their approval was good to see. The Prefect is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the refugees in this town, for they are yet quartered among the people at the seat of Government in his own small city. He is doing all he can to hasten the completion of the refugee barracks, that they may be furnished and occupied by the five hundred refugees who will be under our care.

In the meantime we are busy unpacking and repacking trunks and settling in our new homes. Everybody is working at something—painting, building, making curtains and sheets, cleaning and arranging rooms, unpacking duffle bags of supplies and placing their contents—and three times a day enjoying real food as planned by our dietitian and prepared by the French maids who cook for us until our own cook arrives next week. The long table in the *salle a manger* is covered with white oilcloth, and long benches stand beside it. Until the *salle de recreation* is opened for use, the *salle a manger* is used for French lessons after luncheon every day.

The climate is semi-tropical here. Mornings are quite cool and damp, but the heat is intense for several hours in the middle of the day. By

served seats to a star performance of sunset-dorm that held us almost breathless from one moment to the next.

That evening, by the way, Elsie Janis had arrived in that camp, and we were invited to enjoy her. Miss Janis was even more amusing than usual, and a thousand boys in khaki stood behind us in the rain and shouted for just one more song. The Major had planned that we come to dinner, too, and perhaps we remember with almost as much delight the really-white-bread and maple syrup, jam tarts and honest-American pie. Our boys are well cared for in every way—but if mothers and sisters and all the folks back home could see them enjoy their food there might be a more resolute observance of "less days" in the States.

Many of the soldier boys that pass through our village are of the engineering camps—a fine lot, too. But impatient? Eager to be transferred to something more like active service than building roads and chopping lumber and running sawmills can ever be! In the back yard of the war, perhaps they are, and one does see how they wish they might be "out front." But somebody's got to care for the refugees. It isn't exciting, and it isn't striped with glory. But it's service, and both engineering camps and the Unit can read in the papers who's where to-day, even if "to-day" is last Tuesday week!

six o'clock, though, it has cooled again and double blankets, plus a steamer rug sometimes, are indeed welcome. The sun-

sets would inspire a poet, and painters must despair of copying on canvas such lavish splendor as floods these skies down in Southern France. We were entertained at one of the camps some distance away recently, and on the way back those of us in the rear of the ambulance held re-

C'est La Guerre!

(Here are bits of a letter from one of the members of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. They show some of the little things that make life hard in wartime. But they also show the gallant spirit with which every deprivation is met.)

"I HAD a perfectly wonderful trip over and made several friends. Among them two Red Cross girls, one in Paris and one just outside helping the refugees. I would like to have stayed in Paris for a month or two at least, but of course had to go where I was sent, this being wartime. . . .

"Mail from you has not come through until this week. The loss and delay in the mail service is one other of those things one grows to accept. It is almost the hardest, for so many misunderstandings must arise from it.

"It is one of the many adjustments one must make in these days, and it is not an easy one. However, 'C'est la guerre!'

"Nothing is so welcome as the American mail! There is a sickening sensation down inside when it is handed out and there is nothing for me.

"The night we landed in Bordeaux—no place for a girl alone. A Mrs. F. and I were taken care of by a young American who had brought a big limousine to meet some telephone girls he had expected who did not arrive. He drove us to a couple of hotels, but Paris was being air-raided and cannonaded at that time. All Bordeaux was full of fleeing women and children. We made the night train to Paris just in time and sat up all night. I was lonely and heartsick, but even at that I loved the city. Even a gray Paris is still Paris.

"We are in a land low, flat and sandy, with pine forests and yellow gorse and purple lilacs in profusion, miles from the ocean. They tell us that the heat in summer is terrific. Picture me with no summer clothes but three middy blouses. I had thought we would be in another part of the country where

(Continued on page 77)



A Labouheyre wedding. The only young man present is the groom. The wedding was postponed two months on account of the German drive. The bride drove a mule cart and brought up the lumber for the refugee unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals

Who Want the Suffrage

With Our Allies The States

THE Executive Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has called the attention of the New York Senators in Washington to the tremendous backing given the Federal Amendment over the state, in the following resolution:

"Whereas, information is coming to us continually from every county in the State, showing the growing popular interest in the fortunes of the Woman Suffrage Federal Amendment; and

Whereas, civic, philanthropic, business, labor and other organizations are daily passing resolutions in favor of the Federal Amendment, expressing their appreciation to Senator Calder for the faithful work for the Federal Amendment, and calling upon Senator Wadsworth in view of the overwhelming decision of the electorate of his State in favor of woman suffrage, and in view of the overwhelming sentiment among the new women voters of his State in favor of this measure; and

Whereas, more than two hundred (200) resolutions have been recorded within the last three weeks and innumerable others have been passed; and

Whereas, in their Spring Conventions between thirty and forty County Organizations of the Woman Suffrage Party have adopted strong resolutions of commendation to Senator Calder and of urgent request to Senator Wadsworth; and

Whereas, fifty Republican County Committees have passed resolutions and statements, with resolutions promised from a number of other counties, making a total of between fifty and sixty out of the sixty-two counties of Senator Wadsworth's own Republican State Organization; therefore

Be It Resolved, that our Senators from New York State may feel that they have an unprecedented backing from the point of view of

political organization, social organization, economic organization and general public sentiment in their work for the Federal Amendment, and we call upon them both to do all in their power to bring this amendment to an early and favorable vote in the Senate."

OHIO has given a comprehensive answer to the question, "Who asks for woman suffrage?" stating that the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Ministerial Association and the men's Bible classes may be counted almost solidly in favor of woman suffrage. It is well known that the religious and educational forces of the state are in favor of woman suffrage.

Other organizations which have recently and specifically endorsed the federal amendment resolution, now pending in the United States Senate include the following:

Ohio Federation of Labor, Ohio State Grange, United Mine Workers of Ohio, Ohio Site Tax League, Ohio Republican Dry Federation, Ohio Democratic Dry Federation, Ohio Anti Saloon League, Ohio State Alumni Association, Ohio State Good Government Club, American Nurses' Association (meeting in Cleveland), Women's Auxiliary Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (meeting in Cleveland), Franklin County Democratic Executive Committee, Franklin County Republican Committee, Franklin County Dry Federation, Women's Council of Akron (10,000 women), Graduate Nurses Association, District No. 8, over 400 members (meeting in Cincinnati), Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, Cleveland Congress of Mothers, Parent Teachers Association of Green County, Altrurian Club, of Troy, all the Bohemian Sokals (trades unions and benevolent association in Cleveland), Youngstown Branch American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, Youngstown Kiwanis, Youngstown Rotary Club, Youngstown Knights of Luther, Youngstown Chapter Junior Order of American Mechanics, Cleveland Street Railway Men's Union, Cleveland Carpenter's Union, No. 105, East End Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland; East Cleveland Good Government Club, Cleveland Board of Education, Cleveland Lincoln Loyal Association, Cleveland Orange Lodge, Women's Civic Club, Cleveland Heights, Crawford County Federation of Women's Clubs, Van Wert County Federation of Women's Clubs, Marion Federation of Women's Clubs, Dick Morris Relief Corp of Galion, Welsh American Women of Mahoning Valley, West Cairo (Allen county) Farmer's Institute, two Polish Organizations in Cleveland, having 500 members.

What has happened in Ohio has happened in all the other States.

WISCONSIN women protest against the action of the United States Senate in delaying the vote on the woman suffrage amendment. They are frank in saying that it is not fair for a representative body of this democratic nation to deny action at this time

(Continued on page 76)



DEFYING THE LIGHTNING

Women of the Allied Countries Europe.

The President of the United States.

The House of Representatives.

Sixty-two of the United States Senators.

The National Republican Committee.

The National Democratic Committee.

The 2,000,000 organized women of the National Suffrage Association.

The 2,500,000 women of the General Federation.

National Woman's Trades Union League.

American Collegiate Alumnae.

American Nurses Association.

National Educational Association.

National Convention of Business Women.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

State legislatures, state political parties, granges, labor organizations, business and political leaders.

They Also Want the

The American Federation of Labor, the largest labor union in the world, is now holding its annual convention in the world, is now holding its annual convention. It will be in session for two weeks. It is passing resolutions near the close of the convention, but the National American Woman Suffrage Association has already considered and passed its resolution in favor of the suffrage amendment immediately.

The Resolution reads:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor bodies have repeatedly urged upon the legislative bodies the essential justice and economy of woman suffrage for men, and

WHEREAS, The military need of the country demands the removal of men out of industry and women are filling the ranks of the army and navy.

WHEREAS, This substitution of women for men in the army and navy inflicts upon the working people the necessity of cutting down our voting strength and strengthening the government; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor assembled, considers this in justice to the working people and on behalf of the working people of the United States Senate take immediate action of the Nation by passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment in that body."

Samuel Gompers, always a friend of the woman, deserves gratitude for this early action.

Federal Amendment?

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business men and women, citizens

Amendment

on labor, the largest labor organiza-
tion, annual convention in St. Paul.

It is its custom to act upon its
the, but at the earnest request of
the National American Woman
Suffrage Association, it has con-
victed the Senate to pass the federal
amendment.

ederation of Labor and its affiliated
the law makers of this country
of equal suffrage for women

the country are taking millions
filling their places, and

voteless women for voting men
the Nation an acute injustice by
share in the control of our

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to enfranchise the women
Suffrage Amendment now pend-

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

friend of the suffrage cause,
lyon.

With Our Allies The Editors

"THE United States Senate should pass the resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage."
Omaha, Nebraska, News.

"IT is vital that the Anthony amendment be brought to a vote in the Senate and passed during the present session."
Colorado Springs Gazette.

"THE passage of the federal amendment . . . an act of simple justice to the women of the nation, and in keeping with the democratic principle of our government."
Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle.

"THE anti-suffragist is committing a woeful error in denying the country at large that which the suffrage states have already acquired—the benefit of the dual vote."
Richmond, Virginia, Journal.

"ANY clear-visioned observer of affairs must plainly see . . . the suffrage question, in the interest of sound public policy, should have been disposed of long ago."
Christian Science Monitor.

"AGAIN the Prussian lower house has refused to approve the equal suffrage provision of the franchise reform bill. But the Prussians have nothing on the United States Senate."—*Richmond, (Va.) Journal, May 16, 1918.*

THE Senate's . . . "delay is not only needless but a mistake whose bearings would be realized later by those responsible for it. That they do not see the wisdom of action now shows a lack of political astuteness."
Indianapolis, Indiana, Star.

"OTHER nations involved in a great war have yet taken time to enfranchise 40,000,000 women . . . within the period of the war. Certainly this ought to be a reliable indication of the attitude of leading statesmen regarding suffrage as a war measure."
Terre Haute, Indiana, Tribune.

"WILL the Senate kindly take its head out of the sand? Will it stop to realize that during the course of the war 40,000,000 women have won the ballot and that America cannot and will not fall behind the other democratic nations in this advance?"
Chicago, Illinois, Post.

"THE Senate should take its stand promptly without further delay. . . With women enfranchised in many states . . . why not give it to them in all states and let all share in the benefits and responsibilities of government?"
Nashville, Tennessee, Banner.

"WOMAN suffrage is being fought, not merely because it is the biggest step toward democracy. . . . All the Kaisers of the world from Fargo to Berlin, are against it. They are against every other movement for democracy in America."
Fargo, North Dakota, Courier-News.

"THIS is the day for patriotic action, and what so fine as standing by the women who are doing so much for the boys on the fighting line. . . . Come, Brothers Harding and Pomerene, and toe the mark, and lay up for yourselves treasures in the hearts of the women. Come on, Senators, we love you too much to have you flicker now."
Columbus, Ohio, State Journal.

"SHOULD not the women relatives of our men at the front have the power to protect their interests at the ballot box at home? . . .
"It is not to the credit of the good sense or patriotism of the Senators that they do not immediately pave the way for votes for women. New Jersey's Senators especially, should get busy in this connection. . . . There should be no more delay."
Trenton, New Jersey, Times.

"THE conclusion the antis would have the Senate draw . . . is that a vote against the pending suffrage amendment would not be resented. We trust no senator is so guileless as to adopt that theory. If he is, his family or friends ought to send for him and lead him firmly back to where he can be taken care of. He ought not to be at large and he is not likely to be at large politically very long. . . . Equal suffrage, it seems to us, is certain to come by one route or another very soon."
Chicago, Illinois, Tribune.



GOOD NIGHT!

To All Good Soldiers

By Alice Stone Blackwell

SUFFRAGISTS and all others engaged in waging any kind of a good fight may find inspiration in this collection of letters from a valiant young French captain.

["A Soldier Unafraid." Letters by Captain André Cornet-Auquier, edited and translated, with an introduction by Theodore Stanton. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.]

Written in the trenches of the Alsatian front to his family at home, they give us a graphic picture of the life of the poilus, a fresh realization of the spirit in which the French are fighting, and, last but not least, a glimpse into the heart of a remarkable and lovable man.

Captain André Cornet-Auquier had led his class at school and college, both in scholarship and conduct, and was universally beloved. When the war broke out, he was a young professor. He soon showed himself a brilliant soldier, rose from grade to grade, and was decorated by Joffre, who said of his regiment: "With the troops of the twentieth corps they are the best I have ever seen."

He was adored by his men as he had been by his students. Under his inspiration, they gained the name of "the Lions." He was overflowing, not only with loving kindness, but with fun, and when hardships weighed heavily, he went around playing off jokes, cheering everybody up and making them laugh. No creature was too small to share his kindness.

"The other day I found in an abandoned house on the firing line, two pretty kittens whose mother had been killed," he wrote home. "They were thin and could scarcely walk. I adopted the poor little orphans, fed them with milk, and now they are perfect pictures of health and beauty. I brought them here in my haversack, and one of them made his entry into this village at the head of the company, on the shoulder of one of my troopers."

His letters breathe devoted love for his parents and sister; and a deep sense of the importance of the cause for which the Allies are fighting. He said:

"We labor for tomorrow, in order that there may be no more wars, no more spilling of blood, no more killing, no more wounded, no more mutilated victims; we labor, we whom our mothers will so weep for, in order that other mothers may never know these bitter tears. What are our lives worth, when we think of the years of happiness and peace of those who will follow us?"

An enthusiastic lover of natural beauty, of poetry and song, he was also sincerely and deeply religious. "I try every day to make myself more worthy by asking what Jesus would have done in my place," he writes. "His physical life was as clean as his intellectual and spiritual existence," says the preface. "He detested obscene stories, and at twenty-eight could say of himself, 'If I am killed, I shall hand back my body to God as pure as I received it from him at my birth.'" There is a touching story of a girl placed in a situation of much temptation who appealed to this young officer for advice and help. She said, "I felt that you were not like the others." The pastor who conducted his funeral said, "He did not admit that there were two systems of morals, one for men and another for women"—a truth

"Even the smallest human right denied is large. The fact that the ruling class withhold this right is prima facie evidence that they deem it of importance for good or for evil."—S. B. A.

which has been perceived by the most high-minded men of all nationalities.

Theodore Stanton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's eldest son, has rendered a real service in translating these letters for the American public. He says that the letters, written home by a multitude of young French soldiers breathe a splendid spirit.

A Porto Rican Colleague

THE woman suffrage movement has now spread to almost every part of the civilized world. One of the pleasant things connected with editing a suffrage paper is the receipt of periodicals from many different countries, and printed in many different languages, all advocating the same cause.

There lies before me as I write a magazine published in Spanish, at San Juan, Porto Rico, *La Mujer del Siglo XX*, The Twentieth Century Woman. It is edited by Mercedes Sola, and the name of the founder is given as Ana Rogue de Duprey. Looking it over, it is interesting to see how many of the same things are occupying women's minds in Porto Rico as in the United States.

The main preoccupation of women, there as here, is with the children. The leading article deals with a new law lengthening the school year from nine months to ten, and providing that the public schools shall open on August 5. The editor says that this law is well meant, but that its framers did not take account of the Porto Rican climate. According to her, July, August and September are months of overpowering heat, during which the children cannot study. Many mothers are said to be seriously alarmed, and the modification of the law is advocated.

Other articles deal with the work of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense; Mothers' Day; war notes; congratulations to a city that had gone "over the top" with its Liberty Loan; an account of a meeting of the San Juan committee of the Women's League, which passed resolutions of approval for Doctor Lolita Pinero's efforts in behalf of the sick on Cabras Island, and promised to help; a report of an organization providing poor children with a dental clinic, school doctors and a school lunch; a translation of President Wilson's pronunciamiento on the importance of lessening infant mortality; a story; a page of news notes; mention of the birthday of a much beloved priest and the death of a much beloved nun; an article on the Infanta Isabel of Spain; a page of suffrage news; and an account of a lecture given at the Carnegie Library by Miss Charlotte A. Perkins, which is described as containing "a whole volume of edifying propaganda for woman's rights."

How like most of this is to what is going on among women in the United States! And yet there is a difference. The women's papers from each country have a flavor of their own, like the fragrance of different flowers in a garden; but all of them are flowers unfolding towards the sun of freedom.

Anti-Feminism and Free Love

THE most prominent anti-suffragist in the world today is the Kaiser. The most powerful group of anti-suffragists is the "Potsdam gang," who are responsible for the present devastation of the world.

American anti-suffragists have always been in bad company. Excellent and well-meaning as many of them are, in aligning themselves against equal suffrage, they have had to line up, perforce, with the liquor and vice interests, with the exploiters of child labor, with the men who live by corrupt politics, and with all the reactionary interests in general. Now they find themselves lined up also, willy willy, with the Kaiser and the Prussians.

Another curious combination has come about. The German government is reported to be encouraging in every way the birth of illegitimate children, on a colossal scale. Monogamy will not create cannon-fodder fast enough; so, in order to be ready for future wars, it is said that polygamy is to be established.

The less honorable among American anti-suffragists have long been trying to convince people that "feminism" means free love; and have pointed with glee, as proof of it, to any foreign philosopher or any obscure "Lottie Montgomery" in this country who wrote in opposition to the present code of social ethics. Now here is the great ally of the antis, the world's champion anti-feminist, the Kaiser, constituting himself also the world's champion promoter of illegitimacy!

If the Kaiser were a suffragist, the American opponents of equal rights for women would claim the fact as conclusive proof that "feminism" meant free love, and that all the suffrage hosts in America, from Mrs. Catt down, were consciously or unconsciously, working for the destruction of Christian marriage. But the anti-suffragists would never admit for a moment that that rule should work both ways.

Why Waste Women's Time?

MONTANA has a lively woman in its legislature, Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway. She is a patriot and is the chairman of the "Four-minute Men" in her community, besides doing a great deal of war work. She writes:

"How men can refuse to grant to the people of the nation a chance to decide the question of woman suffrage for themselves, is a mystery to me and everyone else. Women are doing their full part in the service of war and will continue to do it, but if they could be relieved from the necessity of using energy to get what is rightfully theirs, they could do much more. How it happens that any Senator of the United States can fail to see and realize this fact, is an enigma to the West."

Women of Illinois "Carry On"

ALTHOUGH women of Illinois have won a large measure of enfranchisement for themselves, they are not going to pause until they have carried on the cause of suffrage to the enfranchising of every woman in America. It took several pages of the Congressional Record of June 7 to chronicle the petitions and memorials with which Senator James Hamilton Lewis had been charged by his constituents. Among these were resolutions from the Chicago Woman's City Club, expressing the conviction that the women of the nation now need the completest political liberty.

"The franchise in the hands of women means the development of a large group of citizens for civic righteousness," these women submitted, and added that even now in Chicago women are "hampered by limitation of their franchise" from their proper civic activity. Believing that women have already demonstrated their loyalty to the Government and that the "crisis of the world now demands that all their energies be utilized for the good of the nation" they urged Senator Lewis to "continue his efforts in behalf of the speedy passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

THAT the American Republic will not deny its women the political liberty that monarchies have extended "already to 40,000,000 women enfranchised since the war began," was a part of the preamble to a resolution signed by a most representative group of Chicago women such as the Women's Association of Commerce, Women's Press Association, Women's Protective Association, Chicago Political Equality League, Bindery Women's Union, Women's Defenders League, Chicago Woman's Trade Union League, National Woman's Trade Union League, Daughters of 1918, the Civic Leagues of the Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of Chicago.

In their resolution they declared that "the country needs the votes of loyal women," and urged the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment. Their plea was also based on the urgent needs of the country that all the energies of women "be released from the struggle for their own political freedom."

In adding its voice to the general appeal the Abraham Lincoln Center, class in religious study, declared that "in asking for the passage of this amendment we are simply asking for the obvious demands of reason, justice, and economic efficiency. Delay," they added, "is to refuse a place in the advance line of civilization." Like the former groups, these pleaders asked to have it read into the Congressional Record that the "Women of Illinois are proud that they have representing them in Congress two men who believe that justice and liberty should be extended to all regardless of sex."

DANVILLE, Illinois, women massed together to remind the Senate of the women, "mothers and wives, and the great army of others in the many branches of war work so necessary to the success of our cause who are anxiously watching the action of the United States Senate." Their petition was signed by the presidents of the Young Women's Christian Association, Woman's Club, Federated Clubs,

Woman's Military Auxiliary, Civic League, and by the chairman of food production, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, by the presidents of many philanthropies, charities and chapters for war relief, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by the regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the deputy United States marshal, and by the chairman of the committee of women and children in industry, Council of National Defense.

THE Delavan Woman's Club, the Alton Equal Suffrage Association, thanked and praised both senators for their earnest efforts in behalf of women. The Executive Board of Governors of the Woman's Association of Commerce of the United States of America, meeting in Chicago on May 20, took occasion to urge the amendment as did the Federation of Women's Clubs of the Thirteenth Congressional district, the Chicago Women's Athletic Club, the Woman's Clubs of Monmouth, of Dixon, of Englewood, of De Kalb, of Pontiac, of Canton, of Chicago.

The Women's Legislative Congress and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense did not fail to remind the Senators of the war service of women. "The women of the United States are mobilizing for war service and stand ready to enter all the activities of the land," the Woman's Council pointed out.

The National Woman's Party, the Woman's Protective Association, the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association were all equally urgent, the last reminding this government of the German opposition to all democracy and the fear of woman suffrage by the Central Powers.

"What Germany fears most is a real democracy," they stated. "Suffrage is inevitable; why delay action any longer?"

Church women joined in the general demand, among them the 500 members of the Women's Union of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, the entire congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. The Willmette School Teachers and the Galesburg graduate nurses added their voice. One claim proudly based on service was that of the Chicago Political Equality League. Said they:

"WHEREAS democracy includes all the people, men and women;

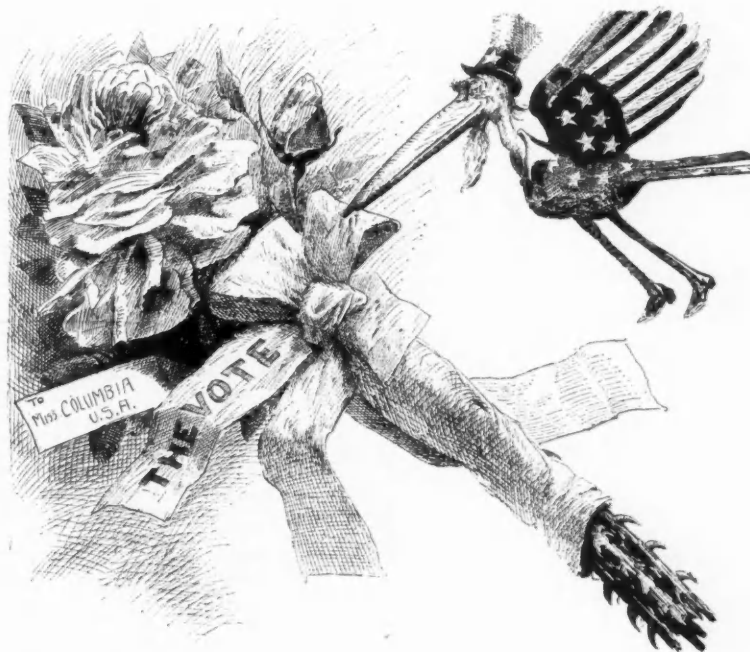
"Whereas the democracy of all the world hangs in the balance;

"Whereas the Government of the United States needs the full strength and time of its women for war work;

"Whereas organized suffragists have shown great loyalty and devotion to democracy's cause by their war efforts;

"Whereas the Chicago Political Equality League have a record of \$582,000 in the third liberty loan, \$30,000 in the first thrift-stamp campaign, 50,000 garments for allies' relief, 15,000 surgical dressings, 5,000 knitted garments, 1,000 letters to soldiers and sailors; Be it

"Resolved, That the managers of the Chicago Political Equality League appreciate the great support and influence as an Illinois Senator you have given the Federal suffrage amendment and earnestly urge you to further help this amendment to a quick and successful vote."



Philadelphia Inquirer.

HE WON'T BE HAPPY 'TIL SHE GETS IT

War Messages to the American People

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

War Aims

ALL the world around the war has aroused dormant half-formed hopes of a democracy yet to come into a living, active conviction. Many nations and many millions of people are resolved to make this the last world war and they know so bold an aim can only be accomplished when systems of government centered about Kings and Kaisers are gone forever. Republics do not seek world empire; they do not wage war for indemnities and gain; they do not deal in international intrigue and fill other lands with paid spies and plotters. Intelligent people of all lands are rapidly dividing in consequence into two classes; the progressives who having lost their confidence in Kings, look forward to representative government, constitutions, elections, votes for the people as the safest form of government; and the reactionaries who, afraid of the people, cling to Kings, edicts, dictation, caste, ceremony and a subservient population. The issue is growing clearer day by day.

How far the impulse to democracy has permeated the peoples of the world no one knows, but that it has gone far and will go further is proved by overwhelming evidence.

FOR more than a century the United States has been the world leader in democratic progress. It has pointed the way and "blazed the trail" for all the peoples of earth. Our forefathers had the foresight to conceive and to establish a representative government when most great men of all nations denounced the idea as visionary and impractical. They bravely led on, still in combat with world prejudice, and made ours the first country to enfranchise the Jew, the Catholic, the non-landholder, the alien, the working man. Our Republic gave the theory and also the proof of its trustworthiness in practice. It demonstrates that a Republic is a system of "checks and balances" wherein the virtuous, the wise, the temperate neutralize the evil minded, the foolish, the extremist, and thus not only makes a popular government safe and sound, but incidentally supplies an educational influence which uplifts the entire people.

A despairing world would not now turn with rising hope to the possible transformations of monarchies into republics as a safeguard against world war had not the United States lived down the world's doubts and objections and offered a proved example.

The United States entered the war because its ideals were jeopardized. It bore insults and violations of treaties and witnessed the undoing of innocent peoples by "ruthless depredations," but it did not decide to fight until it was clear that the war had resolved itself into a death grapple between the systems of autocracy and those of democracy. . . . So, to make the "world safe for democracy," to prevent one nation from dictating the institutions of every other, our Republic went into the war and entered it, too, with a will to give

"Find out what your enemy wants you to do and then don't do it. Find out what he doesn't want you to do and then do it," is a saying credited to more than one great military strategist. What does the Kaiser dread more than armies or navies? A democratic uprising in Germany which will have no place in its scheme of things. What will induce such an uprising? The infection which will reach the Germans through the spread of such movements elsewhere. The German papers did not print the news that Great Britain had enfranchised its last class of men who heretofore had not had the vote, about two millions in number, and that it had enfranchised its women, about six millions in number. Why? The Kaiser had planned to deny "one man one vote" to Prussian men and he feared the infectious influence of such news and the censors suppressed it. When the United States extends the vote to women, will Germany be permitted to get the news? No, not through the ordinary channels, for no news of the spread of democracy must reach German ears. If it refuses to extend the vote to women at this time, will Germany get the news? Certainly. Why? Because the Kaiser is fighting to make the world safe for autocracy and he knows that its only real menace is democracy.

"all that we have and all that we are," and to see it through to its final victory, even though it shall take a generation.

But what is the democracy for which the world is battling and for which we offer our man power, our woman power, our money power, our all? Government of the world by consent of the individual nations; government of the nations by consent of the individual people. Nothing more, never less. The United States stands for the autonomy of the small nations, the little peoples that have been the pawns upon the royal chessboard of Kings for a thousand years. It stands for their incontestable right to govern themselves in their own way without fear of their neighbors. It stands for the right of dependent lands to decide for themselves whether they will be independent, and, if not, to what larger power they will choose to be attached. These are our war aims, our ideals. They are worth fighting for and worth dying for; the future peace and welfare of the world depend upon the result.

All these aims call for votes; there can be no self-determination of peoples as to their form of government without votes. Who is to cast them? The nobility, the landed aristocracy, a few men or the people? Our country professes to mean "the people." But does it? Is it sincere? Is our own nation governed by consent of the people? No.

The enfranchisement of women is far more obviously inevitable today than was the enfranchisement of the working man a hundred years ago, yet our Republic has hesitated, floundered, avoided and evaded the issue while other nations, apparently of clearer vision and of braver temper, have seized the banner of leadership so long borne by our country and they, not we, are now marching at the head of the world procession of democracy.

Great Britain and Canada have each en-

franchised their women within a year and have freed their suffrage armies from the burden of future campaigns, while at the same time they have given to the world a pledge of their honesty that they are fighting democracy's battle. Great Britain gave the vote by the same bill to two millions of men who had never had the vote before. Years ago Australia and New Zealand had enfranchised men and women on equal terms, and wherever the British flag flies there is some form of suffrage for women. The Scandinavian countries, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, have already given universal suffrage to men and women. The King of Sweden has recommended and the majority party has pledged to make the partial suffrage long enjoyed by women in that country a complete suffrage. The King of Belgium has said that if ever his land is restored, one of his first acts will be to give women the vote. The French Chamber of Deputies has promised women the vote. The Premier of Italy has eloquently espoused the cause of suffrage and has pledged his party

to extend women the vote. Processions of petitions and even street riots in Hungary have demanded the vote for men and women and it has been partially promised (May 1, 1918). The provincial government of Russia, before it was overturned by anarchy, included women in the voting electorate as a matter of course. The question of votes for women has even been discussed in the German Reichstag. These facts are but signs and symptoms of the widespread change in thought and theory of government throughout the world. Each new pronouncement of leaders or parties or nations for man or woman suffrage stimulates the further extension of democratic feeling everywhere and brings nearer the victory for the "powers of progress." No action has been taken by any allied country since the war began which has checked or discouraged the spread of democratic ideals. On the contrary, after definite promises from the Kaiser of franchise reform for men, the Prussian Parliament (Diet) defeated the proposal on May 2, 1918, by a vote of 235 to 181. It was an act characteristic of the "forces of darkness."

THE world expects America to be true to her ideals, to live up to the noble war aims she has set for herself. "In all governments truly republican, men are nothing—principle is everything," said Daniel Webster. The principle which has been the mainstay of our progress is representative government, but ours will only become representative when all of the people give consent to the representatives entrusted with the law-making and law-enforcing power of the land. The only class left out is women—graduates of high schools and colleges; mothers who are to send millions of sons to France; women who are to pay the war taxes, buy Liberty Bonds and take the places of men in munition plants, factories and fields, the army at

(Continued on page 75)

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War Aims

(Continued from page 74)

home which alone makes it possible for the army in France to fight. Strange exception! Yet women are already voters over a vast territory of the world. That they will vote everywhere no enlightened person questions. To deny them the vote longer in any part of this country makes of our war aims a travesty and a lie. It offers vindication to the German claim that America pretends to lofty aims but they are mere talk! . . .

This nation will fight with its back to the wall for a clear-cut ideal, but the ideal must have no flaws. Ours has. As a nation we profess to stand for the annihilation of world political despotism, but a nation does not think clearly nor act logically when upon one hand it declares against the "Divine Right of Kings" and makes war upon the "King business" as an intolerable usurpation of authority, yet on the other hand maintains the "Divine Right" of males to rule over *all* the people in a land pledged to *self* government. By what line of thinking does an American justify the vote extended to an illiterate alien after a five years' residence and deny it to a woman college president? Is there any other word than despotism which defines the procedure? The despotism on the right and on the left differ only in degree. The famed defender of militarism, Treitschke, said: "We Germans, who know both Germany and France, know what suits the Alsations far

better than that miserable people knows itself." Is there an American so lacking in humor that he fails to see the insufferable impertinence of that point of view?

A few days ago a United States Senator ejaculated "I'm opposed to giving the vote to women. We men know far better than they do themselves what they want." Treitschke's twin soul in the United States Senate dealing with aims in a war for democracy! May heaven protect us! "To make us love our country our country ought to be lovely," said Edmund Burke. To make us love our country our country should be consistent. . . .

The Kaiser is fighting to make the world safe for autocracy and he knows that its only real menace is democracy. The Kaiser stakes his all on the intimidation of the world through ruthless might of militarism led by autocracy. Why should our Republic hesitate while meeting might with might to plant in Germany the seeds of the only certain force which can permanently destroy autocracy and militarism—democracy? Great Britain and Canada have given the pledge of their sincerity in a war for democracy, why should the Great Republic balk? What does the Great Republic fear? . . .

"German men are military slaves and German women mere door mats," said an American man the other day contemptuously. Perhaps they were yesterday, but what of tomorrow?

Germany is dependent upon her man power at the front but she is equally dependent upon her woman power at home. Women doubtless are fooled by the Kaiser's carefully guided publicity and believe as do the men that they are engaged in a war of defense, but there are at least two millions of German mothers and two millions of German wives or sweethearts who, mourning the death of their loved ones, are asking in the midst of their war weariness whether there is no better way of running a world than by the murder of war. Send them a ray of hope and send it now. It will brighten one day into redemption from military enslavement for the people of Germany and into consequent peace for the world. . . .

Give to the world the final pledge of sincerity in American war aims. Give women of this land the honor other nations have bestowed upon theirs. Make democracy triumphant at home that the Republic may war upon its treacherous enemy autocracy without a spot on the national escutcheon. Do it now.

NEXT WEEK

*A second war message
by*

Mrs. Catt,
"The Home Defense,"
will be published in
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Vigilance Committees

WHEN our nation went to war the National American Woman Suffrage Association privately urged the appointment by every State Auxiliary of a Vigilance Committee which should not be announced to the public, but whose function should be keeping a watch over the work of women called to take the places of men summoned to the colors, lest they be subjected to unfair treatment in the matter of wages, hours and sanitary conditions. The time has come when every State Auxiliary should urge each local auxiliary to appoint a Vigilance Committee of the strongest, most intelligent and most fearless women to be found. This Committee should be publicly named and its function should be the discovery and the prevention of any and every attempt to exploit, injure, wrong, or trick women and girls industrially, financially, legally or morally.

A Case in Point

MANY years ago a group of public-spirited philanthropic persons established a private school for the manual training of girls in the City of New York. It was known as the Manhattan Trade School and was located in the heart of the tenement district, where girls seeking instruction could most easily be reached. Its managers sought to find the trades needing workers and then to train girls for those voca-

tions. Many employers preferred to take untrained girls at a pittance, train them into skilled workers and keep them at a low wage, because they did not understand their own value.

For years this pioneer institution fought the economic battle of women, turning out each year a group of skilled workers, and demanded a living wage for them. Employers came to see that both time and money were saved by the employment of workers previously trained, and the demand for graduates was much greater than the school could supply. In course of events this school was taken over by the City of New York and incorporated in the public school system. So great was the demand for manual instruction that the building set aside for the purpose was not only overcrowded, but entirely unable to accommodate the ever-increasing number of applicants. Then the city built a larger, better equipped building to accommodate 3,000 girls. The call of the nation for women workers, ever more women to take the places of men, makes the need of the school even more imperative than before—yet out of the depths comes a torpedo from the submarine of masculine narrow-mindedness ever lurking near any improvement in the status, economic, legal, civil or political, of women.

Supt. Ettinger, of the New York City schools, has proposed to the Board of Education that it

present this new building to the Federal Government to be used as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The proposal sounds so brave, generous, hospitable, and above all, patriotic that the School Board is alleged to be actually considering it seriously. But is the robbing of Sophie and Julia and Mary to pay Samuel, John and Joe either justice or common sense? Mr. Ettinger is reputed to be one of those men who believe women should be trained for domestic life and then kept there. To him the loss of manual training to thousands of girls and their consequent reduction to sweatshop wages is a matter of small consequence. He has never stopped to think that among them are many upon whose slender shoulders, on account of the draft of a brother or brothers, will fall a considerable share of the home support. He hasn't thought that many a lover will not return from overseas and that the sweetheart must carry on her own and others' support. It is said that he is a gentleman whose mind is closed, idea-tight, to the larger vision of things where women are concerned. It is hoped the Board possesses a bigger outlook. So it happens that the women of New York must institute a campaign to make New York City and its School Board see that some alleged patriotism is not patriotism at all, but a body blow at the real thing. C. C. C.

With Our Allies, the States

(Continued from page 70)

on a question which is essentially one of democracy. Women are proving good soldiers in all the warring countries and the governments of these countries do not hesitate to demand their utmost assistance. Several of our allies have recognized the war work of women by the enfranchisement of women and others promise to do so soon. Women of these United States find it difficult to explain why a government which rests explicitly upon the consent of the governed should lag behind other governments less purely democratic, in its recognition of the rights of women. To argue that the Senate should not take a few hours of its valuable time to consider this supremely important question, is to lack appreciation of the fundamentals at the basis of this war. As a matter of fact very little time need be taken in the Senate for debate. The women of this state urge that the vote be taken at an early date and that the legislatures of the states have a chance to decide whether these United States follow the lead of their allies or the lead of their enemies in recognition of women. — Oshkosh, Wisconsin, *Northwestern*.

THE New Haven Teachers' League, with a membership of 750, passed resolutions calling upon Senators Brandegee and McLean of Connecticut to vote for the passage of the Federal Amendment. Calling attention to the fact that the public school teachers of this country are engaged in instructing the youthful minds under their care in all that tends to make them loyal, patriotic citizens of the future, capable of upholding the ideals of democracy

for which we are fighting, the resolution said in part:

"These teachers are called upon to instruct equally in the duties of citizenship, girls as well as boys, while unjustly and inconsistently deprived of a share in the conduct of their government."

Record Offers Support to Suffragists

RESENTING the attitude of United States Senator Baird in regard to the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage, George L. Record, Republican candidate for the Senate as successor to Mr. Baird, has offered the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association the opportunity of having speakers, distributing literature and securing signatures to its Federal Amendment petition at all his public meetings.

The Record Campaign Committee is holding a series of one hundred meetings throughout the state. These are regular old-fashioned political gatherings, held in a tent and with a free give-and-take of questions and answers between the speakers and the audience.

The President of the Suffrage Association, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, says: "We will be glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by Mr. Record, and will be equally glad, of course, to accept similar offers from any of the other political parties or candidates. The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association is absolutely non-partisan and has only one plank in its platform, 'Votes for Women'; but we gladly welcome the support and helpful co-operation of all political parties."

Louisiana for Suffrage

FOR the third time within a period of a little more than a year, the suffrage cause has scored an important victory in the South with the passage of a bill by the Louisiana House and Senate providing for a referendum this fall upon a state suffrage amendment. This measure, which passed the lower house on June 11 by a vote of 80 to 21, was passed by the Senate on June 18, 29 to 11, almost a three to one victory.

The Louisiana victory was foreshadowed some days ago by Governor R. G. Pleasant, who declared in his address to the legislature that he believed the time was ripe for the enfranchisement of the women of the state.

Suffrage Agitation Needed

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, writing in *Die Zukunft* deplores the fact that "there is no woman suffrage in Germany, and that the women are silent, not demanding it.

"Never was the opportunity so favorable," he says, and adds, that "the best men at the front follow ballot reform with watchfulness" in spite of the assertions of men like Count von Spee, "who can not speak for the real soldiers. He can only speak for the staff, those people behind the front who are well fed, well paid and know nothing of the dangers of the front and talk about the people at the front as 'front pigs' because they come from the trenches and the firing line."



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C'Est La Guerre

(Continued from page 69)

it is very damp and chilly. This climate is about like that of Honolulu.

"Breakfast we prepare here in our shacks with solidified alcohol to heat water and George Washington coffee (at which I turned up my nose back home) or tea, a couple of slices of bread and sometimes jam on it. Little fruit, for that is scarce.

"There is also the process of 'acclimating' that each of us is going through. In Paris I was never warm unless I slept with a hot-water bottle and piled all the blankets on top of me, plus my steamer rug and perhaps a coat. Hotel bedrooms are unheated, and the dampness is so damp it's wet. We came from there to this summer-like climate. Temperature, cold and general disarrangement of one's interior are the rule. Again, 'it is the war.'"

Opportunities for Women "America, Here Are Your Girls"

"**A** MERICA, we give our girls to you, America, you'll find them tried and true, Place your burdens on their shoulders, They have learned how to serve and share. America, we pledge our best to you Where'er our flag unfurls; And there's a million others, Who can keep step with their brothers; America, here are your girls."

"**W**OMEN are eligible for ship draftsmen in the Navy Yard service, and mechanical, marine engine, and boiler draftsmen in the Navy Department. Another new opening is that of inspector of undergarments in the Quartermaster's Department," says the *Lyre* of Alpha Chi Omega, a woman's fraternity magazine.

"There is an aviation school in San Antonio, Texas, which makes a specialty of training girls to fly," says the *Kappa Delta Angelos*. "The course of instruction, which takes about six weeks, depending on the weather conditions, costs about \$1,000 and the price of a machine is about \$12,000 at the present time, so that the average girl cannot afford to fly for the simple enjoyment there is in it."

ABOUT 50 young business women of Alabama have formed themselves into the Birmingham Association of Business and Professional Women. Its object is to promote and protect women in industrial and commercial life and to be ready to act on measures vitally effecting the business life of the city.

THE Civil Service Reform Association in annual session in New York City, June 12, voted to admit women to full membership in the organization. This action, taken for the first time since the Association was organized 41 years ago, was said to be based on two motives—the fact that women now have the vote, thus making their interest equal to that of the men in Civil Service work, and the fact that the Women's Auxiliary voted to coalesce with the men's organization, if permitted. The Civil Service Reform Association is especially interested in the question of equal pay.

A Book of Opportunities

A BOOK which will be revelatory to many people is the report of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, *Opportunities for Women in the Municipal Civil Service of the City of New York*.

That there has been a steady increase in the openings for women of late years, is well known; but that they should occupy so many civic positions gives food for thought.

There were in 1916 83,397 municipal employees in New York and, outside of the 18,116 women teachers, 6,180 of these employees were women.

Some of these held positions of distinction, such as Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections and later Chairman of the Parole Commission. It should be noted that hers is the highest salaried position filled by a woman in the government of the City of New York.

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Positions considered by the Bureau as desirable include: inspectional, professional and administrative fields.

Dr. Josephine Baker, of the Child Hygiene Department, Dr. Ethel Brown, Mercantile Inspector of the Department of Health, are two rather notable civil service women. Public health, food, tenement, and fire prevention, even weights and measures, and trade waste material open new inspectional headships to women.

There is an entire field in social service, which includes charity investigators, attendance, probation, and recreational officers. Bacteriology even before the war made loud calls upon women, and the field of psychology, through Binet tests and the new work for defective childhood, has engaged the attention of many women. With the advancing need for shell shock study, women will be called more and more into the psychiatrist's realm.

All the variations of nursing, one of women's oldest pursuits, have enlisted many recruits. These were on the cards. Such new ventures for women as finger-printing, the unfolding possibilities of diet and pharmacy are more arresting. Women are making headway also as statisticians, actuarial clerks, and even as engineers and draughtsmen.

The war will undoubtedly speed up the civil service positions open to women. This report should not fail to engage the close attention of women educators so that they may plan positions in life for which the girl may profitably be trained.

The Place of Women

THE New York *Herald* of June 18 carried the story that Mrs. William Force Scott has just been appointed Yonkers' first police-woman. Mrs. Scott was the former leader of the Yonkers anti-suffragists. Her creed, as often announced, was that woman's place is in the home, and that the privilege of being protected is more to be desired than the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Mrs. Scott will now have the same powers as a uniformed policeman.

She will experience what suffragists have always proclaimed that woman's "place" is wherever she is needed.

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The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States,

many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years became president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have *enjoyed* the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure *pleasure* all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instructions and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that

every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and *see* instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in *our* office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in *increased earning power* will be enormous.

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Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III JUNE 29, 1918 No. 5

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

MESSAGES of good will and inspiration that come to us from persons prominently identified with progressive movements throughout the country constitute one of the many cheering features of the *Woman Citizen* circulation contest.

In a number of letters the writers speak of passing on the magazine to friends that they, too, may enjoy certain features of wide appeal. This is the way we feel about our correspondence. It is so good we want to pass it on that you, too, may know what others are thinking and saying, and may feel something of that same pleasure that we experience in reading these messages.

From Miss Gertrude Seymour of the section on Woman's Work in the Social Hygiene Division under the Commission on Training Camp Activities we have the following:

"Would you kindly enter my name upon your list of subscribers to the 'Woman Citizen' and let my subscription begin with the issue containing a very remarkable chart showing the status of social legislation in various states? A small reproduction of this chart appears in the current issue of the California State Board of Health Bulletin and it seems to me of great interest and importance."

Then, too, it is nice to have our oft repeated statement that the *Woman Citizen* is a mine of information endorsed by Mrs. M. L. Hageman, secretary-treasurer of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, who says:

"No woman who is interested in her sex can afford to be without this necessary avenue of information."

"Best wishes for the success of the magazine" is the message from Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago. And Mrs. J. Ross Thomson of Garrett Park, Maryland, hastening to renew, says "to have the magazine stop would be a calamity something like having one's electric lights or telephone cut off."

We like to believe that every reader of the magazine agrees wholeheartedly with Elizabeth H. Morley of Little Rock, who writes:

"The 'Woman Citizen' is a help and inspiration to the women of America, and it should be in every home where thinking people dwell."

The *Woman Citizen* is constantly going into more and more homes, and because we believe there are many thinking people in the world we have set 100,000 new subscribers as our circulation contest mark.

What rank will your state have?

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

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To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

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2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Minnesota
6. New Jersey
7. Michigan
8. New York
9. Ohio
10. Missouri
11. New Hampshire
12. Virginia
13. Wisconsin
14. Alabama
15. Massachusetts
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Maine
19. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
20. Connecticut
21. West Virginia
22. South Carolina, Kentucky
23. Washington, D. C.
24. North Dakota, Tennessee
25. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
26. Nebraska
27. Washington
28. North Carolina
29. Vermont

June 22nd

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Michigan
5. Iowa
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Ohio
10. Missouri, New Hampshire
11. Virginia
12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama
14. Massachusetts
15. Texas
16. Maryland
17. Maine
18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
19. Connecticut
20. West Virginia
21. South Carolina, Kentucky
22. Tennessee
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 29, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Two Systems

WHATEVER may have been the causes which involved the nations of the earth in a world war, those causes certainly have resolved themselves into a conflict of two systems of government—government by kings and government by the people.

The President of the United States, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, Premier Robert Borden of Canada, Premier Orlando of Italy, President Clemenceau of France, chief spokesmen of their respective countries, have stressed this fact in their public utterances over and over again.

From the high places this aim of the war is slowly but surely percolating through dense layers of ignorance and narrowminded provincialism, and in consequence a realization is becoming widespread that the outcome of the war is bound to be fraught with results which will affect the remotest hamlet of the nation and every man, woman and child in it.

Now a new thing has happened.

By means of a perfected propaganda-spreading-machine and the expenditure of vast sums of money the Kaiser managed to persuade the German people that for them this is a war of self-defense.

Every public message, speech and writing from the "All highest" has included this statement.

Are the German people beginning to doubt it?

Is the truth at last reaching the men and women who have been so painstakingly prevented from knowing the facts?

Perhaps.

At least at the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne the Kaiser neglected to mention self-defense and makes the illuminating declaration that the war is "a clash between German and Anglo-Saxon principles!"

Of course it is.

In all German governed nations, the people are subservient to the State.

According to German principles the State emanates from God, and the Kaiser is his direct representative, while the perpetuation of power is through inheritance within the ruling house.

The Anglo-Saxon principle is that the State emanates from *the People*, and is always subservient to the people.

It is perpetuated by votes.

The war becomes a case of kings vs. self-government.

Now that the Kaiser is in agreement with the leaders of the Allied nations as to what the real conflict is about, there must be light not far ahead.

The only difficulty in the way of mutual understanding is that the Kaiser doesn't clearly understand what Anglo-Saxon principles are, and many Anglo-Saxons do not clearly comprehend the difference between German and Anglo-Saxon principles.

A one-hundred-per-cent American Senate will lead forth on the first step of the last lap of the war by manfully defending the Anglo-Saxon principle of self-government when the Federal Suffrage Amendment comes to vote.

Such a Senate will give a vote so big and emphatic that it will resound around the earth.

Whoever today in our midst supports government by a privileged class, even when such a class is so large as to include an entire sex, will confuse the issue and postpone the end more certainly than a lost battle on the Western Front.

The world awaits the coming vote with the question on its lips, Is the United States sincere?

C. C. C.

"Iniquity and Imprudence"

SUFFRAGE can no longer be refused to women without "iniquity and imprudence." So says the striking memorial to President Wilson from the Suffrage Union of France, in which the suffrage associations of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Portugal joined the memorial that called out his latest strong utterance in behalf of equal rights for women.

We have always maintained that the denial of suffrage to women was an iniquity, in the fundamental sense that it is an inequity. But wherein is it an imprudence? The war has brought into the limelight the fact that unpreparedness is always imprudence. The biggest task of reconstruction that the world has ever known will have to be faced and grappled with after the war. In that work, the help of women will be needed as never before in history.

It will be more important than it has ever been yet that the women should be strong, wide awake, alive to their responsibilities, and unhampered by foolish restrictions. They need to shed the limitations of their disfranchisement as the woman who goes in for war work sheds her cumbersome long skirt.

It is not only material civilization that will need to be rebuilt, after the war. The spiritual bulwarks of civilization have been largely shattered also. In the material building up, men have always taken the lead; it is the slaughter of millions of men that will throw a large share even of the material upbuilding upon women. But in the spiritual upbuilding, women have borne the main part. If they are to uphold the tottering ideals, to restore the half obliterated landmarks between right and wrong; to make good the havoc that the war has wrought in human souls as well as bodies, they will need every instrumentality that can strengthen them and help them to make their point of view respected. It would be worse than imprudence, it would be suicidal folly, to require them to meet this tremendous situation without a vote.

A. S. B.

The Middle Way

A FAMOUS piece of advice, given long ago, sums up in two lines the essence of conventional prudence:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

The counsel not to be the first to try a new thing has never been heeded by the pioneer or the pathfinder. It has no application to the suffrage movement, for equal suffrage has now been tried in so many places and for so long a time that there is not much chance left for anybody to be either praised or ridiculed for being the first.

But the old adage reminds us that a man may incur ridicule by being behind his time, as well as by being before it. There was a

little group of members in the British Parliament who held out to the last against woman suffrage. They knew perfectly well that they could not prevent the passage of the bill, but they seemed to find comfort in pouring out for the last time all their antiquated objections, as much out of place in these days as a bat in the sunlight. In the Legislatures of two Canadian provinces, the bill to enable women to vote for all the officers of the province went through with only one dissenting vote, the lone objector in each case being a French-Canadian. That was before nation-wide suffrage was adopted for all Canada. In our own Congress, as elsewhere, there is a small minority of last-ditchers who seem bent on fighting off woman suffrage to the last possible moment. They should remember that there is a difference between the ridicule incurred by being ahead of your time and that incurred by being behind it. The first may sting at the moment, but as time goes on it changes to glory, and is a proud boast for the man's descendants. The other kind grows more ridiculous and discreditable as it is seen through the perspective of time, and the man's children and grandchildren have to blush for it. Gentlemen, do not store up blushes for your innocent descendants! A. S. B.

For France

SUFFRAGISTS all over the world will point to the significance of the fact that it was Louis Martin, Senator for War, who introduced the woman suffrage bill into the French Chamber of Deputies last week. The proposal is that French women shall be entitled, not alone to the long

promised and much discussed municipal suffrage, but to the Parliamentary suffrage as well.

This war Senator to whom the wishes of the soldiers must be known, and who, above all others would seek to carry out such wishes, has founded his plea for the vote upon war itself. In his preamble he argued that the widows and the mothers of those who have fallen in the war and all women who have suffered through the conflict have won, by the heroic way in which they have borne their trials, the right to express their opinion at the ballot box.

This seems to be the growing conviction among all men who have come into real contact with the sorrows, the privations and the heroisms of war.

WOMEN of India are also appealing for equal privileges. In a memorial presented to the Viceroy, an all-India delegation of women based their claim for the vote on the fact that they "have awakened to their responsibilities in public life, and have their own independent opinions about the reforms that are necessary for the progress of India.

"We request you with all the earnestness in our power," read the memorial, "to recommend the Imperial Government to

initiate legislation on these lines, and so bring our country politically, educationally and physically up to the level of other parts of the Empire, to which we are loyally devoted, and which we will serve the more efficiently as we get better educations and wider opportunities in the public life of the Motherland that we love so well."

MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY, chairman of the Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage Party, is now directing the suffrage drive for War Savings Stamps. The scheme of organization is to reach every woman in the party, which numbers more than 200,000.

In the utilization of trained suffrage workers for war service, England found a mighty force when she went into war. America is finding a similar dynamic ready to her hand. In the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City there was an organization ready to act, ready to serve, and with vision to see the country's need. It is responding to that need now.

THE war has brought to the fore again the old fashioned virtue of thrift. On all hands we are urged to save. The speedy passage and prompt ratification of the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment will be distinctly a piece of thrift. It will save a great amount of time, money, energy, temper and nerve force, in the case of women, and it will also mean, in the case of certain men, a large saving of reputation, a saving of fruitless regrets hereafter, and a saving of time that will otherwise have to be spent in vain efforts to give a satisfactory explanation as to why they opposed this piece of fundamental justice until it was actually forced upon them.

A. S. B.

BY the latest computation of experts it is found that New York can vote all its women for just one-sixth of what it has been costing to vote its men.

That is, it will cost \$350,000 for elections this year when women are to vote as against \$300,000 last year when men alone voted.

There were 691,809 men in New York City who cast their ballots in the Mayoralty election, and on this basis, it costs forty-three cents each for the men of the city to participate in its government.

Supposing that an equal number of women should vote this year at the increased cost of \$50,000. The city will pay a little more than seven cents each to give women the privileges of the franchise, to demonstrate that government is really of the people.

SOME surprising examples of ignorance were shown among the answers given in a recent examination of candidates for positions as assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy. In the historical part of the examination, they were asked about Clara Barton. One answered, "Clara Barton was a famous actress," and another, "Clara Barton is the only woman Congressman in the United States." It is well that the world's benefactors do not do their good deeds for the sake of fame! Some of the replies to

other questions were equally wild. Every public school ought to have among its text books a volume of short biographies of great Americans, both men and women; and every pupil should be made to study them. Meanwhile it is curious to reflect that these very ill informed young men are all voters, yet Clara Barton herself was debarred from the suffrage for which she was a life-long petitioner.

A. S. B.

With Our Allies, the Editors

"TO defeat the amendment now would be to exhibit our elder legislative body, which is to say our most conspicuous representatives of public opinion, with their faces hopelessly set toward the past, blind to the forces underlying the great war in which we live and utterly heedless of its consequences."—*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Chronicle-Telegram.*

"IF ever a matter was settled and determined, it is that women are to participate in the franchise. Under these circumstances there can be no good for New England, and much injury, when her Senators stand in the way not of progress only, but of a democratic reform which the world demands, and which is an overwhelming fact."—*Bridgeport, Connecticut, Farmer.*

"THE cheap estimate of women, on which failure to grant woman suffrage really is based, belongs in Germany where it survives strongly, and has no proper place in the United States. There's no need for long discussion in the Senate. Justice demands action, without delay."—*The Press, Cleveland, Ohio.*

"THE President, in expressing his earnest hope that the Senate will pass the amendment, ventured to put to our allied democracies the question whether any nation fighting for freedom can justly refuse the vote to its women. It is a question that every nation must face. In the better times that are coming for the world when the last of the autocrats surrenders, men and women must build together the new civilization, even as they have together fought for all that was best in the old."—*The Star, Terre Haute, Ind.*

"IN everything that they have done women have displayed the admirable qualities that make for the best citizenship. Patriotism and indefatigability in promoting National civic enterprises have characterized their activities, and in what they did there was no suggestion of an ulterior purpose.

"Recognition is merited, and one of the ways is to pass the joint resolution, and let the states vote on the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution. Submitted to the people there is little doubt but that favorable action will be taken, and many legislatures will be chosen on the platform of suffrage, if Congress takes the action which the President so strongly favors."—*The Sun, Pittsburgh, Penna.*

Prospects of Federal Suffrage Amendment

"I think without any doubt we will have enough votes," said Senator Shafroth. "I am quite sure we shall win."

From the *Woman Citizen's* Special Washington Correspondent, June 26

UNLESS the opposition makes a final effort to postpone the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by filibustering, the vote will come up in the United States Senate on Thursday, June 27. Notice to this effect was given by Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, acting chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, in the absence of Senator Jones of New Mexico, last Wednesday.

When the amendment passes the Senate, as the suffragists are confident it will, it will go at once to the states for ratification by the legislatures, as it has already passed the House by a vote of two to one.

For five months the amendment has been pending in the Senate, and both sides have acknowledged that an impasse, difficult to break, was the cause of delay. It's an ill wind which blows nobody good, and the delay, at least, has brought profit to the Post Office Department and the telegraph companies. Telegrams and letters have rained down upon senatorial desks, and the suffrage resolutions have been so numerous that the question of giving so much space to them in the *Congressional Record* has been up for acrimonious objection on the part of the opposition more than once. Several long-service senators have reluctantly admitted that in all their careers they have not had so many appeals to vote for any one measure as for the Suffrage Amendment.

The arrogance of the opposition has gradually given way to a far more respectful attitude, and a general admission that "Woman Suffrage is coming."

That the large number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives who were "unalterably opposed" a few months ago now "see no objection to woman suffrage except by Federal amendment," is a measure of progress. A "wilful few" on both sides of the Senate still stand out against argument, reason and the current of the onward tide with bulldog tenacity. These men offer no reason, no tenable objection, no sincere excuse; they have merely closed the doors of their minds.

Such Democrats oppose a majority of their party in the House, which voted for the measure, a majority of their party in the Senate pledged to vote for it, the chairman and a majority of their National Central Committee, and the leader of their party, the President of the United States.

Such Republicans are standing out against the two-thirds of their members in the House which voted for the measure; two-thirds of their members in the Senate who are pledged to vote for it; the chairman and a majority of the members of their National Central Committee, and the leader of their party in House and Senate.

Yet out of this minority we predict that two men will step forward and vote right on Thursday. With all appreciation and gratitude to the splendid men who have supported our cause valiantly through the five weary months intervening since the House vote, January 10th, very especial thanks will be due to these unknown two, who will give the amendment its final passport to the legislatures. The Nation waits.

THE President is in the fight to win," said Senator Ransdell of Louisiana after the conference between President Wilson at the White House on Monday and a delegation of Senators supporting the House resolution for submission to the states of a Federal suffrage constitutional amendment. They predicted that the resolution would be passed by the Senate next Thursday. They said that the President was "very enthusiastic" in his support of the amendment.

He again threw the full weight of his influence into the balance in behalf of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and he set forth to the delegation of Senators the urgent importance of Woman Suffrage as a war measure.

In the light of his interpretation the quibble over method comes to look disastrously like sacrifice of principle.

According to the published reports of his interview with the Senators, he said that the adoption of the resolution would prove a striking example of the reality of the democracy existing in the United States.

It would be difficult, he said, for peoples of some foreign nations to understand rejection of an equal franchise proposal in view of the often expressed democratic war aims of this country. In most of the European nations the masses do not understand the distinction in the United States between Federal and State jurisdiction, and for that reason an adverse vote on the resolution might be misinterpreted.

The following resolution drawn up by Speaker Clark was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Democratic Congressional National Committee hereby places itself on record as being in favor of submitting the Federal Women's Suffrage Amendment for ratification and hopes that the Senate will vote to submit it at the present session."

Meantime the Republican leaders who have stood by the amendment through thick and through thin have rounded up the entire strength of their pro-suffrage forces—and their strength is well over the required two-thirds of

their number—so that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will go to vote in the Senate tomorrow under as secure and as comprehensive a chaperonage as could be asked for it.

By the time this issue of the *Woman Citizen* is in the hands of our readers, the result of Thursday's procedure will be known. At this writing all the indications are that that result will be favorable and that the next issue of the *Woman Citizen* will be a jubilation number, containing a full account of the Senate proceedings of this week, whereby the fate of the amendment was decided.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, president of the National Association, in an interview said:

"I may say that we feel certain of a sufficient number of votes to put the amendment through. The interest in its passage has developed in great intensity within the past few weeks, not only at home, but, what is far more significant, throughout the world. We have received letters of inquiry, congratulations over the progress made, and condolences because action had not been more prompt in the Senate, from all over the world. These have come from countries as unrelated as China and Portugal. The last of these was received yesterday from the Council of Women in New Zealand, where women have voted on equal terms with men for many years. The people of that country cannot understand why women in this 'land of the free' are held in such low esteem as the continuation of the disfranchisement implies.

"Nowhere else in the world could such a curious anomaly be found as men demanding exemption from military service because they are alien enemies and yet at the same time be voters in all elections because their state gives the vote on first papers. Millions of men are going to Europe and leaving voteless women behind. We cannot postpone elections as Great Britain and Canada have done by a mere Act of Parliament. Here elections are as certain as the proverbial 'death and taxes.' The men patriots may be chiefly in Europe and the women patriots voteless, but the election will go on just the same.

"Women have asked for votes before as a right denied. They are now desperately struggling for them, not to serve themselves but their country. The United States must no more lose her war at the polls than in the trenches. Therefore women will go on with this campaign, and all the thinking men of the land will yet rejoice that we have done so. We know that a majority of the Senate sees the necessity of suffrage for women at this time and now the world expects the United States to do the right and generous thing by the women."

One Sure Way

ACCORDING to the pages of the *Congressional Record*, the Senate is much encumbered with petitions for the passage of the Federal Amendment.

Why continue to take up the Senate's time? There is one sure way to take the Amendment off the table, out of the Senate, out of the *Record* and out of Washington—pass it.



THE SOLDIER VOTES "YES" ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE SO THAT WIFE AND MOTHER MAY GUARD HIS INTERESTS BACK HOME WHILE HE IS "OVER THERE."

The States to the Senate

INDIANA Democrats registered one hundred per cent. for suffrage when the Democratic Party in annual convention at Indianapolis, June 19th, gave its sweeping indorsement to the Federal Suffrage Amendment, urging immediate passage by the Senate.

The Democrats committed themselves to a suffrage program, which covers every phase of the question. The resolution unanimously indorsed by the convention body was the same, with very slight changes, as that drawn by Meredith Nicholson and adopted by the Resolutions Committee. It read:

"We favor the speedy enactment of the pending Federal Amendment granting equal suffrage to women, and pledge the Legislature of Indiana, if Democratic, promptly to ratify such amendment and, if not nationally enacted, we pledge the Democratic Party of Indiana to amend the constitution of our State granting equal franchise to women in Indiana, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of all war activities, and believing in the principle of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party."

The attitude of the convention on the suffrage question was foreshadowed by the action of the Democratic State Central Committee which indorsed the Federal Amendment some months ago, and though the committee was later reorganized its personnel remained largely the same. Chairman Van Nuys, of the State Central Committee, who, with members of the committee, was instrumental in arranging for representatives of the Woman's Franchise League to have a hearing before the Resolutions Committee, is himself a firm believer in the passage of the amendment "as an act of justice to the women of America."

A large delegation of the Woman's Franchise League, of which Mrs. Richard E. Edwards is president, were present at the meeting of the Resolutions Committee on June 18th, and at the convention on the following day.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY of Indiana had also given strong support to the Federal Amendment when in convention at Indianapolis, May 27-28. Their resolution follows:

"The Republican Party of Indiana reaffirms its declaration for equal suffrage; it urges the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment by the United States Senate and its ratification by the state and commends our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their support of the measure."

United States Senators New and Watson at the Republican Convention reaffirmed their intention of voting for the Amendment in the Senate, and Governor Goodrich expressed his desire for its immediate passage. Added to all this, Indiana points with pride to its solid vote in the House on the Amendment on January 10. Indiana, the home of Will H. Hays, National Republican Chairman, takes to itself some measure of praise for his firm stand for suffrage.

The Woman's Franchise League took a poll of nominees for the state legislature and the result is reported to be most gratifying for speedy ratification of the Amendment when it shall be submitted to the legislature.

"It is because American women clearly understand their own country and the danger it runs through the disfranchisement of loyal women, that they regard the continuation of their campaign as the most patriotic duty they can perform." C. C. C.

Petitions by Thousands

THE desire of the South for the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is shown in the resolutions recorded in the Senate Record. Among the recent ones recorded is one adopted at a mass meeting of citizens at Louisville, Kentucky, and another, also presented by Senator Beckham, is from a mass meeting of citizens at Frankfort. Senator Martin on the same day presented resolutions from the Randolph-Macon Woman's College League of Virginia, the Journeymen Tailors' Union at Norfolk, the Twentieth Century Club of Norfolk, the Lynchburg Equal Suffrage League and the Richmond Branch of the National Woman's Party.

PRACTICALLY every city, town and hamlet in the state of Minnesota is represented in the list of protests that have poured in from that state upon the Senate against delay in the passage of the Federal Amendment. Judges of the District Court, state officials, headed by the governor, county officials, political organizations, city councils, commercial clubs, educators, district federations of women's clubs, churches, and prominent individuals have hastened to express in telling terms their desire for the immediate passage of the Amendment. There is not a portion of the state unrepresented in this demand.

The protests from Saint Paul and Minneapolis are legion.

A few from Saint Paul include: State officials, headed by the Governor's signature; State Democratic Central Committee; City and County Officials; Hennepin County Democratic Committee; Ramsey County Democratic Committee; Hennepin County Republican Commit-

tee; Fourth District Committee of Council of Defense; Ramsey County Nurses; Ramsey County War Organization; Housewives League; Grade Teachers Federation; Newport Woman's Club; Mothers' Council; Woman's Welfare League; School Woman's Club; Social Service Workers and many other organizations.

Minneapolis has a list no less formidable in length. It includes in part: Minnesota Territorial Pioneers; District Judges of Court (7); Officers of Minnesota's National Party, and Employees of the Court House.

Among educators who signed resolutions were: The Faculty of the University of Minnesota, twenty-five in number; Executive Committee of the Faculty of Woman's Club of the University of Minnesota; Minneapolis Medical Women's Association; Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, Women's Homeopathic League; librarians; officers and directors of the College Women's Club; Red Cross Chapters; officers of a number of Parent Teachers Associations; Minneapolis Public School Board members, and the teachers of twenty-one high and public schools.

Business men and women were represented by the Women's Rotary Club, the Concordia Society (800 members); Kable Klub, composed of young business men; Victoria Lodge (200 members).

Among the religious denominations represented in the list of protests from the various churches are Scandinavian, Lutheran, Congregational, Catholic, Methodist, Christian Science, Episcopal and Jewish ministers of the larger churches.

The Board of Education employees (60); Industrial Service Secretaries; officers of Minnesota Dry Federation; Ladies of the G. A. R., Red Cross Chapters, and scores of other organizations united in one appeal.

First to Ratify

TO the Arizona legislature may go the honor of being first to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, if the Senate will only hasten its passage. Arizona's legislature, now in special session, is anxious to be first, and has sent the following resolution, which was presented to the United States Senate on June 14 by Senator Smith:

"Your memorialists, the Third Legislature of the State of Arizona, in special session convened, respectfully represents:

"That this legislature for the State of Arizona is now ready and anxious to adopt the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

"That Arizona believes its position on this question wise because it has found woman suffrage an unqualified success, and believes it finds evidence to this effect in the almost unequalled record it has made in all branches of our war activities;

"That the cause of democracy will be immeasurably advanced when democracy's greatest exponent again declares its faith and grants to its enlightened and ennobled womanhood full opportunity of its citizenship;

"Therefore, we beseech you, submit the woman suffrage amendment and let America speak again."



"IT WON'T TAKE LONG TO REMOVE THESE OBSTRUCTIONS"



GREEK GIRL STUDENTS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

When the Orient Arises

WHEN news came out during the past week that American institutions in the Turkish Empire had been disturbed, a thrill went through many hearts for fear of what might happen to schools and colleges in the Near East.

One of the most interesting happenings of the war is the fact that in Constantinople ever since 1914, the American colleges have remained undisturbed.

Dr. Patrick counts it a strange phenomenon of the war that the education of Moslem women in the Turkish Empire should have progressed during the last four years. "Funds of religious endowment not available for military purposes have been used for education," she says, "and many schools for girls have been opened in Constantinople and other parts of the Empire, some of lycée grade."

Turkey, no more than any other belligerent nation, is undervaluing the vast importance of woman's help in war time. One finds women "pursuing all kinds of occupations and professions in Constantinople not before open to them," says Dr. Patrick. "One finds them even in the telephone offices, in the bureaus of the Central Post Office and in many other places."

In Eastern Europe after the war it must be the women of Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, who will reconstruct social life there even more than elsewhere. Great educational centres are getting ready now to prepare women for just such needs.

As one of the leaders of the Constantinople Woman's College said recently, "The College must address itself to the real situation. It

"When Ambassador Morgenthau was suddenly called away from his post as American Ambassador at Constantinople, he committed the two American colleges to Enver Pasha, who solemnly promised that nothing should happen to them. We have therefore," said Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, the president of the Constantinople Woman's College, in an article published a few weeks ago, "the unique picture of an American woman's college with a faculty of over forty and a student body of over three hundred, peacefully attending to academic duties, such as recitations in mediaeval history and calculus. In no other part of the world could such a phenomenon be found."

must for a time at least think less of culture and more of service."

The programme undertaken by this institution where girls from Asia Minor and the Balkan states are fitted for life will comprise such essentials for rehabilitation of the country as the education of women for participation in local government and in industrial growth. Written down in concrete terms this means a better knowledge of nutrition, food economics, agriculture, stenography, sanitation and hygiene, both personal and general, care of children and health administration.

An earnest of the possible rebuilding of Armenian national life is found in the number and quality of Armenian girls in such educational institutions as they can enter. Bulletins from Constantinople College credit them with unusual excellence in mathematics and the sciences, although they are good linguists and eager for education. These girls go back to their people carrying practical methods of education. There is the story of Mianuzara Kaprielian who started the first College settlement in Asia Minor. In a tiny village, a day's journey on horseback from the town of Eski Sheher, she has set up a school and an industrial centre for women. When she arrived, scarcely anyone could read or write and,

without exception, the women were illiterate. She has already taught one group the rudiments of education and a simple system of personal hygiene and domestic economy.

A large proportion of the educated Armenian girls go into teaching professions and many carry off

honors, even from the unfriendly Turkish government. Vartanoush Alixanian won a difficult competitive scholarship offered for three years graduate work in France by the Turkish Government.

Medicine and its allied branches offer special inducements to Armenian girls, in accord with their native talent for scientific research. Zarouki Kavalgian who studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago has been practising in Adabazar in Asia Minor, and Baidzar Dayan has established a large school for girls in Scutari, where her chief courses are in science, according to American methods. Still another Armenian college girl, Surpigue Wosquemadn, who studied nursing in England, practised her profession in the royal family of Turkey and was decorated by Sultan Abdul Hamid. All of these girls are alumnae of Constantinople College. Others of the Armenian alumnae are now doing social work among their compatriots in New York City.

It is a first design of the Constantinople faculty to install medical courses for girls in their colleges on the Bosphorus. Training of native doctors to practise in the Harems of Turkey, Southern Russia and the Balkan states is on the college program and would be now under way but for the war.



ARMENIAN COLLEGE GIRLS

The Bulgarian woman of education, too, is a hope for reconstruction in her country. Contrary to all human reasoning, wars seem to stimulate women's advancement, and the Russo-Turkish war had given an open-door to education for Bulgarian girls. Sofia is only a

day's journey from Constantinople and Bulgarian girls have taken advantage of this nearness to crowd the Constantinople College. They are, it is said, better prepared, as a group, than any other set of candidates for admission. And the college roster of these girls

is genuinely democratic, ranging from the daughter of the present premier to peasant girls from the tiny villages. There are good national schools in Bulgaria, and the college diploma from Constantinople allows girls to teach in their government (Continued on page 97)



BULGARIAN STUDENTS IN NATIVE DRESS

For all the pictures on this page the Woman Citizen is indebted to the Constantinople Woman's College.

Massachusetts Kills Eight-Hour Bill

By Ethel M. Johnson

CONSPICUOUS among the acts of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1918 is the defeat of the bill to protect women and children in industry by a shorter working day. Few measures before the General Court have attracted so much attention or secured such strong public support. Never have the women's organizations been more united in their efforts to secure desired legislation. State and City Federations, the principal clubs representing women in the Commonwealth, gave active endorsement. Prominent public men supported the measure, notable among them, Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee.

The series of public hearings held in the big auditorium of the State House; the vacillating conduct of the Social Welfare Committee which had the bill in charge, first making a favorable report, then when the measure was nearly through the House, recalling it and reporting adversely; the charges made by a member of the Committee that a paid lobby of the manufacturers was responsible for this action;—all served to furnish dramatic setting for the contest.

The House, which is recognized as the branch most responsive to public opinion, substituted the bill for the Committee's report, and passed it by a vote of more than two to one. Its fate was decided in the Senate where it was voted down, first by two votes, then on reconsideration, by one vote.

IT is unfortunate for Massachusetts that a measure like this should be defeated and especially at the present time, when the Government is urging upon employers as a patriotic duty that they shall adopt shorter hours in order to safeguard the life and health of women and child workers.

General Order No. 13, November, 1917, reads:

"For younger workers and for women . . . the best results will be secured by a shorter schedule. The drift in the industrial world is toward an eight-hour day as an efficiency measure. . . . Existing legal standards should be rigidly maintained and where the law permits a nine or ten-hour day, effort should be made to restrict the work of women to eight hours to enable them to bear the increased burden brought by new tasks and greater speed in their accustomed occupations."

It is particularly unfortunate because Massachusetts is the second largest employer of women in the United States, the pre-war proportion of women in industry in this state being 31 per cent of the total female population. Since the entrance of the United States into the war there has been a very large increase in the industrial employment of young children and of married women, and the numbers are constantly growing.

The action is again unfortunate because Massachusetts is fond of claiming leadership in social welfare legislation. In this matter of shorter hours for women and children, however, Massachusetts lags sadly behind the Western states. Before the war, California, Colorado, Washington, Arizona, and the District of Columbia had an 8-hour day for

"I am more than ever interested, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them. I am therefore very glad that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production as well as to the preservation of life and health."—PRESIDENT WILSON to the National Child Labor Committee.

women and child workers. With one exception they had a 48-hour week. Arizona permitted 56 hours. Oregon's industrial day varied from 8 1/3 hours to 9 hours, and her week from 50 to 55 hours according to the occupation. (Incidentally it may be noted also, that all with the exception of the District of Columbia are suffrage states.) Since the beginning of the war, action in reducing hours for women and children has been taken by Montana, Nevada, Kansas, Ohio and Alaska. Kansas has adopted a 9-hour day; Ohio, a 9-hour day and a 50-hour week. The other states mentioned have an 8-hour day. California has extended her 8-hour law to include other industries besides those originally covered.

The 8-hour day has been established for all work on Government contracts. The Adamson law, passed when the railroads were under private control, provides an 8-hour day for the men on the great transportation systems of the country. Many of the more progressive employers throughout the country have voluntarily adopted the 8-hour day.

IN view of the progressive attitude of other states the backwardness of Massachusetts is the more noticeable. Certainly it should be a forceful argument for equal suffrage when one of the leading women-employing states in the Union withholds from its women citizens the right to any part in shaping the laws governing their lives and work, and also refuses to provide needed protective legislation.

Because the question of shorter hours for women and children is one of national importance, it may be well to review the situation in Massachusetts. This year as last the women's bill was introduced by the Women's Trade Union League. In addition to the vigorous campaign conducted by the League and the men's labor unions, strong support was given by the principal women's associations throughout the state. Among these organizations endorsing were: The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, including 307 clubs with a total of 92,221 members; the City Federation of Women's Clubs, 61 clubs, and approximately 26,000 members; the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association; the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government; the Women's Industrial Civic and Suffrage Association; the League for Progressive Democracy; the Consumers' League of Massachusetts; the Women's

en's Educational and Industrial Union; the Massachusetts Association of Women Workers, an association of 40 working girls' clubs; the Ward 7 Good Government Association of Boston; and the Committee on Women in Industry, Massachusetts Branch of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. (A noteworthy exception from this general endorsement is the Anti-suffrage Association.)

The essential features of the measure in its original draft were: a maximum 6-day and 48-hour working week with a maximum 9-hour day for women and children under 18 years of age. Although frequently referred to as an 8-hour bill, this was an incorrect description, for it expressly admitted a 9-hour day, thus making it possible for firms affected to choose either of the following arrangements: a uniform 8-hour day for six days a week, or an 8 to 9-hour day for five days, with a Saturday half holiday. The principal changes which its enactment would have made in the present law are: reduction of the hours of women and minors from 54 to 48 a week; from a maximum 10-hour day to a 9-hour day; abolition of overtime for seasonal occupations, thus doing away with the 58-hour week which is now possible in many establishments; prohibition of child labor before 6 in the morning; and inclusion of a number of new occupations under the law so as to embrace practically every form of mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial establishment.

THE Social Welfare Committee in its first report amended the bill, substituting a 50-hour week in place of the 48 hours, asked by the proponents. The committee also made provision that the measure should not take effect until January, 1919. After the committee had recalled the bill and reported against it, still further changes were made. In the final draft, all the new employments that had been added to those covered by the old law were omitted and the old seasonal exemption was introduced, making possible a 54-hour week for industries classed as seasonal. Moreover, under the War Emergency Act passed by the 1917 legislature, the Special War Committee would have power to suspend any of the provisions of the new law after it went into force should necessity for such action arise. So at best, it was not a very radical change that was proposed. Yet even in its weakened form it meant an advance over the existing situation, so the proponents accepted the changes feeling that half a loaf is better than none.

Now the working week for women and minors in Massachusetts is 54 hours. In effect it is often 58 because of the special exemption for seasonal industries which covers many of the important manufacturing establishments. Since the creation of the War Emergency Committee, permits for even longer hours may be secured for 60-day periods, and renewed from time to time as approved. In fact any of the protective labor laws may be temporarily suspended at the discretion of the Committee. It would seem that the interests of employers were so generously safeguarded in advance

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War Messages to the American People

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

The Home Defense

Canada has enfranchised her women and disfranchised her men of questionable loyalty. The United States disfranchises her women and keeps on the voters' list her disloyal men!

An enormous number of slackers in war but actors in voting have been revealed in the German counties of South Dakota—the counties which defeated woman suffrage on referendum in 1916.

Great Britain and Canada, in order to make certain of loyalty at their elections, have disfranchised for the period of the war all objectors and obstructionists. More, Great Britain has held no general election since she entered the war. Canada has disfranchised all men naturalized within the last fifteen years for the period of the war. Such caution is not easily taken in the United States and is probably constitutionally impossible.

A FEW years ago, when no question of war troubled the earth, Nebraska, realizing the menace to safety which might arise from the votes of large numbers of men who are not citizens of the country, submitted a constitutional amendment to the voters providing that citizens only should have the right of the vote in that state. It also submitted an amendment to extend the vote to women. Both were lost because Nebraska has one of the unamendable constitutions, a majority of all the votes cast at the election, not those cast on the amendment, being necessary to carry an amendment. Since Nebraska could not get her alien voters out of the constitution, nor her citizen women into the constitution, she has appealed to the Federal Government to save her from the provisions of her own constitution, but no method of relief at this writing has been found. Last winter the Nebraska Legislature, fully aware that it was impossible to enfranchise women by amendment to the state constitution, gave women a large amount of suffrage by statute. Immediately a petition under the initiative and referendum law was circulated. Ex-saloon keepers, bartenders, gamblers were conspicuous among the petition circulators and the classes of men which Nebraska had tried to disfranchise were equally conspicuous among the signers. Suffragists, after a long and expensive investigation, claim that 15,000 of the 34,000 signatures are fraudulent. The question of legality is pending in the courts at this writing. Nebraska, therefore, faces a situation wherein a large number of her young male voters have gone to war, the women of their households are disfranchised and stay-at-home enemy aliens and enemy sympathizers are voters! . . .

Fifteen states once permitted votes on first papers. One of these was Michigan, but the privilege was limited by time and was supposed to have lapsed. Recent investigations revealed that many men are still voting on their first papers, no one having taken the trouble to remove the names of such men from the voters' list in use at the time of their disfranchisement.

The Attorney-General has taken the ground that the act of disfranchisement could not be retroactive in any case and that all men voting on their first papers in 1894 or sons of such men, are still voters, even though full naturalization never was taken. Whether similar conditions exist in the seven states which once had this law but have abandoned it, is not yet revealed.

With the exception of Germany, all countries relinquish their claims upon their citizens when they are naturalized in another country and the naturalized citizen is expected to take a solemn and sincere oath that he will give up any claims of the land of his birth and become a loyal citizen of the land of his adoption. But Germany, in 1913, enacted a law that German citizens should not be considered as having lost their "German character" when naturalized elsewhere. . . . It is the misfortune of the United States that not all foreign-born citizens understand their loyalty to this country in the same spirit as expressed by Chief Justice Andrew A. Bruce, of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, at the American Bar Association last year: "I speak from the viewpoint of the foreign-born. I, and millions of others like me, came to this country alone, without money and without friends. We sponged on all that America had, her free lands, her free schools, and above all her spirit of open-hearted comradeship. She owed us nothing, but she gave us all. We swore allegiance to her flag, her constitution and her laws. We would be recreants, ingrates, perjurers and curs, if in the hour of her need we counselled with her enemies and were disloyal to her cause." . . .

HERE among us are hundreds of thousands of men too alien in sympathy to fight for this country and too un-American to be trusted with responsible war work, yet they are permitted to help elect Federal Representatives and Senators, Governors and Legislators who may obstruct needed war legislation and, if the war lasts so long, may help elect a President upon whose attitude and character the fate of our country will depend.

On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of women, American by birth and education, who are backing the war by work and sacrifices never before demanded of women, are denied the privilege of recording their patriotic views at the polls. Our nation is engaged in two wars, one with an enemy in Europe and one with an enemy at home. Many an American family is left behind without a voter to represent it. Many a voter will never return and will leave no one behind to protect that which was his at the polls. America may beat the Kaiser in France and be beaten by him at the polls at home! The remedy and the defense is the immediate enfranchisement of women by the shortest process.

Of the eight states granting votes to men on their first papers, one, Kansas, is a woman suffrage state. . . . The remaining seven male suffrage states had in 1910 (census) 660,795 foreign born males over twenty-one, all potential voters, and the vote for President in 1916 was 2,573,838. The foreign born population, both sexes, de-

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IF all the resources of our government are to be mobilized into a great united power to back the war, there must be unquestioned patriotism at the polls. "A hundred per cent. American" Congress and Legislatures must be elected in 1918 and again in 1920. A million and a half of men and probably more will go over to the other side during 1918 (Secretary of War Baker, before Military Affairs Committee—1918). If the war shall continue two or three years, as all authorities agree is probable, and men are mobilized in the same proportion to population as in Canada, the United States will send at least five and a half millions of men before the end and double that number if the war shall go on still longer. These men will be taken from the electorate and presumably are loyal citizens.

The total presidential vote in 1916 was eighteen and one-half millions. Of this number about two millions were cast by women in the twelve suffrage states, leaving 16,500,000 as representing the male vote of the nation. If the larger number of men go to Europe, it would easily take away one-third of such electors and at least one-eleventh will be out of the country before the congressional elections for 1918 are held. Taking the soldier vote in camp and on the field is good theoretically, but in no case has more than a small per cent. of the total vote been secured.

WOMEN are urged to take the places of men called to the colors, in munition plants, railway yards, in offices, factories and workshops, on city electric cars, house elevators, in land armies and in numerous other vocations where women have never been employed heretofore. Experience in other belligerent countries, and especially that of Great Britain, has demonstrated that women may be successfully employed in nearly all occupations and without doubt the United States will repeat the experience of other lands and women will gradually fill the places left vacant by soldiers; but in most states they cannot take their places at the polls.

"Alien enemies," plotters and other disloyal men in our midst cannot and will not be trusted in munition plants nor in many other lines of war work to which women are being urged, yet they may vote!

To many Americans it is shocking news that alien enemies may vote in this country, but in eight states this is true, the qualification being first papers only. These are Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas. One Congressman confessed that the Germans composed a majority in his district and that a very large number voted on their first papers. He admitted that he could not safely offend these men by voting for woman suffrage. Other Congressmen, leaders of political parties and legislators have been equally frank in their declaration that they represented German constituencies and must vote to please them. In Nebraska, seven hundred and eighty-five (785) men in one county claimed exemption from the draft upon the ground that they were "enemy aliens," but upon being questioned they admitted that they had been voting for years!

Women Wanted



WOMAN'S NEW DAY

Chicago Tribune

DR. L. PIERCE CLARK, a prominent psychiatrist and member of the special committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, will conduct a war emergency Summer School at Smith College, July 8th, for the purpose of training women to help specialists in the reconstruction of those men nervously deranged by shell shock. The Boston Psychopathic Hospital will co-operate with Smith College in the work, and Col. Pierce Bailey, Division of Psychiatry Surgeon-General's Office, has given official assurance that graduates of the training school will be used in military service here and abroad.

Six women with such training and experience as the graduates of this course will have sailed recently from New York with the Neuro Psychiatric Base Hospital Unit of the American Expeditionary Force. They will wear uniforms, will be employed by the War Department and will be known as reconstruction aides.

Write Smith College for further information.

THE Y. M. C. A. is in need of more young women for Canteen work in France. Unfortunately at present it is the rule that sisters and other women relatives of soldiers now in France may not be enlisted in other departments of work. Until that rule is rescinded, only young women who have no near soldier relatives in France need apply.

Write Y. M. C. A., New York.

THE Red Cross is calling for women to go to France for Canteen Service. Healthy, tactful, patient, young women are best fitted for this work and the need is great. Trained nurses are in great demand for work in France and also at home. Young women willing to be trained to serve as aides to regular nurses are wanted by the thousands.

Write the Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

IT is reported that the "fight or work" orders of Provost Marshal General Crowder may take out of industry anywhere from 25,000 to 40,000 men of draft age in New York City on July 1. Hotels and department stores will be hit the hardest. Together they may lose 20,000 men as waiters, bell boys, porters and clerks. About 5,000 waiters, 3,000 porters and 3,000 bell boys will be affected.

THE Federal Food Administration of New York plans to use college girls as police women to report violations of food rules by grocers, restaurants and housekeepers. It is estimated that 20,000 college girls will have received diplomas from the United States Food Administration by June of this year for having passed examinations in an authorized food science course last winter, which was especially designed to equip them for intelligent food conservation work.

The Secretary of Volunteer College Workers in each state will find positions for these women.

"FOR FOUR YEARS THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE HAVE BEEN PLACARDED WITH THAT SIGN. AND NOW WE, IN AMERICA, ARE WRITING IT ON OUR SKY LINE."

M. P. D.

"SHE is everywhere," says Anne Emerson in the *Forum*. "A Salvation lassie; serving coffee and doughnuts on the firing line; in the Red Cross emergency hospital at the front; in the munition factory at home; filling the gaps in man-made industry everywhere. Woman is the flaming sword of light, encouraging, stimulating, aiding, abetting the soldier in every war activity. Too, she is collecting the sinews of war; she is raising the funds; she is planting the crops; she is omnipresent."

A CALL has gone out for 3,000 women munition workers to make time fuses, do drill press work and similar tasks at a large factory near Waterbury, Conn. So badly are these women wanted that the company has sent out Miss Maud E. Woodruff to recruit them.

"The country needs these women," she says. "We want only those who have some idea of the patriotic nature of the work and are determined to stick."

Apply to the City Employment Agency, 79 Centre street, and the Federal Employment Office, East Twenty-second street.

"THE new Government order in effect July 1 undoubtedly means girls on elevators," says a member of the Apartment House Committee of the New York Building Managers. "It would be well for all building managers to take a census and prepare accordingly. From all reports, girls are a success provided they are properly supervised."

"Major Bleeker, manager of the Singer Building, is now using successfully twenty-one female elevator operators and four women starters."

"The girls are clad in neat blue serge Norfolk suits, business-like in appearance, and polite in manner, creating immediately a favorable impression and comparing in drastic contrast to the so frequently met slovenly male operator with the ever-ready 'back talk.' Major Bleeker does not consider his experiment as such, but prefers to speak of the innovation of women operators in the light of a permanently established benefaction and something to be thankful for."

"He has not received a single complaint of the service from tenants, and the operators all express themselves as highly pleased with the work. The general opinion is that the women operators in the Singer Building are operating the cars equally as well as, if not better than, men."

Women Serving

"WOMEN DO NOT PUSH MEN OUT,

THEY PUSH THEM UP." H. S. B.

"WHO'S SHE IN WAR WORK?

SHE IS EVERYWHERE."

A. E.

Attention of National American Woman Suffrage Association Vigilance Committees is called to the need for protecting the conditions of women and children in war time, as indicated by the following incidents:

THE Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been charged by the Grand Jury of the County Court with inexcusable negligence in its manner of employing women as conductors.

"In these critical times advantage should not be taken of labor conditions, but all employers of labor should be compelled to provide for the health and morals of their workers, thereby insuring the best of service," says the Grand Jury.

In condemning the B. R. T. on several counts the jury specially cited the employment of young girls between fourteen and seventeen years. Some of the women employed were found to be drug addicts, some were prostitutes or of doubtful character. It was shown also that women were permitted or required to work over ten hours a day; that there were insufficient and inadequate accommodations for women employes at the various terminals.

The conditions found were condemned as detrimental and injurious to the community in general—but most particularly to the "many self-respecting women now employed or desiring employment by the railroad companies."

The jury reminded the Transit Company that "it recognizes the need of making available the full labor power of the country, which makes it necessary for the employment of women in every line of industry."

THERE will not be girl bartenders in New York City if Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can stop it. Mrs. Boole cites section 30, clause F of the excise law of the State of New York as backing for her determination to prevent the use of women and girls in saloons and as waitresses in hotels and clubs where they will be expected to serve alcoholic drinks.

This clause forbids a licensed liquor seller "to permit any girl or woman, not a member of his family, or any minor under the age of 18, to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away, any liquor."

Under this ruling reinforced by the labor law, forbidding the employment of women after 10 p. m., Mrs. Boole hopes to prevent American women from being used as barmaids.

In the meantime the Union Club had already installed women as waitresses on account of the male shortage, and several other fashionable men's clubs were about to follow suit.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Milwaukee County Suffrage Association formally expressed its indignation that the Federal Child Labor Law has been rendered useless by a decision of the Supreme Court. The Board took action urging the Wisconsin Representatives in Congress to do all possible to further the enactment of a new Child Labor Law.

The Milwaukee County Board also entered a formal protest against the omission of telephone girls from the War Risk Insurance Act.

LIEUTENANT ISABELLA GRAY, M. D., reported for duty at Camp Grant on June 8 and will be assigned as an anesthetist at the base hospital.

She has practiced medicine fourteen years. She has the standing in the United States army of a first lieutenant, but, under the special order of the War Department admitting women to the medical division, she is not permitted to wear the insignia of the rank, though she draws the salary. She enlisted in St. Louis, April 22, and took a special course in military medical training before reporting here for active duty.

MORE than 500 tons of babies were weighed and measured in Boston during the recent campaign carried out in compliance with the request of the Federal Children's Bureau. The Boston Equal Suffrage Association was an important factor in the success of the campaign. At the request of the Child Welfare Committee of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, the suffrage association organized the city for the work. This meant the establishing of 150 weighing and measuring stations, with relays of five workers at each, under the daily inspection of a trained nurse. The suffragists enlisted the co-operation of many other societies and secured the weighing and measuring of about 40,000 of the city's 60,000 babies.

A War Measure

A BILL for both parliamentary and municipal suffrage was introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies last week by Louis Martin, Senator for War. Monsieur Martin touched a note which rang all around the world when in the preamble to the bill he argued that the widows and mothers of France's glorious dead, and who have suffered much in heroic self-sacrifice themselves, should have the right to express their opinion at the ballot box.

An All-India

deputation of women

recently presented a memorial to the

Viceroy and Governor General of India,

requesting equal rights with the men.

The full text of this moving appeal

will be published in the

WOMAN CITIZEN

of July 6.

Two New Units in France

A RECENT cable from France, received at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announces that the French Government has assigned a 300-bed hospital for gas cases to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

The French *Service de Santé* will maintain the beds.

A second cable, more recent still, asks for doctors, nurses and nurses' aids for an extension of the Labouheyre refugee unit. These units, with two already established in France, will make four hospitals backed by the American national suffragists. There are nine of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, sustained by British suffragists, and the Executive Committee of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, whose chairman is Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, does not expect that sister suffragists in the United States will do less well.

BY wire from Paris comes the story that when the Scottish Women's Hospital, at Villers-Cotterets was shelled by the enemy, on May 30, the American women doctors at Chateau Ognon took over some of their wounded.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals have gone out under the Women's Union of Suffrage Societies of Great Britain and at the Chateau Ognon evacuation hospital, is working one of the units of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Cars from Abbey Royaumont, another station of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, assisted by the American Red Cross and an American twelve stretcher car, carried off the wounded. The American car was an invaluable help in carrying cot cases.

The Villers-Cotterets hospital has been functioning during night bombing raids and latterly during day raids.

On May 30, immediate evacuation was ordered by the military authorities.

Among its wounded were fifty Americans. All of the wounded and a part of the equipment were safely evacuated.

The Women's Oversea Hospitals unit at Chateau Ognon has become so useful to the French *Service de Santé*, with whom it is working, that it is being retained indefinitely as an evacuation hospital staff. Among those at Chateau Ognon are Dr. Anna Sholly and Dr. Povitsky, with nurses and aids.

Meaning No Flattery

"I SPOKE to one of the soldier boys (in Endell Street War Hospital) about the absence of men doctors and orderlies, and his quick query was, 'And what should we want men for?' It seems that they always take the stand after a day or two. At first the patient is puzzled; he calls the doctor 'sister' and the orderly 'nurse,' but ends by being an enthusiastic champion of the new order. Not a misogynist did I find. One poor fellow who had been wounded again and again and had been in many hospitals, declared, 'I don't mean no flattery, but this place leaves nothing wanting.'—Mrs. Blatch in *Mobilizing Women Workers*.

Three Books

Reviewed by
Carrie Chapman Catt

IN all wars individual women have played a conspicuous part and in the course of time books have been written to commemorate their heroic deeds, but in no previous war have women by millions contributed their services. More, the marvel of woman's work in this great World War is not confined to the numbers of women engaged, but lies in the character of the work performed.

Four years ago men in general, and women too, believed that women lacked physical strength, endurance and moral staying power to fit them for the chief occupations which make the world a decent place in which to live. The almost universally ingrained contempt for women's place in the world was mainly due to this opinion. The standard of measurement of the value of human service was men's work.

Now under the terrible strain of war there is no vocation in which women have not been tried and in which they have not astounded employers and public by making good.

Three books come from the press almost at the same moment. All are valuable and well worth reading. Each is a contribution to the evidence that whatever the war may accomplish in other directions, it is proving the emancipator of women. Naturally these books somewhat duplicate facts and accounts of particularly conspicuous services, but a conclusive proof of the almost unbelievable variety of women's activities, lies in the fact that the books duplicate so little.

The story to be told is so big, that each book may be regarded as a mere chapter in the history of the whole. All three are commended to readers of the *Woman Citizen*.

Women of the War

By Lady McLaren.
Geo. H. Doran Co., N. Y.

THE attention is first caught by the preface written by none other than the Hon. Mr. Asquith: "Women have done and are doing things which before the war most of us would have said were both foreign to their nature and beyond their physical capacity," he writes. It has been a tragic price to pay, but that light has been let into some darkened souls is at least some salvage from the great war.

Lady McLaren, in vivid descriptive style has selected the most noteworthy women in various kinds of war activities as types and makes the brief story of their services tell the wonders of women's sacrifices. Naturally the accounts of women's hospital and ambulance service in Belgium, France, Serbia and Russia are the most stirring. Stories of women gently reared picking up dead from the field of battle and carrying them to the motor ambulance driven by a woman chauffeur and of women surgeons performing major operations with the assistance of women X-ray specialists and anesthetists, are certainly those which would never have been believed by the "old males of the tribes" a half century ago, had any Munchausen been so bold as to predict them.

The sacrifice, the endurance, the patriotism, the skill of women in munitions factories, come next in strangeness. The women's canteens behind the army lines, the long processions of

nurses, the organization of war libraries, the voluntary aides, the organization of concerts and entertainment for the soldiers, the army cooks, make interesting reading and present indubitable proof of women's loyalty and ability. But the types of work which carry with them no decorations, no excitement, no dramatic qualities, may offer after all the most permanent foundation for the promotion of women to equality with men. The Woman's Land Army, engaged in ploughing, harrowing, digging, hoeing, milking and other heavy work necessary to the food supply; women felling trees in the forests and working in the shipyards; women serving as patrols and police, may be counted among such types.

Many women have taken the places of men; but there are others who have created vocations heretofore unknown. These are the women who have stood behind the munitions, shipyard and agricultural employes, with plans well carried out for housing, feeding and caring for the women workers in order that they may achieve the highest efficiency.

Women owe Lady McLaren much gratitude for her timely book.

Mobilizing Woman-Power

By Harriot Stanton Blatch.
The Woman's Press, New York

MRS. BLATCH, always a constructive and pleasing writer, apparently "makes her appeal primarily because of the war needs of the moment," as Theodore Roosevelt says in the preface which he has contributed.

Mrs. Blatch means to arouse American women to understand the necessity of the world's demand and to encourage them to venture all because of the glorious example which has already been furnished by the women of all other belligerent countries. She tells of the mobilizing of women in Great Britain, France and Germany, and points clearly to the fact that it is woman's place to save civilization for the time of reconstruction.

She is not without a sharp humor in portraying the differences between the French and the English way of mobilizing women. Not without much creaking and jarring of the wheels of government was England brought to an acceptance of the potential strength of its woman-power.

"Compared with the friction of woman-power in Great Britain, the readjustment in the lives of women in France was like the opening out of some harmonious pageant in full accord with popular sympathy . . . without discussion with organizations of men, without hindrance from the government, women filled the gaps in the industrial army. It was obvious that the new workers being unskilled, would need training; the government threw open the technical schools to them. A spirit of hospitality, of helpfulness, of common sense reigned."

"Here is the world, with such and such needs for food, clothing, shelter, with such and such needs for sanitation, hospitals, and above all,

for education, for science, for the arts, if it is not to fall back into the conditions of the Middle Ages. How can women aid in making secure the national position?" asks Mrs. Blatch. "Certainly not by idleness, inefficiency, an easy policy of laissez faire. They must labor, economize, and pool their brains."

"Women can save civilization only by the broadest co-operative action, by daring to think, by daring to be themselves. The world is entering an heroic age calling for heroic women."

Women Wanted

By Mabel Potter Daggett.
George H. Doran Co., N. Y.

UNDER this title, Mabel Potter Daggett presents to the world her account of the part European women are taking in the great war. It is a combination of fact, history and comment and replete from cover to cover with thrilling proofs that "above the battlefields of Europe, written in letters of blood, is the promise of freedom for women." All through the book runs the demonstration that the war has brought a sharp change in the lives of women. The age-old plea: Stay in your places, ladies, and let us do your thinking for you, let us care for you and protect your tender feet from the harsh battles of the world, has given way to the newer, bigger, more commanding appeal, "Women Wanted." Come out of your homes, be partners in the world's war and the world's work. There is nothing you cannot do, therefore do it—the first big thing your hand finds to do. We cannot protect you; on the contrary, we need your protection. The world is on fire, help put it out. "Women wanted," wanted in munitions factories, in government departments, in elevators and trains, in factories, offices and shops!

"Who is it that is feeding and clothing and nursing the greatest armies of history? See that soldier in the trenches? A woman raised the grain for the bread, a woman is tending the flocks that provided the meat for his rations today. A woman made the boots and the uniform in which he stands. A woman made the shells with which his gun is loaded. A woman will nurse him when he's wounded. A woman's ambulance may even pick him up on the battlefield. A woman surgeon may perform the operation to save his life. And somewhere back home a woman holds the job he had to leave behind. There is no task to which women have not turned today to carry on civilization. For the shot that was fired in Serbia summoned men to their most ancient occupation—and women to every other."

This book is a distinct and useful contribution to the war literature which is crowding the shelves of thoughtful readers. All suffragists will delight in its pages, but they do not need its messages; anti-suffragists may not enjoy but they certainly would profit by a careful reading of Mrs. Daggett's "Women Wanted."

C. C. C.

Orders for any or all of
these three books will be filled by the
National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company,
171 Madison Avenue.

Massachusetts Kills Eight-Hour Bill

(Continued from page 92)

that there could be no valid objection to a slight reduction in hours in order to bring the protection for women and children a little nearer that accorded men in public service. (Massachusetts, it should be remembered, has stringent laws prohibiting the employment of men by state or municipality more than 8 hours a day or more than 48 hours a week. It should also be remembered in this connection that the men so carefully guarded are actual or potential voters.)

THE women who ask protection had neither voting right nor the wealth of vested interests to support their cause. They were, many of them, the mothers, wives, or sisters of men at the front. There could be no question of their patriotism, of the sacrifices they would be willing to make when need, not greed, demanded it. They came before the Committee, factory girls tired from their day's work, to tell the exhausting effects of long hours and to plead for the passage of the bill. Against them were arrayed prominent associations of manufacturers, some of them formed expressly to oppose all protective labor legislation. Evidence presented showed that in some industries affected the net earnings during the past year ranged from 200 per cent to 300 per cent. Yet the representatives of these industries were most eloquent in denouncing the measure because they claimed it meant a raise in wages. They came before the committee, husky, able-bodied men, to demand that the privilege they are now granted to work women and little girls long hours in their mills and factories should not be taken from them. They said that to reduce the working hours would reduce their profits. They said that the men and women who asked for such reduction were traitors.

Similar inability to distinguish between patriotism and profits was displayed by some members of the Legislature. In general, however, the attacks in House and Senate were more cautious. Two stock arguments were urged against the proposed change. The member objecting believed in it, Oh, yes, indeed. But it was inexpedient at the present time. (One cannot help wondering when it would be more expedient to safeguard women and children than at the time when so much depends upon their health and efficiency.) The other argument, equally patriotic and expedient, was that the reduction was desirable—certainly, but let George do it. George, in this case being the Federal Government. Let Massachusetts wait until Congress should establish a general 8-hour day!

An indirect attempt to defeat the bill and at the same time avoid the embarrassing necessity of being recorded against it, was made in the Senate. The proposal was offered that in place of the protection provided in the measure, there should be substituted a provision permitting women and children who were overworked to appeal to the War Emergency Committee, which committee, at its discretion, might make special rulings in individual cases. An arrangement on the face of it manifestly unworkable, one which, even were it possible to put it into effect, would mean endless confusion. The scathing indictment

of this proposal as an attempt to dodge the real issue through a bit of legislative camouflage, resulted in the speedy death of this amendment.

Some of the methods of attacking the bill were hardly aboveboard. The work of the manufacturers' lobby with certain members of the Social Welfare Committee is an illustration. Considerable interest was roused by a telegram produced by one of the Senators who led the fight against the measure. The telegram was from General Goethals, and, according to the opponents, recommended the defeat of the women's bill. As a matter of fact there was no mention of the bill in the telegram. Its substance was that in reply to the inquiry made, the writer would consider it unwise for Massachusetts to pass any legislation which would restrict the output of the factories. The opposition quoted this triumphantly as a patriotic demand for the defeat of the bill to protect women and children despite their knowledge of the Government's stand on this very question. Their delight, however, was turned to chagrin by a later telegram from their chosen authority. For when a copy of the bill was sent to General Goethals, he replied that he was not opposed to the passage of such a measure provided only that there was provision for meeting emergencies. And this is exactly what is provided for by the War Emergency Committee. Yet the fizzle of the Goethals argument did not deter the senators from their determination to kill the measure. Among those voting against it were strong, husky-looking young men who might well have been in France fighting the Germans. They found it safer no doubt, and perhaps more profitable, to remain at home and fight women and children. For the leading opponents of the bill were equally bitter in their opposition to extending citizenship to women, while the majority of those supporting the protective legislation are also supporters of equal suffrage.

IN recording the action of the Legislature it would be unfair to omit mention of the splendid support given by some of the members. There was a strong majority for the measure in the House. From the first a minority of the Social Welfare Committee were steadfast in their loyalty. The Senate was almost evenly divided. The closeness of the contest is shown by the fact that the measure was lost by a single vote.

The woman's bill is not defeated. Action on it is merely postponed. The fight will continue until victory is assured. Already plans are in progress for the 1919 campaign. It is to be hoped that the new Legislature, and particularly that the upper branch, will be more responsive to the demands of public welfare. Undoubtedly there will be some changes in the make-up of the Senate. There is need for more independent, public-spirited men in this chamber, men who are not owned, and who can not be controlled by the interests. With a reformed Senate, there will be assured an intelligent and liberal attitude, not only for such a measure as the one under consideration, but for all social betterment measures.

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When the Orient Arises

(Continued from page 91)

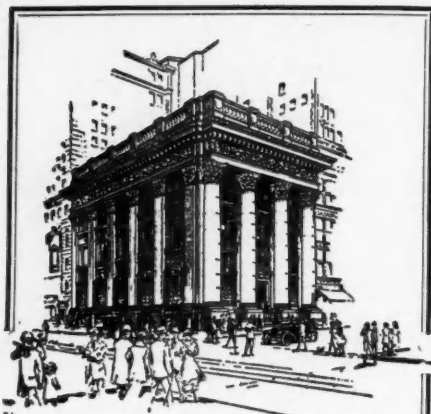
school system which in 1912 numbered nearly 5,000 primary schools, a large number of secondary schools or gymnasia and a university at Sofia. Bulgarians as a rule come from a sturdy peasant stock, and the girls are frequently splendid athletes. They are hard workers, taciturn, practical and show a rather remarkable progressiveness, with almost none of the traditional Oriental languor. Like other alumnae of the Constantinople Women's College these Bulgarian women are pushing forward to new opportunities. Vasilika Dimitrieff, whose mother was a college girl before her, is now studying in the University of London. Olga Terzieff, a student in Teachers' College, is doing social work among her own people in Akron, Ohio.

The same sort of story could be told of the Albanian girls who have been equipped with good educations. An Albanian National Party has recently been formed in the United States with Mrs. Sevasti Kyrias Dako, a Constantinople College graduate, as its president. Its object is the political independence of Albania. Mrs. Dako lived in Kortcha, Southern Albania, where she founded a school for girls, translating English text-books into Albanian. During the war her whole family was driven from home and is now working in America with her husband and sister, Miss Pareskivi Kyrias, an alumna of 1904. Mrs. Dako publishes an Albanian magazine, *The Morning Star*. It reaches many of the 100,000 Albanians in the United States, 60,000 of whom have come here since the war started.

Prince Nouradin Vlora is the honorary president of this national Albanian Party, which hopes to unify a strong group for the independence of the Albanians.

These are among the resources in trained womanhood which will be available for a reconstructed East after the war. It is already evident that political independence will be among the aims of such women as are already efficiently trained for the service of rehabilitation and who are stimulating further progress among their own nations.

Archimedes said, "Give to me a fulcrum on which to plant my lever and I will move the world," and I say, "Give to woman the ballot, the political fulcrum on which to plant her moral lever, and she will lift the world into a nobler and purer atmosphere." S. B. A.



The Woman's Department at
our Fifth Avenue Office
is in charge of
Miss V. D. H. Furman
and is
especially equipped to handle
the accounts of women and
women's organizations

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A Soldier's Wife

I HAVE no "rendezvous with death,"
I cannot bear the battle's pain,
I cannot give my light of life
And never see my land again.

But I can plow and sow the fields
And reap the grain at harvest time,
And call the cattle home each night
And gather fruit from off the vine.

And I can keep a smiling face
And sing a song to hide my pain,
And I can do your work and mine
Until you come back home again.

And I can keep the hearth fire lit
Until I hear you at my door.
I cannot die, but I can live
So that the world may smile once more.
DOROTHY E. HALL, *National Enquirer*.

The Home Defense

(Continued from page 93)

rived from the Central Powers, was 421,771, in which males exceed females by 60,498. In the entire United States there were (1910) 2,692,288 more males than females and this excess is largely accounted for by the fact that males have steadily outnumbered females in immigration for many years.

Although no data exists concerning the exact number of men from the enemy countries voting on their first papers in these states, the above figures not only offer food for patriotic reflection, but reveal four clearly justified conclusions:

1. The possible number of non-citizen votes is sufficiently large to present a real hazard to social progress even in times of peace.

2. The risk is tremendously aggravated by the excitement of war.

3. The condition is transformed into a genuine peril by the withdrawal of a large number of loyal voters who in normal times offset the un-American vote.

4. Woman suffrage would not double the danger vote owing to excess of foreign males over females, but it would make good the patriotic vote and thus go far to readjust conditions in the interest of united patriotism.

Suffragists have warned the public for years of the inconsistency of giving the vote to men who are not citizens and denying it to women who are, but the truth plainly spoken and undeniable is that too many men have owed their elections to the "German vote" to produce American patriots in every high office. A "German vote" produces Germanized legislation and in consequence suffrage for woman has received its severest backsets in states having the largest and best organized German population. The German-American Alliance took a conspicuous part in opposing suffrage referenda campaigns in Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, New York, and afterwards acknowledged through their papers that they had been instrumental in securing the defeat. The organization in Michigan, March, 1913, in its letter to Germans requesting their vote in opposition to woman suffrage, said: "If the suffrage would be laid in the hands of the native-born American women, narrowmindedness will triumph everywhere, fanaticism will flourish, prohibitionists and their refuse, the Anti-Saloon League, will easily set up for dictators in the state of Michigan."

Women of American birth and spirit have been humiliated and distressed as few men understand by the fact that men of American birth and understanding have not arisen in their might to protest against such foreign invasion of American politics and the consequent hindrance of the normal progress of representative government—the ideal to which our country is dedicated above all others. This humiliation is intensified into righteous indignation when men in official positions, thinking superficially, or not at all, defend themselves from responsibility for the delay by the declaration that "the people" of their respective states had decided against woman suffrage. . . . People are male and female. American women ask relief from the continuation of this form of indignity and ask it not only in the name of justice for themselves, but on behalf of the nation whose safety their votes would protect.

Does some "keep woman in her place" doubter exclaim "Why do a thing as a war measure which ought not to be done at all?" Woman suffrage is inevitable in any event. It is not conceivable that women will vote in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and not in the United States of America. It is incontestable that women will vote in all states since they already vote in several. As woman suffrage is obviously inevitable, why delay? Why not secure the benefit at once of the patriotic vote of the families of American soldiers and at the same time release women from the continuous burden of campaigns which must and will go on until closed by the final victory? It is seventy years since the first "woman's rights" convention was held in the United States. It will be fifty years in 1919 since the first state gave women the vote. It is forty years that the Federal suffrage amendment has been pending in Congress and thirty-five years since the United States Senate set up a Woman Suffrage Committee. The democratic hare of America has been sleeping and procrastinating, while the monarchical tortoise of Europe has passed it by.

The teachers of a coming day will be forced to apologize and explain to American children why the Republic lagged behind, why it evaded its pledges of "government for the people" and there will be no explanation which either teacher or children can understand. The time to make amends is now.

The world has seen the coming and going of many privileged classes, but it remained for the great American Republic to present the most curious anomaly in all history. With "equal rights for all and special privileges for none," as its standard, it denies the vote, "the right protective of all rights," to millions of native-born, home-educated citizens and extends it to men who are not citizens and who hail from the lands with which we are at war! Were privileges ever so strangely distributed?

Justice, Consistency, Progress, Security, demand the enfranchisement of women of the nation.

Support the Federal Suffrage Amendment!

Italy Ripe for Suffrage

THE time is ripe for the establishment of equal suffrage in Italy, according to a dispatch from Rome. This report states that opposition to woman suffrage on political and moral grounds has completely vanished and that a large majority who had formerly opposed such a measure could now be counted among its warmest supporters.

Premier Orlando, a prominent convert to suffrage, on the closing day of the Italian Parliament, according to report, made an official announcement to the effect that the government would support any bill granting to women the right to vote, and that any further attempt to deny them the right to a more direct participation in the political life of the country would be futile and, perhaps, unwise. Calling attention to the part women are taking in industry the Premier stated, "Women are affected by the same problems confronting us and are equally interested in their solution. They have given to war as much as we have given, and I believe the time is here for granting them the right to vote."

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"We have read with emotion in the *Woman Citizen*, Mr. President, the very profound words which you have spoken in response to the delegation of women from New York."

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"The *Woman Citizen* had a great deal of very good stuff. The account of the Convention of women citizens in New York with their programme on education and citizenship is just what interests people here now. Mrs. Catt's speech before the House suffrage committee is very interesting to women outside America."

Mary Sheepshanks, Editor,
International Suffrage News.



ITALY, Via Reggio

"I am glad to know your magazine is a periodical protecting the interests of women."

Elise Belluomini,
Captain of Merchant Marine.



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III JULY 6, 1918 No. 6

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

THE rapidity with which the suffrage map is changing these days leaves one fairly breathless.

The news of the victory won by the women of Great Britain is hardly cold on the wire before Canada comes to the fore with her important victory.

Then we hear next of Italy's Premier urging suffrage for the women of his country, and then France takes precedence in the field of suffrage progress with the news of the introduction of a bill to grant suffrage to the women of that country.

In the meantime Denmark elects nine women to its parliament, and we hear that women of India are suggesting reforms, including suffrage, that should be adopted by that country.

This is only a sketchy outline of what is happening in the world's affairs of vital interest to women.

Now, to be honest with yourself, did you really know that all this was on foot, to say nothing of the one hundred and one interesting developments in our own forty-eight states?

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ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
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2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Michigan	4. Michigan
5. Iowa	5. Iowa
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. New York	8. New York
9. Ohio	9. Ohio
10. Missouri, New Hampshire	10. Massachusetts
11. Virginia	11. Missouri, New Hampshire, Virginia
12. Wisconsin	12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama	13. Alabama
14. Massachusetts	14. Texas
15. Texas	15. Maryland
16. Maryland	16. Pennsylvania
17. Maine	17. Maine
18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana	18. Louisiana
19. Connecticut	19. Connecticut
20. West Virginia	20. West Virginia
21. South Carolina, Kentucky	21. South Carolina, Kentucky
22. Tennessee	22. Tennessee
23. Washington, D. C.	23. Washington, D. C.
24. North Dakota	24. North Dakota
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A Journal of Democracy

July 6, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Hope Lies Ahead

THE Federal Suffrage Amendment is going through the Senate—the Sixty-fifth Senate. No suffragist should be downhearted because the vote, long expected, has not yet taken place.

The suffragists were in their seats and ready for the vote on Thursday. Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, in very ill health, came on at great risk, for the second time to vote for the amendment, and other men made great sacrifices to be present.

The opposition, realizing that the suffragists had the necessary votes to put the measure through, indulged in the filibuster, the tactics of the parliamentary high-binder, to prevent a vote being taken, clearly in the hope that on some other day suffragists would be absent, and thus give their side the advantage which it lacked on June 27.

The country, which has manifested a tremendous demand for the passage of the amendment, is in no mood to tolerate such obstruction methods of the minority.

Political state conventions, legislatures, associations of every kind and description, and a very large portion of the press, have expressed an impatience because the Senate has not passed the Federal Amendment.

Many Senators still obdurate have confessed that they have never received so many requests to vote for any other measure as for the Federal Amendment.

Every day during the weary months which have intervened since the House vote was taken, the sentiment has grown stronger, the friends more determined.

The demand is still growing and will continue to grow.

The Woman Suffrage Committee has promised a vote during this session, and the minority cannot forever prevent it.

Meanwhile, primaries are due in July and August, and all the members of Congress and one-third of the Senate come up for election.

These facts are naturally in every man's mind with more or less compelling force.

Most of the Senators want to get home to look after their "fences," and they are disappearing a few at a time for days or weeks. A few will feel more like giving attention to grave affairs of human progress when their own election, with its many problems, little and big, are satisfactorily disposed of.

The Senate at a distance looks invitingly attractive to many men, and consequently in several states three or four candidates are striving for the shoes of the incumbent in Washington. This creates a situation which tends to "nerves."

It must be conceded that all the patriotic earnest men in the Senate have worked very hard at the driving business of war legislation, and the numerous absences from illness indicate that the Senate is tired. Every man for these and other reasons seems pining for a recess, and therefore a recess there probably will be during the month of July.

That means that the vote may not come until August or even September.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is an old and perhaps ordinarily applicable proverb, but when the hope is that of suffragists for the courtesy of fair treatment, which cometh not, the fact maketh not the suffrage heart sick.

It waxeth hot the suffrage temper and stirreth up the suffrage blood ready for the next encounter in which the minority may withhold courtesy. But the majority certainly will extend victory.

C. C. C.

"The Day"

MILLIONS of suffragists all over the country watched anxiously for reports from Washington last Thursday. Notice had been given that the Federal Amendment would be brought up on that day (June 27th). An effort had been made, unsuccessfully, to secure consent for a vote at a definite hour, and there was other evidence that the opposition would attempt to accomplish by a filibuster what it was doubtful of bringing about by a count of votes.

The galleries were packed with women long before noon when the Senate was called to order, and they had come prepared to stay to the end however long delayed. It was a bitter surprise to hundreds of them who had gathered from far and near to witness the victorious passage of the amendment, to see instead a demonstration of as unreasoning and ugly hostility as the years of struggle have produced.

When consideration of the amendment was called Senator Underwood, of Alabama, on behalf of the opposition declared that no vote would be allowed on the amendment unless pairs were furnished for Senator Ollie James, who was absent on account of illness. By his absence the opposition lost one vote. As the vote on the amendment requires a two-thirds majority the pairing of absentees has to be made on the basis of two for, to one against.

The demand of Senator Underwood, therefore, was that two senators present and desiring to vote should abstain from doing so, thus taking two from the suffrage poll in order to give Senator James, absent and ill, a vote on the anti side. To this demand Senator Jones on behalf of the suffragists made reply:

"Upon this question I would be unwilling to pair with anybody under any circumstances, and if I am unwilling to pair with anybody under any circumstances on this question, then I am unwilling to ask any of my colleagues in the Senate to do a thing which I would not myself do. That is the situation which confronts the Senate. . . . I have no assurance, nor is there any assurance that unless he returns he can ever obtain a pair from anybody, and there is nothing of hope held out to us that delay will aid in settling the question of a pair. We have just as good hope of a pair now as we will have later. If a Senator today is unwilling to pair, he will be unwilling tomorrow; he will be unwilling next week; and so far as that question is concerned we might just as well take the vote now."

The filibuster as the process of intervening speeches, motions, roll calls, questions of privileges, etc., for the purpose of preventing the proper order of business is called, then began.

Senator Reed of Missouri, whose name is well known the world over and clear up to the foot of the German throne as the chief director of obstruction of war legislation in the United States, took the floor. Assuming the pose of patriot he declared that suffragists were responsible for holding back the passage of the Military Appropriation Bill then pending, and in order to do his part toward preventing any business of any kind, made a long speech chiefly repeating familiar war talk known to every school child. At the end of an hour and a quarter he was over-

heard saying to a fellow member, "I can't keep this up any longer," whereupon another filibusterer took the floor. The women in the galleries were forced to sit wearily through it, but the senators on the floor, setting guards to report when he should quit talking, took the opportunity of going to lunch. A telegram received next day read, "Missouri women's only consolation is that they are not responsible for Reed."

During the early part of the afternoon it was clear that Senator Lodge (Republican), of Massachusetts, was the leader and general floor manager for the opposition, but the loving camaraderie between the "wilful few" Republicans and the "wilful few" Democrats, who in normal relations do not waste time in each other's company, was an amazing sight to the galleries. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, Mr. Ellison Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Wadsworth of New York, Mr. Underwood of Alabama, as divided as the Kaiser and the King of England on most matters, were as united as twin brothers in defending the nation against "the awful disaster to the nation should women be enfranchised by Federal Amendment!"

The Congressional Record prints for the most part what Senators say, but it cannot record the pictures of Republicans and Democrats with arms around each other's necks, with Democrats slapping Republicans on the back in token of a common jubilation that they had scored a mighty victory in preventing the Senate from taking a vote! Brave men! They kept the boys in the trenches fighting for democracy abroad from the appropriation the war needed for a whole afternoon, and the women fighting for democracy at home from their vote by a filibuster!

The front rows of one gallery were resplendent with well-dressed, well-powdered, well-hatted but anxious antis. They demonstrated again their uses as allies of the suffragists, for even Mr. Brandegee, who made a speech a few days before, so vulgar in character as to shock every listener, was forced to curb his tongue to the limits of ordinary decency in remembrance of their presence.

After it had been made apparent that the opposition was willing to talk three weeks if need be, and go to any lengths necessary to prevent a vote so long as the conditions predicted a victory for the amendment, and as the opposition by so doing was really preventing the passage of a bill which the Secretary of War had declared to be absolutely imperative, Senator Jones, who had charge of the suffrage bill, therefore made the following announcement:

"I want this joint resolution to pass. I believe it will pass; but it is evident from statements made here that if it is pressed now there will be great delay in its passage and in the passage of the supply bills. Therefore I am going to ask to withdraw the motion I have made, and which is now pending, to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, with the understanding that after the supply bills are out of the way this matter will be again brought before the Senate and will be kept before the Senate in the face of any attempt to recess for the summer.

"I make that request, Mr. President."

The motion for consideration was therefore withdrawn.

THE event of the afternoon was a speech by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. There is nothing on this green earth which this gentleman hates like a suffragist. He has refused to receive deputations of Connecticut women and has closed his mind to their appeals, as well as his door in their faces. It is as clear to him that men were divinely ordained to rule over women as it is clear to the Kaiser that he is divinely ordained to rule over men. Yet even he recognizes the onward strides of the movement, and spent little time in discussing the right or wrong of the measure. This gentleman member of a party and representative of a state that went to war to determine that the sovereign rights of a state were not supreme, prefaced his speech by having several letters read into the "Record" from other Republicans and making the most abject appeal to the South to stand by its old time tradition of States Rights.

Everett P. Wheeler, Republican, familiar and professional opponent, in characteristic style wrote:

"This attempted compulsion of States opposed to political suffrage for women is not democratic. It is German. The Germans were as confident of the excellence of their kultur as suffragists are of their dogma. Instead of attempting to convince other States, they sought to compel. That is what the suffragists are trying to do with Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska—all of which have voted by large majorities against political suffrage for women."

(No State and no people in the United States have voted against woman suffrage; a majority of men have done so, which means something between about a quarter and a half of the people.)

A few briefs from Mr. Brandegee's speech may serve to define the nature of the opponents and the opposition:

"Mr. President, of course in my opinion the granting of suffrage to women will not make a better government and will not make better laws for this country. I may be totally mistaken about that. Of course, it will double the number of voters and double the expense, and a lady has got to vote either against her husband or with him. If she votes with him the result will be the same, and if she votes against him the result will be the same, and if she does not vote at all the result will be just the same as it is now; and I cannot perceive how the thing is going to purify politics very much.

"Mr. Shafroth: Does not the Senator believe that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed?

"Mr. Brandegee: What does the Senator believe about the Philippine Islands?

"Mr. Shafroth: I must say that I have always been in favor of giving independence to the Philippine Islands, and fought upon the floor of the Senate for that very principle.

"Mr. Brandegee: Mr. President, all this talk about striking the manacles and the shackles off the limbs of the enslaved women of this country is perfect tommy-rot. (Laughter.) That is all there is to it.

"Mr. Shafroth: If we are not to recognize that fundamental principle of government, which is the foundation stone of our Republic, what are we fighting for over in Europe?

"Mr. Brandegee: I think to make the world safe for the Democratic Party. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Shafroth: The Senator will find it is making it

safer for democracy, and you cannot make it safer for democracy if you refuse to extend this 'privilege' to women.

"Mr. Brandegee: That argument does not convince me, Mr. President.

"Mr. Owen: Mr. President, the term 'Privilege' seems now to be accepted as the proper vernacular in dealing with this right of suffrage, but I think that the Senator is not justified in calling it a privilege, because if there is a moral right it is for a human being who is of age to have a voice in the government by which his life and liberties are controlled.

"Mr. Brandegee: Mr. President, this question of moral rights is beyond me. Anybody can evolve out of his inner consciousness what he says is a moral right, and maintain it, and there is no way of disputing it or arguing about it. I do not consider it a question of morals at all as to the qualifications of electors. I consider it a practical matter, to be judged by practical men, as to what they think will be the best form of government for the people of the country. All this lingo about the women of America being enslaved is pure trumpery and foolishness. You cannot get on a trolley car without having to take off your hat and give up your seat to every woman who gets aboard the car, and they are petted and flattered, and—well, I will not say what else is done with them (Laughter in the galleries) but they are the queen bees in this country, and there is no nation in the world where a woman's lot is so happy as it is in this country.

"Mr. Shafroth: Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator, if men were deprived of the right of suffrage, whether or not he would consider it of the character he has described?

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not think the men are going to deprive themselves of a function which they have always exercised.

"Mr. Shafroth: But, as a matter of fact, the people regard the deprivation of the right to vote as slavery.

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not admit that it is a right at all.

"Mr. Shafroth: The Senator does not consider it a right?

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not. I deny it absolutely.

"Mr. Shafroth: If it were taken away from the Senator I am inclined to think he would think it was a great right.

"Mr. Brandegee: I would not object, or if I did object, I would be powerless. If the legislature of my State should decide that bachelors could not vote I would think that it was wrong, but I would submit to it. . . .

"I say if three-quarters of the legislatures of the States do approve of this thing, if it is passed up to them by Congress, thinking it necessary, then suppose it does not work in the States? Suppose some states do not like it and the results are bad. What have they got to do? They are absolutely foreclosed for all time. What becomes of your majority rule? There may be a dozen States that think this thing is a failure and is working ruin upon them. They have got to start an agitation for a constitutional amendment to undo that constitutional amendment, and they have got to convince two-thirds of the Senate, two-thirds of the House, and three-quarters of the legislatures of all the States of the Union to put it out of the Constitution.

"Mr. President, the mere suggestion of that shows, as Senator Elihu Root said in that letter I put into the Record, that it is perilous to use the Constitution of the United States to regulate the daily habits of the people and their domestic concerns.

(Continued on page 108)

Thus Ended "The Day"

(Continued from page 107)

"IS it so that the party which has for seventy-five years stood for the doctrine announced by its sainted leader that 'that government governs best which governs least' is here today to say that their own states and their own people have abandoned any idea of governing themselves and are now prepared to turn that function over to Washington? . . .

"Mr. President, what sort of government are we going to have when we get through with this ghost dance we are now indulging in? Ex-Senator Root foresees it and forecasts it. The New York *World* foresees it and forecasts it. A good many Democrats see it and forecast it, but they decline to stand up, and try to prevent it. When I say Democrats, I am not reflecting on them. A good many Republicans are doing the same thing. I simply instance Democrats because these things appear to me to be more in violation of the things that they have heretofore stood for and proclaimed should be fundamental."

SENATOR LEWIS, of Illinois, sounded out the point signified: The States Rights opponents contend that the amendment will allow the Federal Government to dictate the qualifications for voters, which, of course, has no foundation.

"Mr. Lewis: Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut give me his opinion as to a viewpoint expressed through the article tendered by him? It is this: Has the Senator from Connecticut any legal doubt but that the power in the State of Connecticut would still remain to prescribe qualifications and conditions under which suffrage could be exercised under this amendment to the same extent as they do now and as they have for the past ten years?

"Mr. Brandegee: I have no doubt about it. It would utterly deprive the State of the power to determine the qualifications of its own electors.

"Mr. Lewis: Well, which viewpoint does the Senator have?

"Mr. Brandegee: I have the viewpoint that, if the Constitution of the United States says that the State of Connecticut can not prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, it can not do so.

"Mr. Lewis: Then I fear I did not make myself clear to the Senator. I meant to ask the Senator does he feel that this amendment, when adopted, would in any wise take from the State of Connecticut the same power to regulate by conditions and qualifications the enjoyment of the suffrage to the same extent that it has done heretofore under State law?

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not know whether it is an enjoyment or not; but I think it would absolutely deprive the State of the right to limit the suffrage to males. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Lewis: The Senator, of course, understands I recognize that it removes the limitation of sex; but as to conditions and qualifications in the enjoyment, such as education, such as protection of the ballot at the hands of those who should be enlight-

IN the same week that the United States postponed action on the political liberty of American women a pledge was given that this government would stand unequivocally for the complete liberation of all branches of the Slavic race.

ened enough to exercise it, does the Senator feel that this amendment in any wise would interfere with that indicated in the paper presented by him?

"Mr. Brandegee: My opinion is, of course, that a State at present has the right to confine the suffrage to the male sex, if it chooses to do so; but if this amendment is passed it can not do it.

"Mr. Lewis: Yes; I concur with the Senator, if this amendment is passed.

"Mr. Brandegee: As to any other qualification, this amendment, of course, does not touch them at all."

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to insert the word "white" before women. That amendment was not discussed, and will come up when the amendment does.

And thus ended "the day."

On Which Side?

"ON which side does the United States Government stand on the subject of woman suffrage? Beside her Ally, Great Britain, or beside her Teutonic foe? Are we Huns or are we blood brothers of England in the world fight for democracy? The eyes of the whole world are turned toward the United States Senate. To them will belong the splendid honor of deciding the question to the everlasting credit of the United States or the obloquy of keeping American women in the same class as those of their Teutonic foes."

Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessean.

Senates 2,500 Years Ago

Is there anything whereof it may be said, "See, this is new"? It hath been already of old time, which was before us.

I would have gone to my Lord in his need,
Have galloped there all the way,
But this is a matter concerns the State,
And I, being a woman, must stay.

I watched them leaving the palace yard,
In carriage and robe of state.
I would have gone by the hills and the fords;
I know they will come too late.

I may walk in the garden and gather
Lilies of mother-of-pearl.
I had a plan would have saved the State—
But mine are the thoughts of a girl.

The Elder Statesmen sit on the mats,
And wrangle through half the day,
A hundred plans they have drafted and dropped,
And mine was the only way.

Lyrics From the Chinese, 675 B.C.

How Long! How Long!

THE United States Senate is still holding up Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, which would submit to the state legislatures the amendment to our federal constitution providing for woman suffrage. The House passed this resolution January 10 of this year by the required majority; the Senate committee approved the same resolution last September 10. Yet this august body is not quite majority sure whether it would be proper for it to send the amendment along to the states. . . . The old argument that the initiative in this matter should be taken by the states is absurd. Must the federal government wait upon the states' initiative as to whether, as a nation, we shall do the best and the right thing for our citizens and our country? The Congressional body that most closely reflects popular feeling has said: Submit the amendment. Let the upper House follow suit. If we await the states' initiative, and if it might be possible for one state per year to extend full franchise to its woman citizens, which has been the rate the past seven years, it will be 36 years before the women in all our states can have a voice in public administration. With the federal amendment submitted at once, three-fourths of the states will soon decide the question. A great many new phases of public administration are bound to develop in the next few years, due to the abnormal conditions through which we are passing, phases in which the welfare of our women will vitally affect the welfare of the nation, and it will be unwise and unseemly for the United States generally to be in such an electoral status that it can not have the advantage of its women citizens' decisions rendered in the most effective, simple and dignified way—via the silent, secret ballot. As individuals and as organizations, let your Senators know positively what you want them to do about this resolution, and that you wish them to do it now. —Ohio Farmer, June 15, 1918.

THE Iowa State Bar Association, in convention at Des Moines, June 28, took a firm stand in support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, urging its passage by the Senate. The resolution, signed by Henry L. Adams, President; H. C. Horack, Secretary, and George Cosson, Chairman of Committee, said in part:

"Resolved, By the Iowa State Bar Association in convention assembled, that we earnestly urge upon the Senate of the United States favorable action upon the proposed Amendment to the Constitution granting equal suffrage. Be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be transmitted to the senior Senator from Iowa, the Hon. Albert B. Cummins, for presentation to the United States Senate."

The action by the State Bar Association followed the reading of a telegram from Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and Mrs. John W. Watzek, President of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, who joined in requesting the convention to adopt a resolution favoring the passage of the Amendment.

Connecticut's Happy Moment

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY of Connecticut in convention at Hartford, June 27th, unanimously indorsed a Federal Suffrage plank in its platform. By this action the Democrats have pledged themselves not only to support the Amendment, but to work for its prompt ratification through the Legislature of Connecticut.

The plank reads: "As a matter of justice to the women of the nation and in conformity with the action of the Democratic National Committee, strongly supported by the President and the Administration, we indorse the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and upon its submission to the States pledge ourselves to work for its prompt ratification by the Legislature of Connecticut."

On the eve of the convention a vigorous resolution, passed by the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Party, was forwarded to the Senate, urging the immediate passage of the Amendment. It quoted President Wilson's reply to the memorial from the women of France as one of the party's reasons for making this request of the Senate at the present time.

The Democratic State Central Committee had previously indorsed the Federal Amendment.

The reading of the Federal Suffrage Plank before the convention brought forth applause so prolonged that Homer S. Cummings, National Committeeman and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, was moved to say: "Gentlemen, that was a happy moment." In a subsequent address, Mr. Cummings said: "We have gone upon record in making our indorsement of the woman suffrage movement. The Democratic Party is endeavoring to ascertain the needs of America, it will proceed to grasp any new suggestion which may be a righteous suggestion. Its face is always to the front."

Among other units of the Democratic Party in Connecticut taking action in favor of the Federal Amendment are the Democrats of West Hartford who, in caucus, unanimously indorsed the Amendment and addressed the following letter to President Wilson:

"Realizing the inconsistency of America's fighting for democracy abroad while twenty million women are unenfranchised at home, we urge you to exercise your powers as our constitutional leader, and call upon the members of the United States Senate for the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment."

"Suffrage is the extension of a right and a privilege long deferred," declared Thomas J. Spellacy, Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut, in his address of acceptance of the nomination before the Democratic State Convention. "Something due should be paid immediately." This statement was greeted with continued applause.

The action of the Democratic convention was received with great enthusiasm by the suffragists. Among the delegation attending the meeting of the Resolutions Committee and the convention, were Miss Katherine Ludington of Lyme, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, who is now marshalling her forces for the ratification drive.

THE Executive Board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association appealed to Senator Weeks to support the Federal Amendment in the following letter:

"You are aware of the great war sacrifice and service of women here and elsewhere throughout the world, and you are also aware of the proposed extension of suffrage in Great Britain through the efforts of English statesmen who in past years have opposed it.

"In view of these changed conditions and in light of the social and economic problems which are certain to follow in the wake of the war, and which we believe can be settled in a permanent and democratic fashion only through equal suffrage, we hope that you may, at this time, feel it to be your duty to support the Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution now before Congress."

AT the annual meeting of the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs, held May 17, a resolution endorsing woman's suffrage was passed by a large majority. This county federation is composed of twenty-eight clubs, including the Social Service League, which has many men members. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Jessie Ross Thomson, state president, as well as Montgomery County president of the Woman's Suffrage League. It is an interesting coincidence that the Montgomery County Federation should be the first in the state to endorse woman's suffrage, and that the meeting at which it was done was held in the old Friends' meeting-house at Sandy Spring, where the Society of Friends organized, many years ago, the first equal suffrage association in Maryland.

Think of It, Americans

ON the beautiful shaded lawn of the home of Mrs. Alfred Lewis, the annual county suffrage convention was held recently at Geneva, New York. The pillared veranda served for platform and the deep blue of Seneca Lake and the wonderful hills beyond for background. The day was perfect and should have made the convention a glad memory in the mind of every attendant. However, other conventions have had perfect days and beautiful settings, but that of Ontario County recorded an incident which will never occur in any other county convention.

It was attended by the last survivor of the famous convention of 1848, Miss Rhoda Palmer, now aged 102 years. She sat on Mrs. Lewis' hospitable porch throughout the convention looking, as the delegates said, rosy and good for many years to come, but her one aim now is to live until November 6 when she will have the joy of casting her first vote.

She brought with her for exhibition one of those hand-woven blue and white bed spreads for which she had carded and spun the wool and had woven it herself some seventy-five or eighty years ago. Think of it, Americans, for seventy years she has longed for the vote, doing what she could to secure it for herself and her sex. During that time millions of men have entered our country and without test of qualification have been given the vote freely after a five years' residence. In all the records of intolerance which the history of the world can show, future readers will find none more inexcusable and difficult to understand than the case of Rhoda Palmer and that of the newly arrived, perchance illiterate, foreigner.

Kansas Women to the Senate

"IT grieves me to tell you that I cannot attend the state suffrage meeting. I am farming, and on account of the scarcity of labor, I must work in the field or make a failure."

This is what one earnest suffrage worker in the voting state of Kansas said to her state president, Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, in a letter of regret that she could not attend the annual state suffrage meeting at Wichita on June 12. It is the kind of thing that happens when the world is at war.

Suffrage and war service were so blended as to show the active part the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association is taking in both lines of work. Indeed, to them it is all one work; for the Kansas suffragists see the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the enfranchisement of all the women of the country as a part of the world's fight for democracy.

The address of the president, Mrs. Brooks, was devoted to the status of the Amendment, and an aggressive program to gain the two votes needed in the Senate was voted by the assembled women. Kansas, like the other suffrage states, is keen to be one of the first to ratify the Amendment when it is passed.

The convention brought together women of the state who had fought for the political freedom of Kansas women thirty years ago, and women who were converts to suffrage not more than four years ago when Kansas won her full political freedom. In an address of welcome, Mrs. W. A. Johnston of Topeka, honorary president of the state association, reviewed some of the changes in woman's political status during the past thirty years.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, as congressional chairman, paid tribute to the work which had been done for suffrage, national and state, by Mrs. Brooks, and, as a message to all Kansas suffragists, said, "We must not hesitate to prove all the time how sincere we are in wanting suffrage, then we won't need a congressional chairman."

An interesting feature of the program was a letter from Governor Capper, read by Mrs. J. L. Evans, corresponding secretary, in which he paid tribute to the influence of the women in bringing about better political conditions in Kansas.

Vying in interest with the report of the Amendment was the report on the Woman's Overseas Hospitals given by Mrs. Brooks. Kansas has been doing much active work to raise its quota toward the maintenance of the hospitals. Melting pots have been held throughout the state, and a letter from Wichita shows \$1,150 raised for the fund.

IT seems to be on the cards that the Japanese will soon get into the electoral reforms procession. The Constitutional party is reported as asking for an extension of the right of franchise, an important movement, as few Japanese males can now vote.

At a recent convention presided over by Viscount Kato, a former foreign minister, now president of the Constitutional party, where the 3,000 members present represented eleven provinces of Japan, a manifesto was adopted asking for an extension of democratic rights and the improvement of educational institutions.

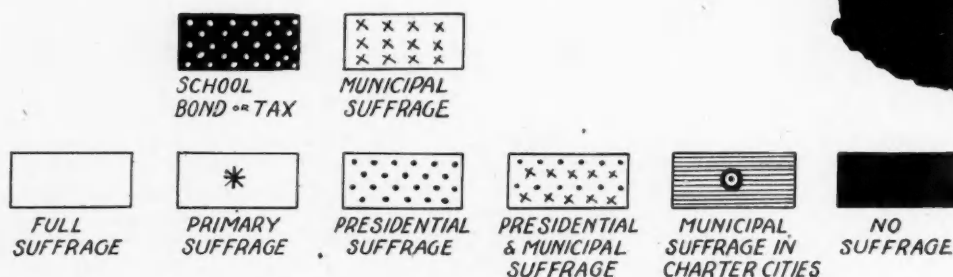
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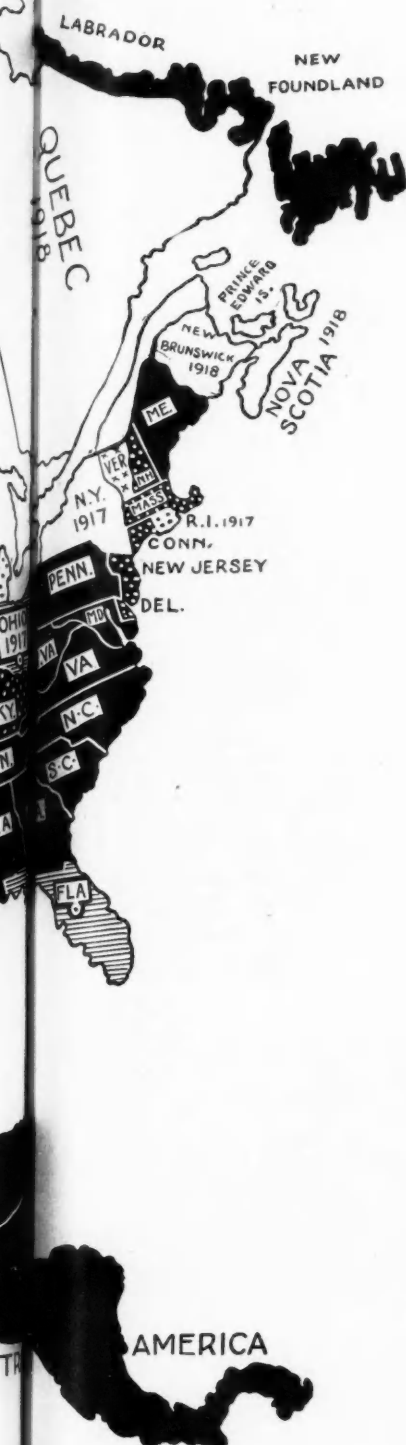
Government Is Not "Of the People"

In Labrador, New Foundland, Central America and the Southeastern States of the greatest Republic on earth—the Republic which one hundred and forty-two years ago this week proclaimed that all people are born "free and equal." Even in Mexico, one province, Guanaquato, recognizes that governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed."

In Virginia and Pennsylvania, original colonies which declared their independence in 1776, there is not yet one white spot of suffrage for women.



Is of the People



Enfranchising Patriots

In 1917 the Dominion Parliament of Canada passed an act of Political Home Defense which disfranchised, for the period of the war, certain religious objectors and all men naturalized since 1902.

It also enfranchised wives, widows, mothers, daughters and sisters of soldiers or nurses who have served or will serve in Canadian or British military service.

It thus put out of politics its possible unpatriotic citizens and brought in its patriotic citizens.

The bill gave dissatisfaction as unjust to patriotic women who might not be included in the act.

Therefore, Sir Robert Borden announced that were he returned as Premier he would correct the discrimination against such women by sponsoring a wider suffrage for women.

He was returned and on March 21st introduced a bill extending the vote to all women who are British citizens of the age of 21, subject only to the respective qualifications of the several provinces.

This bill passed both houses of the Dominion Parliament, received the royal assent on May 23rd, and thus the women of Canada from Ocean to Ocean have been enfranchised on equal terms with men.

The Senate of the United States is asked merely to permit the State Legislatures to take action on a similar question.

Surely the Senate will not be less generous than Canada has been!

C. C. C.

"Sobresaliente" for the

IN 1900 there was a curious little feminist procession in Madrid, the like of which never happened before, and was truly Spanish. It was the capitulation of Spanish men students to Spanish girl students. The gallant *caballero*, whose object in life had been to make love to *señoritas* with roses in their hair, suddenly discovered something finer than roses. They saw these girls as classmates with ambitions just like their own. For some years girls had been carrying off University honors and putting the men to the blush, and at first men were disconcerted. One day two girls, Raquel Alonso and Marina Rodriguez, studying for the degree in pharmacy, were met at the door of the University as they were leaving morning exercises with their teacher. Nearly four hundred students formed in double line—"a royal escort"—on both sides of the street. The Royal March was struck up and books, canes, coats and even hats were thrown down for the *señoritas* to walk on. "With characteristic dash and impetuosity," says the recorder of this incident, "the young men stopped the street cars and also foot passengers—yes, everything must wait while the girls with their escort passed! Here was a street parade in the interests of woman's progress that preceded by many years the long processions in the United States. All honor to the Spanish pioneers!" These two girls had studied successfully for four years, chiefly in the sciences and mathematics, although professors in those departments had at first opposed the entrance of women into their classes.

THE Spanish have an educational title on all fours with the magna cum laude of the English universities, except that it has a virility which is all its own. The Spanish mark of highest attainment in scholarship is *Sobresaliente*—"leaping over everything." The story of two Spanish girls taught by an American woman, who broke the traditions of the University of Madrid, and got sobresaliente in every examination is an old story. But as told with gusto in a comparatively new book, the "*Life of Alice Gordon Gulick*," by her sister, Elizabeth Putnam Gulick, it brings to a front place in literature the whole picturesque story of the Spanish woman of the twentieth century.

"The regeneration of Spain must begin with the education of women," was a sentence in a Spanish newspaper, written twenty-two years ago when four Spanish girls received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Government Institute of Guipuzcoa, at San Sebastian, on the northern coast of Spain. This was the first time such a degree had ever in the history of Spain been conferred upon women taught by women. The teacher was the American, Mrs. Gulick, who had opened an institute for the higher education of women in Spain, and did not stop until she had succeeded in matriculating her girls into the University of Madrid.

In 1895 Mrs. Gulick secured from the University a privilege never before granted, that of preparing her own pupils and sending them up to Madrid. Such an idea was wholly with-

out precedent, although there still hangs in the University of Madrid a portrait of a noble lady who first won the doctor's decree in the liberal arts more than a century ago. Between 1872 and 1892, that is during twenty years, one hundred and sixty young women had matriculated in the University, but the course had been finished by only eighteen and they were cared for by the Spanish professors. When after long debate upon the subject it was decided to accept the two girls from Mrs. Gulick's institute not only were they on trial, but the efficacy of women teachers was also on trial. In every examination these two young women students got *Sobresaliente*. Each of the girls received in 1897 with honor the degree of philosophy and letters, corresponding to M. A., and the highest possible marks in the University. The tribunal examining the girls for that year were three of Spain's most noted men, who gave them, with a third woman student, the distinction of the three notables of the year.

MEN seem to have accepted women in Spain when once the initial step was taken with a better grace than in some other countries. An extraordinary young woman graduate from Mrs. Gulick's institute wrote for the leading papers in Seville a series of articles on the women of America, England, Germany and China. The articles were well-written and attracted much attention. The last one was signed with her name, and when it appeared the writer was immediately invited by the Liberal Club of Seville—the largest club of men in the city—to give them an address on Spanish women. When she appeared on the platform there was such prolonged applause that it was several minutes before she could speak.

No longer ago than the publication of his "Castilian Days," John Hay characterized the Spanish women as "kept in systematic ignorance," although conceding that they have a quicker and more active intelligence than the men. "With a fair degree of education," he declared, "much might be hoped from them in the intellectual development of the country."

Examples of such leaders of the intellectual development of Spain are many. Professor Katherine Coman gives an account of one of Spain's great nineteenth century women, Concepcion Arenal, 1820-1892. Dona Concepcion was a sociologist and contributed the chapters on Spanish prisons to Dr. Wines's "The State of Prisons," and also wrote for Stanton's "Women of Europe." In deference to conservative Spanish ideas, Dona Concepcion offered her first essay in the name of her own ten-year-old son. Her paper on "The Abandonment of Children" was read in this country at the Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1884. Some of her ideas were very modern. Her treatises, "The Woman and Home," "The Education of Women," "The Woman of the Future" ring with stirring appeals for freedom and opportunity. "It is a grave error," she said, "and one of the most prejudicial, to impress upon a woman that her sole mission is that of wife and mother. . . . Whether single or married or widowed, she has duties to perform, fights to reclaim, a dignity that is dependent upon no one but herself, a work of her own to carry into execution."

At the International Council of Women in Europe a few years ago, one of the most striking women present was Senora Emilia

Women of Spain

Pardo-Bazan. Spain has an honorable record in intellectual women; but Senora Pardo-Bazan is probably the leading living feminist, the author of a series of books on women and of many psychological novels. Though denied the right of being elected to the Spanish Academy of Letters because she is a woman, she has been requested by the Government of Spain to serve in the department of education, and in 1916 was invited to fill a chair in the University of Madrid.

SENORA PARDO-BAZAN belongs to the North of Spain, the Biscayan sections, where there has been a great literary impetus within the last quarter of a century, a literary movement full of vigor, originality and charm, yet only slightly known to the English-reading world. More than another the instigator of this initial move towards the revival of the virile, humorous, picturesque—and picaresque—novel of Spain was Fernan Caballero, a woman of German descent but of Spanish enthusiasms.

The American woman, Mrs. Gulick, who helped on the cause of woman's education in Spain, was the intimate friend of such women as Alice Freeman Palmer, of Katherine Lee Bates, of Professor Katherine Coman and the sister of Miss Anna Gordon, the present head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

To those who think of reconstruction as a phase of the present war only it may be interesting to point out an altruistic effort led by the Government of the United States and the friends of education at the time of the Spanish-American War. This was an educational and humanitarian effort on a large scale, an effort not only to care for the Spanish prisoners in a humane manner, but also to educate Cuban youth. For the entire summer of 1898, Mrs. Gulick who was then in America was employed with her daughters in interpreting and ministering to the 1600 Cuban men who were prisoners of war on Seavey's Island in the Piscataqua.

In 1900 she was in Cambridge, living in the house of Alice Freeman Palmer, as dean of the school for Cuban youths which was carried on under the auspices of Harvard University, the Cubans and Porto Ricans, whose customs and language she understood, calling her gratefully, "Princess Alicia."

A Dutch Feminist Parliament

The Associated Press reports a bombardment of the Dutch parliamentary elections by women candidates. Due to the revised constitution of Holland this innovation has been made possible and twenty-two women were posted as on the tickets of the general election for July 3.

Political writers in Holland are forecasting a "solid front for women's political rights" in case the women are elected.

They have been nominated by nine different parties, although a solid block of opposition to women representatives in parliament is being maintained by the clerical and other parties of the right.

The Declaration of Independence

AN all India women's deputation has presented the following remarkable petition to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and The Right Honourable E. S. Montagu, M. P., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

May it please Your Excellency,
Right Honourable Sir:

On behalf of the women of India we welcome you to our land, Sir, and thank you for coming to investigate the position of affairs at first hand, and to consult about possible changes with representatives of our people. We beg you to accept our most sincere thanks for receiving us today in the midst of your crowded programme of engagements.

We have asked for a portion of your valuable time because the women of India have awakened to their responsibilities in the public life, and have their own independent opinions about the reforms that are necessary for the progress of India. Many organizations have been started by and for women during the past ten years, of which we have representatives here, such as the Indian Women's Associations, the Seva Sadan, the Mahila Seva Samaja, the Indian Women's University, the Women's Home Rule League branches, etc. We are in touch with the new outlook of Indian Women, and we make bold, at this historic time, to lay before you Women's views concerning the necessary post-war Reforms, as we believe them to be the necessary complement to the views of our men.

The women of India understand and support the broad claims of their people for Self-Government within the Empire, and they press for its bestowal as urgently as do their brothers. They have in large numbers signed the petition organized by Mr. Gandhi in favour of the Scheme of Reform drawn up by the National Congress and the Muslim League. They have also held large ladies' meetings, taken part in processions and public meetings, and in many ways worked towards obtaining the measure of Self-Government suggested in this Scheme and in the Non-Official Memorandum of the Nineteen Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, with the general terms of both of which they, through us, wish you to know that they are in agreement.

Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united Scheme (1.3) that "the members of the Council should be elected direct by the people on as broad a franchise as possible," and in the Memorandum (3) that "the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people." We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as "people," and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above-mentioned Memorandum, that "a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted," we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Governments elsewhere in the British Empire.



DR. GURABAI KAMARKAR,
of Bombay, India

DR. KAMARKAR is a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. in India and has just been in this country for an international War Work Council. She is a graduate physician and is going back to do medical work among the women of her native country.

It may not be generally known that women of India have been called upon to give much time to war work just as have other women in the Allied cause. Since the war began India has sent 1,100,000 of her sons, according to Dr. Kamarkar.

"My country has also contributed gold by the ton, spices and grain," she informed a reporter. "We have even sent fire wood and charcoal to Mesopotamia, where they had only palm leaves for fuel. Princes have given their personal ornaments and many of the rajahs have gone to the war. Within the first four months the women had organized Red Cross classes throughout the country and were making great quantities of the garments needed. As their men began to embark for foreign countries a feeling of international friendship was engendered among them for the women of other countries whose men were also at the front.

"In India we are very anxious for home rule," she continued, "but when England declared war, the chief spokesman in Congress urged his countrymen to put aside all differences for the moment and to unite in helping Great Britain. And at the various war fronts are Brahman, Indian Christian, Marhata, Sikh and Gursha regiments."

But while the women of East India are doing their part in war work, yet they are not taking the places in industry left vacant by the men, as is the case in other countries.

"There are a number of them employed in mills, but none in shops, on cars, or occupying other public positions. A few of the women enter professions."

Of Our Allies The Women of India

The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life.

In order to fit ourselves and our children for future public responsibilities arising out of the foregoing considerations it is absolutely essential that our educational system should be reformed. At present only one girl out of every hundred, and only thirteen boys out of every hundred, are educated. Mr. Gokhale recorded that only one out of every six Indian villages possessed a school. All our young people are clamouring for knowledge, and the few schools we have are overcrowded. We bring the urgent necessity for immediate action in educational matters before you now because the granting of facilities for education is a section of Indian Administration definitely under the control of the Imperial Legislative Council and the Government of India, and it must be made as far as possible a uniform policy throughout all British India.

WE therefore ask (1) that the Government shall make a pronouncement in favor of Compulsory and Free Primary Education for Boys and Girls, and widely extended Secondary Education, and immediately set to work to bring this into being, area by area, as is being done in several of the Indian States. (2) We ask that during the time elapsing before the completion of this reform the Government shall immediately devote as much attention to the education of girls as is now given by them to boys, and provide an equal number of school facilities for them and thus remove the unwise differentiation which provides facilities for ten times as many boys as girls, a policy which defeats its own ends, as the uneducated wives of these boys later hold back their progress.

In order to supply teachers for this wide spread of education, we ask the Government to provide a largely increased number of Training Colleges for Indian Women Teachers and also to establish a number of Widows' Homes for this purpose, supplemented by the grant of scholarships to widows and those anxious to be trained as teachers. Several traveling scholarships should also be granted for specially promising teachers. We suggest that a system of grants should also be made to assist Associations which are now so widely attempting to continue the education of married women outside of ordinary school hours and curricula.

As a better physical standard is also an essential of Indian progress, it is necessary to have educational means by which to cope with the disastrously high rate of infant mortality and the high death rate of young married

(Continued on page 118)



DR. SEAGRAVE

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN is back from France. This piece of news held front place this week with the news from Washington. For Mrs. Brown is back from her visit to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., in France.

At a luncheon in her honor on Tuesday, July 2, at the Cosmopolitan Club, she gave her official report to the Executive Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Central Committee of the hospitals.

Mrs. Brown spoke with enthusiasm of the splendid work being done by all the National's units at the front. She has returned to select a largely increased personnel for the civilian unit and to organize an entirely new unit whose location is not yet designated.

"We shall need many new workers," said Mrs. Brown, "and it is imperative that we have the very best possible women. We shall need doctors, nurses, aids and chauffeurs who have attained excellence in their professions.

"It is not necessary to demand that they shall be fearless in danger, for every woman over there is ready to go to the hardest post. What is harder to bear than danger is the patient endurance of enforced idleness, which is liable to happen to every one.

"Women who apply should be physically strong, between the ages of 25 and 50, without near relatives in the Army, and should understand some French. Above all, they should go out in the spirit of enlisted men, ready to take whatever personal disappointments or vexations befall them. It is of first importance that they should have the habit of team-work, the ability to co-operate."

DR. MABEL SEAGRAVE of Seattle, Washington, is the latest member of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. staff, to leave for the front. Although she is a surgeon of fifteen years' active experience, a Johns Hopkins graduate, an alumna of Wellesley, 1905, she has enlisted as a patriot. While her special desire is for surgery, her immediate location will be the unit at Labouheyre, Landes, in southern France, where 500 refugees are now being cared for in barracks, erected in the mayor's own grounds. In this section few French doctors are left to care for the civilian population, and the access of hundreds of refugees presents an overwhelming problem. When the unit went to southern France there was one doctor for the civilian needs of the five towns in their immediate section. Now

A Message from the Hospitals

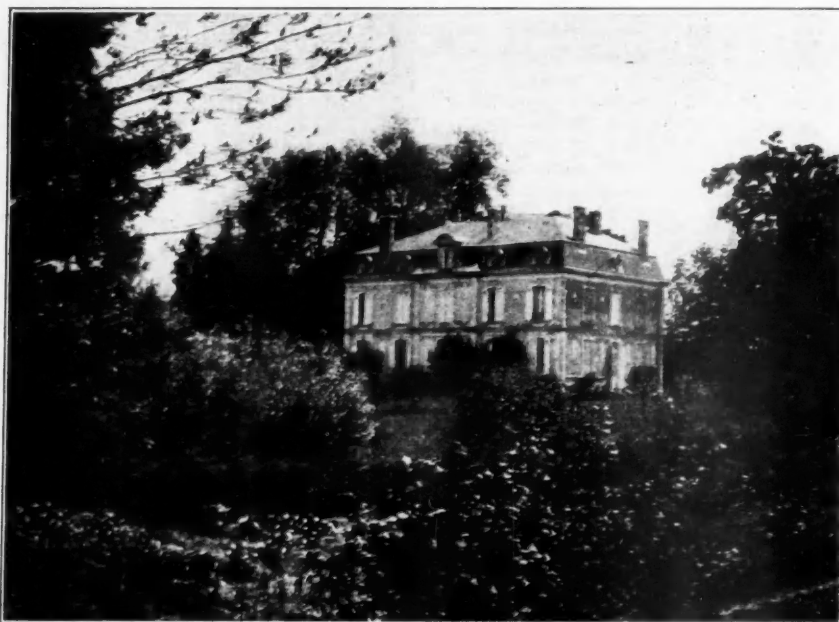
there is not even one, and American women of the Labouheyre Unit are working up to their limit for the civilian population as well as for the refugees allotted to their care.

One of the two new units, assigned to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., is to be an extension of that at Labouheyre.

There are many stories told of the pathetic gratitude of French women for the medical care they have needed so long, but which they have lacked because of the exigencies of war. In some cases where operations are necessary, they must be deferred until patients are

When Dr. Seagrave was asked what the war would do for the woman doctor, she thought it might help the eastern professional women a great deal, but laughingly explained that the western woman needs no help, thank you.

Dr. Seagrave is of the woman-voting West. She was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, the oldest voting state, and is professionally anchored in farthest-west Seattle, where great shipping yards are flinging out almost daily the new American Argosy. She is used to seeing big things done speedily and by men and women together, without sex discrimination.



THE MANSION OF THE MAYOR OF LABOUEHRE, IN WHOSE PHEASANT PARK IS THE FIRST REFUGEE UNIT OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A.

sufficiently built up to undergo the strain.

One of the unwritten heroisms of the war will be that of women doctors splendidly equipped, such surgeons as Dr. Seagrave and Dr. Alice Gregory, who are just as keen as are men surgeons to gain the added technique of military hospital experience, yet, who for humanity's sake, are laying aside all personal wishes to serve civilians and refugees.

"There will be a wonderful advance in surgical knowledge through the enforced operations made necessary by unusual wounds," said Dr. Seagrave in an interview before her departure. "Just to see such cavities opened up will give the surgeon a chance to demonstrate things which have heretofore been more or less experimental. Experience gained now is going to make it possible to introduce great alleviations of suffering to the race. Military surgery in France today is of the greatest educational value, and an opportunity all surgeons must covet."

Yet for all this, Dr. Seagrave is going to a civilian hospital because she is needed and because she is one of the intensest of Americans. She has felt, ever since Belgium was invaded, that the United States should take part in the world struggle for democracy.

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association netted \$1,000 from the Garden Fete which was given by the Hartford County suffragists for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. The affair was given on the grounds at Hillstead, Farmington, the colonial home of Mrs. A. A. Pope. The program included a dramatic recital by Edith Wynne Mathison, in the theater at Hillstead; classic dancing by Lada, and a musical program by an orchestra.



M. BACON,
THE MAYOR
HIMSELF

The Journal Intime of a "Y" Worker

(This is the first installment of a serial story of life at a canteen somewhere in France. It is from a good suffragist, college graduate and artist, who had made a record for herself as the director of the Trenton (N. J.) Museum of Fine Arts before America went into the war. When the call came for recruits she could not see why she should not give her youth and strength in active service as her brothers are giving theirs. She is now serving a canteen under the Y. M. C. A. among enlisted men. She constantly speaks of her gratification at being placed among the privates instead of the officers.—*Editor's Note.*)

THIS is about my third attempt at writing this letter. Time is an unheard of luxury over here. I sent off just a note to you this morning to tell you that I was still alive, in spite of all evidence to the contrary. The real reason why I haven't had time to write my own mother this week, is because of other peoples mothers. Sunday is Mother's Day, and all mail written on or before that day and marked mother's mail will be sent to America by express as it were. So we're putting up posters and a mother's day bulletin board, with pictures of mothers, and verses and anecdotes about them, and you'd be surprised to see how the men hang around that board, and copy the verses. The letters are just coming in in piles. I'm going to send this letter through that way, and see if it reaches you any more quickly. . . .

I wish you could have seen the canteen on Sunday. It is always our busiest day, as the men have more time then, and, besides, it was rainy, so the canteen was packed. I wrote you a note Sunday morning, telling you that I was giving every man a white flower on Mother's Day. I wish you could have heard the nice things that they said. I had to ransack all the

Mother's Day with Pershing's Crusaders

By Helen Perry

greenhouses and gardens in town, and suppose that I must have given out as many as two thousand white flowers. Most of them were daisies, as no carnations are to be had here. We tried to pin most of them on ourselves, and say just a word or two to everybody. And I wish you could have seen how pleased they were. One of them said it was worth coming all the way to France for that day. We couldn't keep enough writing paper to supply the men, and I'm sure the censors will be entirely snowed under. One man consulted me about whether it would be entirely proper to write to his girl's mother on that day, as well as his own. Many told us they had no mothers, and others wanted to tell us all about them. We each ought to be triplets. The morning service was "In honor of our Mothers," and the room was packed. I just wish I'd had a real mother here to show those men! . . .

We each have one day off a week, and this week I spent a part of it in fixing up our room, removing the brass angels and paper flowers, and replacing them with brass candlesticks, a plant or two, our own books, chintz covers for the pillows, a home-made lampshade, and some of our own pictures and photographs. We want it to look like a little bit of America, when the men come to see us. We have turned the bed in the downstairs room into a couch, so it is really a very pretty little living room. We hope to be able gradually to invite a few men here at a time, and in that way reach men that we would not be able to reach in any other way. Its pathetic how much they want to talk about American things and eat American food, and have a real American good time. A man came into the canteen to-day, who said: "My, if you

were up our way (at the front) you'd have sixteen hundred slaves. Some of us up there haven't seen a woman for months!"

We're beginning now to try and have the men help us do things around the canteen, in the way of little dabs of painting, repairs, putting up stage decorations, etc. You see lots of them stationed here have nothing much to do, and love to putter around helping. Incidentally it helps to get things done, in a country where carpenters and painters, etc., may come to-morrow, or next week or next month.

I have never felt so old in my life. The things these men tell us, and want advice about. If I were a hundred years old, I could never be wise enough to tell them. They tell us glad things and sad things, and all their worries and all their happinesses. We have seen pictures, and read love-letters, and talked with them about everything under the sun. Sometimes we want to cry and sometimes to laugh, and always what they tell us seems sacred, because it is what they would so much like to be saying to some other woman. It's just that they have to tell somebody. As often as we can, we bring men in for a little while in the evening, and have candle light and an open fire, and something American to eat. When you have lived in a barracks for months, without any of the niceties of life, and have eaten from an army mess kit, that means more than almost anything else.

One of the men who was in the other night told one of the secretaries when he got back, "Gee, we had an open fire, and I sat in a big chair and stretched out my legs, and the girls sat there and sewed or something, and it was just like home!"

The Woman Citizen will print, next week, the story of "how it seems to sell soft drinks and cigarettes over a counter."

Opportunities for Women

IN the four months since it was founded the women's divisions of the Federal Employment Service have placed 45,000 women in employment. Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia now have branches.

WOMEN doctors are in such demand for civilian work in England now that they are being advertised for by municipalities everywhere, according to press despatches.

Manchester wants a woman health officer, at \$2,000 a year, while Denbigh and Derby are seeking women doctors for municipal welfare work at a similar salary. The government is trying to get women doctors for posts in Natal and Egypt, at \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.

THE latest woman applicant for the post of sea captain is a Japanese, Tatsu Imanizo, twenty years old, whose entry into business life is noted by the *Japanese American Commercial Weekly*. She lives at a place with the beautiful but unpronounceable name, Kawajirimura, Kamo-gun in Hiroshima prefecture, the inland sea. She applied to the authorities

for a captain's license examination. At first the authorities were astonished, but as there is no discriminating provision between the sexes in the examination regulations, her application has been accepted. Miss Imanizo inherits her sea-faring inclination from her father, who was also a captain, and with whom she had often sailed.

GIRL Scouts received their first official recognition in the beginning of June, when 26 scouts were appointed messengers by the Surgeon General's Office. They were chosen on account of discipline and high standards of responsibility characteristic of the order. They take the same examination as soldiers, and are paid \$40 a month.

BECAUSE men of draft age are exempt from jury service, causing a serious shortage in the number of men eligible to act in this capacity, Judge C. C. Lemert, of Zanesville, Ohio, advocates women jurors. It is possible that a bill making provision for women to serve as jurors will be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

IT did not take the war to establish women's preeminence in finger-print work, though the work of Miss Dahm and others now finger-printing the army has received most comment in the press. Ten years before the war Henry P. de Forest of the New York Civil Service Commission tells us that a woman was instructor to navy and army officials. This is Mrs. M. E. Holland who studied her subject at Scotland Yard.

Another woman in New York, says Mr. de Forest, a Miss Sullender, about five years ago began the study of finger prints. She became extremely proficient and stood first in two competitive examinations held for finger-print experts by the Civil Service Commission of that city. A Mrs. Tittle stood second. Both these women passed a better examination than the best man in the city at that time. Miss Sullender is in the Finger-Print Bureau of the Department of Charities. She has been teaching the subject for the past three years, with great success, and three of her women pupils, Miss Dahm, Miss Burns, and Miss Nolan, are now in the Finger-Print Bureau of the United States Navy.

For Vigilance Committees

Women on Both Sides of the Sea Are Guarding as Never Before the Lives and Health of Women and Children

WHEN the family's dirty linen is washed in public, what happens?

Formerly this was modestly washed in the privacy of the family wash-tub, at present nearly as extinct as the Dodo. The family wash is now done collectively in one of the following places: shirt and collar laundries; agencies; family, bundle or flat-work laundries, or the most modern of all, in the wet-wash laundry.

But wherever it is done publicly, the family's dirty linen goes through at least ten pairs of hands before it comes back as clean blouses, shining damask, fresh handkerchiefs, dainty lingerie.

Is it so dainty and so fresh after all? And what, in its turn, has it done on its way from dirt to purity toward contaminating the public?

These are questions which those guardians of the public, the New York City Department of Health and the Consumers' League of the City of New York have undertaken to answer in a joint study of laundry conditions, *The Cost of Clean Clothes in Terms of Health*.

The supervisor of this investigation, made in the fall of 1916, was Dr. Louis J. Harris, now director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, New York City Department of Health. Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson of the Division of Industrial Hygiene made the necessary examinations and the Consumers' League co-operated in investigating social conditions of laundry workers. The report covers forty-two steam laundries in New York City, with 3,024 employees, of whom 715 were men and 2,309 women—from one-fifth to one-quarter of all the workers in this industry in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The first and last handlers of clothes washed in public laundries and returned to homes are markers and sorters. They turn over soiled garments, marking when necessary, and often by hand, such articles as infected handkerchiefs, collars worn by diseased people. These people come in closest contact with the wearers. If the clothes are in the least infected, they suffer. If the workers are infection carriers, the clothes suffer.

If mothers know that babies' nighties come home handled by those in acute stages of tuberculosis or suffering with trachoma—what can they do about it? Very little individually. Very much collectively through their colleagues, the public health officials.

Out of thirty-seven sorters, examined in this public health official inspection, 13.5 per cent had active tuberculosis, besides one suspected case. Throat or nose troubles were found in 84 per cent of the markers examined, 20 per cent had eye-troubles. Two cases of typhoid fever, one of diphtheria and two of trachoma had developed in this group as a direct result of their work. In the forty-two laundries seen, facilities for washing the hands of the workers were found to be insufficient and inconveniently located. In no instances were gloves worn, and soiled linen was thrown about carelessly. As the same sorters who have handled the soiled clothes are frequently those who

finally assemble the garments to be returned, it is quite evident that the way of real cleanliness, public and domestic, lies only in intelligent co-operation between home and laundry.

The laundry-study brochure shows the effects upon the workers of bad conditions such as dust from soiled garments, wet floors, steaming heat and badly ventilated rooms.

One of the worst effects of laundry work upon women comes from long hours of standing and from working treadle-pressing machines all day. Some of these presses are so constructed that it is necessary for the weight of the operator's body to hold the treadle in place throughout the ironing operation. This treadle is often as high as 13½ inches above the floor, and the body weight must be lifted to this height each time the machine is operated. The treadle moves with a jerky motion, often running as high as eighty-one operations a minute. Only muscularly strong women can bear it. Out of forty-six married women at this work questioned by examiners, nineteen had undergone miscarriages.

The survey shows, also, that laundry workers are very generally paid below the wage-scale necessary for decent living, four-fifths of the women receiving less than \$10 a week. Some of the shakers receive as little as \$4.50. It naturally follows, as the survey points out, that the low pay attracts workers whose living conditions are poor, setting up a vicious circle of unwholesomeness.

From crowded, unventilated homes must be drawn the workers, who touch and handle garments which are to go back into clean homes. And the reverse of the picture is that those already low in vitality from bad living conditions are forced to work in daily contact with the unwashed garments of infected persons. It needs collective efforts of householders as well as collective efforts of laundry workers to bring about desired remedies for such conditions.

Against Pauper Wages

INCREASED cost of living has brought the teachers' salary problem to the front, and the teachers' salary problem is pre-eminently a women's salary problem, as four-fifths of the teachers in the United States are women. "Teacher's wages," says the *Charlotte Observer*, commenting on conditions in North Carolina, "are pauper wages." This feeling is shared by the Missouri Teachers' Conference which found the miners of that state getting more than three times the pay of its teachers, and by the District of Columbia grade teachers' union which found Federal employees doing unskilled and unlettered work with a higher rate of wages than teachers. A nation-wide drive for higher salaries is planned by the National Education Association which is asking the co-operation of women's clubs.

The situation is summed up in these words by Dr. Joseph Swain, chairman of the National Education Association:

"Present salaries will not meet the ever-increasing cost of living.

"Teachers are leaving their schoolrooms by the thousands.

"They are taking up war work or entering industrial occupations.

"Their places are being filled, if at all, by unprepared and inexperienced recruits.

"Only our best efforts can maintain present standards.

"Our children need the best the country can provide.

"Democracy must have enlightened civilization through education."

Already the Federal Bureau of Education is calling for more teachers during the war; is asking married teachers, formerly unwelcome, to come back to the schools. This call should be supplemented by a general raise of pay by local school authorities which would make teaching something better than a pauper industry. Already a step is being taken in this direction by the New York City Board of Education which has recommended the raising of the minimum rate pay from \$800 to \$1,000. This would affect about 7,000 teachers.

The married teacher, by the way, is becoming popular. R. R. Smith, in the *Public*, champions her cause; says Mr. Smith:

"In nothing has the country been more improvident and wasteful than in her failure to utilize the energies of the married woman teacher. All over the country, year after year, women, who, by natural endowment and by preparation, are able to do superior work in the schoolroom, are kept out because an inane prejudice in most communities has decreed that the marriage of a female teacher shall terminate her contract."

For Equal Knowledge

THE *Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, at its annual congress in Paris, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, presiding, endorsed the following resolutions:

That compulsory education should be of the same duration for girls and boys.

That they should follow identical programs, civil instruction being just as necessary for women as for men, and hygiene and domestic economy as necessary for men as for women. That professional (or trade) training should be provided for women as for men.

That local, departmental and national committees should be obliged to include women as well as men in organizing the education of adolescents.

Letters are being sent to all deputies inviting them to join the parliamentary group for women's rights, of which M. J. Siegfried is president.

The Congress also decided to protest against the unequal salaries paid by the government to men and women in the Financial Department, the advantage being greatly on the side of the men.

The WOMAN CITIZEN'S Vigilance Page invites co-operation.

Correspondence

Democracy that Saves

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I MYSELF am a German-born woman from Berlin—of course now a full fledged voting citizen—who came to this country eight years ago to marry an American. After I had lived in America for four years I became a suffragist. The American Suffrage movement has given me so much, in fact it has "made" me. Chiefly through it I became familiar with the laws and principal traditions of this country. I still remember the thrill which I felt back in 1914, when I looked up in the dictionary the meaning of "Amendment to the State Constitution," and, not entirely satisfied with the explanation of my American husband, procured books, to find out all about it for myself. I do not need so many books any more to gain knowledge about the "Federal Amendment." I have learned a great deal since 1914, and I am looking for the passage of the Federal Amendment by the Senate with anxious concern. It will mean so much to the women of America and of the world.

I have great admiration for the American Suffragist, her foresightedness, her efficiency, her progressive spirit for co-operation and comradeship, which I saw in the 1915 and 1917 campaigns in New Jersey and New York. In this war-torn time, that has produced and is producing such a sinister and fateful psychology of hatred and distrust the American Woman Suffrage Movement was like an oasis for me, that gave me great mental consolation and comfort and at the same time a much better understanding of things and events.

And is it only a vision, when I am hoping, that the suffragists of this country may help the German women over on that other side, to throw off—with the assistance of the men, who will be left—that tyrannical, antiquated government and therewith save humanity?

The modern German woman, who before the war had already greatly progressed from the "Kinder—Küche—und Kirche"—type to a self-thinking and self-acting individual personality, must have developed through these years of war a heroism and courage, which would be well worth while to kindle and stimulate to deeds fatal to the present impossible form of government.

Only through a manifestation of this character can the recently spoken words of President Wilson—"the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage"—ever become a living truth.

A Tribute of Tears

PARIS, 1918.

FIRST of all, let me tell you how touched I was by the reception made by the American Red Cross to the French charitable societies, which I represented yesterday.

In this large house, it seemed to me that I was surrounded, pressed, overwhelmed by a million of thoughts, which come from your great country toward our "sweet France," that has undergone so much during these cruel years of war. I saw a vision of America bending over our sufferings, listening to them in order to al-

leviate them, and giving to that end millions of money and human lives.

And I can offer you no other tribute of my personal gratitude, which is but a tiny portion of that of France, than my tears which blur my eyes, while I write you these lines; tears of suffering, pity, gratitude and also of pride that France has deserved such friends.

This tribute, I convey to you, as an American woman come to comfort us in the name of your country.

Signed: (Madame) H. GOMPEL,
Treasurer of the "Abri."

An Ozark Pilgrimage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

A NUMBER of persons from a distance have written, within the past year or two, wishing to know how I have progressed with the horse-back campaign for suffrage that I was talking about two or three years ago. I think each and every inquirer is a reader of the *Woman Citizen* and this letter will tell them that it became a wonderful reality and prospered even beyond my most sanguine expectations.

My series of stories in the Sunday magazine of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* has kept a number of people informed of much of my interesting and novel experience, but, of course, there are a few benighted persons in the world who do not read the *St. Louis papers*.

My experience these past two years has taught me that what seems calamity may prove to be the key to an interesting and worth-while situation.

When I was suddenly plucked up, root and branch, from intense work in the city suffrage organization of my home town, St. Louis, and compelled to come to live for an indefinite time in the backwoods of the Missouri Ozarks because of the physical condition of my husband—well, it seemed, even aside from the sorrow of illness, nothing short of a calamity.

But I have traveled many miles on the back of my saddle horse, La Belle. And I have converted men to suffrage. That has been my specialty; converting men. I want men to be so eager to have their women folk vote that they are not going to invent excuses to leave women at home on election day after they shall have become voters,—something men could and would do, holding as they always have held, the "balance of power" in their hands. Perhaps nowhere in civilization are women so subject to their lords and masters as among the settlers and small farmers of the hill districts.

The more I see of the everyday down in these woods where one has, perhaps, more leisure to see and think than in the city, the more I am convinced of the need for workers in the far corners of the earth—and the more worth while I know these corners to be.

This summer I have combined Junior Red Cross organization with my other duties, making the Sunday school a base for operations, and scarcely a Sunday passes that I do not make a Red Cross speech and organize a fine junior league in some out-of-the-way backwoods Sunday school, leaving one of my pupils in charge of my own Sunday school class in my own little cross-roads church, for one of my privileges has been to gather together the young people each Sunday morning and teach them ethics.

Into these Junior Red Cross organizations, I put both mother and daughter for the summer's work. Then, when the autumn school begins the teacher will find a class of youngsters already imbued with the Red Cross spirit and qualified to help carry on the work from the center to which it properly belongs—the public school—leaving the mothers and aunts enthused to take up the more advanced Red Cross service.

Of course, I do not fail, whether making Liberty Bond or Red Cross speeches, to get in something always for suffrage—and the fact that a woman who wants to vote is also eager to make gunwipes and knit socks for the soldiers, has its effect on the natives who have prided themselves on being "sot" in their opinions.

ALICE CURTICE MOYER-WING.

Do You Know This Flour?

Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

LAST fall you published the name and address of some lady in New Orleans who knew the facts about cottonseed flour. I have been intending to write her, but having "passed on" my copy of the *Citizen* which contained her address I cannot.

It seems to me that you or some one should ascertain the cost and how to use such flour if it is available and give the news to the many good cooks who are looking for flour substitutes.

Perhaps you have done this, but if so I—a mere man—failed to see it. The point is that once you get and publish such information it would be available to a host, whereas if even a few bother the good southern lady she will wish you had not published her name.

Do you know anything of sorghum seed flour? In the *American Artisan* of October 26, 1864, p. 194, I find a clipping from the *Savannah Republican* which speaks of this flour favorably and says 30 to 50 bushels per acre are produced with a total of 5,000,000 bushels available. Doubtless the call for more sweets has increased the sorghum acreage and much seed may be going to waste or to the stock.

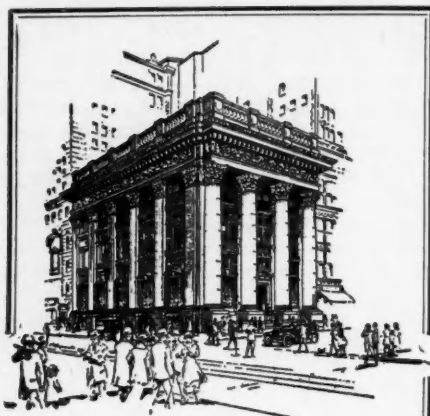
Yours for the cause,

3528 N. 18th Street. CHARLES E. DURYEA.

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Women of India

(Continued from page 113)

women. We therefore press Your Excellency, and you, Sir, to urge the Government to establish more Medical Colleges for women and to institute short Maternity Courses, giving certificates to duly qualified persons, in connection with local hospitals in the large towns throughout the country, and to encourage women to attend them by means of scholarships.

We request you with all the earnestness in our power to recommend the Imperial Government to initiate legislation on these lines, and so bring our country politically, educationally and physically up to the level of other parts of the Empire to which we are loyally devoted, and which we will serve the more efficiently as we get better educations and wider opportunities in the public life of the Motherland that we love so well.

We beg to be, Your Excellency, Sir,
YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANTS.

Honor National's Vice-President

IN recognition of her services as State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in the last three drives, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been requested by the national board to widen her activities and become one of the active workers in the national field.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, in a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Dudley, pays tribute to the women of the country and their part in the Liberty Loan work in the following:

"The total in dollars and cents of the achievements of American women in selling Liberty Bonds is a notable and far-reaching one. The spirit of loyalty and democracy that has been demonstrated by the tens of thousands who have contributed their time and ability marks a milestone in the advancement of women.

"It was my privilege during the last campaign to visit a number of the states. I never was so profoundly impressed as by the army of women devoting themselves with such ability and unselfishness to this great task."

As to Catherine Breshkovsky

INQUIRIES continue to come in as to the present whereabouts of Catherine Breshkovsky, and the address to which letters for her should be sent.

A message from her, given to a press correspondent, appeared in a number of American papers about May 8. She said that the Russian people had been kept in compulsory ignorance, and hence were misled by German agents. She continued:

"I assure you, esteemed Americans, that these misfortunes will not check the possibility of a bright future for our cruelly tormented countrymen, criminals or disfigurements, as we may seem to the rest of the world.

"Hoping for your confidence, I address to you my prayer that you come to our aid and unite your forces with ours. We must regain our liberty and independence, now so threatened by our own mistakes and by the rapine of the Germans, who, once settled in Russia, would become a dangerous foe to the civilization of Europe and Asia.

"The swiftness of our historic change filled our people with hallucinations for a while, but soon they will return to a normal state of mind, and I ask our true friends and teachers to come to aid us to fight the common foe, whose force is a menace to the world's civilization.

"He who never abandons hope overcomes all obstacles."

Although Madame Breshkovsky asked for the aid of the United States she has not specified what form that aid should take. Since this was written word came that Madame Breshkovsky is very ill, but with no particulars.

A. S. B.

On June 30, a letter from "the little grandmother of the Russian revolution," was received by Miss Blackwell. It was the first personal word heard from her in months. Madame Breshkovsky is now in hiding, for she is a pro-war Socialist, and, therefore, opposed to the Bolsheviks. She gives no indication of her

whereabouts, but, writing under date of May 12, says:

"Till this hour I feel imprisoned and deprived of the pleasure of breathing fresh air. Otherwise I would remain as strong and fresh as you knew me. My freedom, like that of my best friends, lasted for half a year only. No doubt there are destinies that are the fate of some persons from their childhood to their death. I am so accustomed to such a situation that it would be difficult for me to believe in the reality of enjoying quietly the right to feel quite free forever.

"Our poor country is only in the first class of the institute of political science. Yet I hope that our allies will not forsake and will aid us as they have done all these four years. As soon as we are healthy we can be of use, too, for after this terrible experience the poor peasantry will be ashamed of their foolishness and more prudent in their actions and enterprises. I see now many people more quiet, more reasonable and hopeful."

Is This Fair?

A WISCONSIN woman, born in England, full of sympathy for the cause of the Allies, is married to a German who is not naturalized, and thus becomes, under the law, an enemy alien, obliged to register, and subject to all the restrictions placed, and properly placed, on enemy aliens.

Other Wisconsin women, born in this country, of parents born in this country, are, in some instances, married to German men who are not citizens of the United States. These also are enemy aliens, obliged, with bitterness of heart, to register.

Wisconsin women, who are as good Americans as anybody, if married to Germans who are not naturalized, become, under the law, alien enemies and are treated as such.

On the other hand, German women, born in Germany, full of German sympathies, dangerous enemies it may be, are treated as citizens of the United States if their husbands are citizens of the United States and are under no special supervision.

These things are coming to the surface during these days of the registration of alien enemy women.

Women, do you think they are fair and right? Don't you think you should have opportunity to choose your citizenship as your husbands can choose their citizenship?

Haven't you the same loyalty in your hearts that men have? Haven't you the same devotion to the cause of democracy that men have? Does not the flag mean everything in the world to you? Aren't you willing to give everything you have, and do everything you can do, to keep it waving over a land of the free?

Votes for women do not imply simply an abstract right. Votes for women mean juster laws for women, a recognition of the dignity and responsibility of the human being, even though in feminine form.

THE Ontario women citizens' associations, according to the *Woman's Century*, are asking for amendments to the Criminal Code that will make the penalty for stealing a girl's honor greater than that of stealing property, and the punishment for white slavery sufficient to prevent paying a fine and continuing the traffic.

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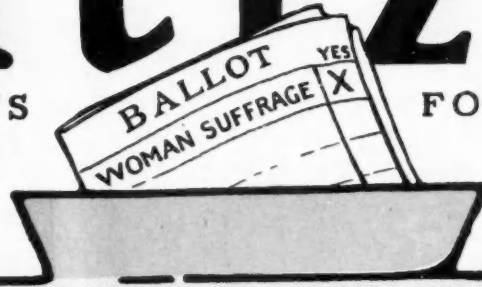
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July 13, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
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VOL. III JULY 13, 1918 No. 7

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress. The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

"MISS URSULA CLARK," who recently declared in our Correspondence Column, "the men don't read your magazine," stands corrected!

Mrs. Grace I. Bass, of Kansas City, writes in direct reply to this statement, "She is a bit too sure. My men read it; my husband particularly looks forward to its coming and reads it from cover to cover."

Through Senator Hiram Johnson's secretary we have received a note saying that the California Senator "has read the issues thus far received with a great deal of interest."

"I have just finished reading your issue of May 18," writes O. S. Campbell, of Montorville, Minnesota "and if it samples the rest, I want a whole year of it—and more, if I live to read it."

"It is interesting reading," testifies William G. Duggin, of Richardson Park, Delaware.

"My two sons read it from cover to cover," says Mrs. Catherine T. Kenny, of Nashville, Tenn.

"Both Mrs. Norton and myself are greatly pleased with the paper in its new form, and especially glad that in any change made we are not to lose the Blackwell editorials," says E. Q. Norton, of Mobile, Ala.

Congratulations come to us from J. F. Schindler, of New York, "on getting out so competent a paper. You have the right idea and the proper amount of energy sanely directed."

But perhaps the *Woman Citizen's* best service to its men readers is evidenced by the Congressional Record. Turn to its fairly solid pages and see how often they are enlivened by references to and quotations from the *Woman Citizen*.

With senators and representatives reading into the historic Record suffrage data and argument from our columns, with men readers from Delaware to California testifying to the interest of our pages, we are emboldened to believe that our state circulation chairmen will do well not to forget the men of their states as potential subscribers.

Remember our 100,000 goal.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
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5. Iowa
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Ohio
10. Massachusetts
11. Missouri, New Hampshire, Virginia
12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama
14. Texas
15. Maryland
16. Pennsylvania
17. Maine
18. Louisiana
19. Connecticut
20. West Virginia
21. South Carolina, Kentucky
22. Tennessee
23. Washington, D. C.
24. North Dakota
25. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
26. Nebraska
27. Washington
28. North Carolina
29. Vermont

July 6th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Massachusetts
10. Ohio
11. New Hampshire
12. Missouri, Virginia
13. Wisconsin
14. Alabama
15. Texas
16. Maryland
17. Pennsylvania
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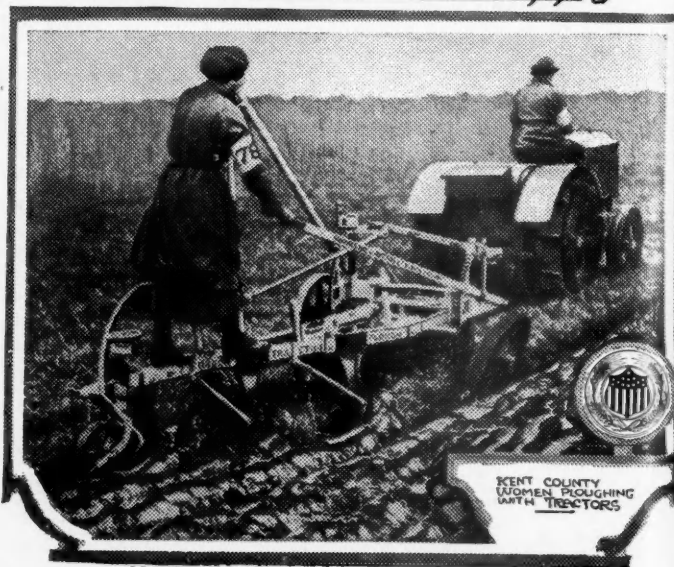
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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 13, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Amending the Amendment

ON July 2, Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, took the floor of the United States Senate to propose the following amendment to the resolution (H. J. Res. 200) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage:

"No person other than a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote for Senators and Representatives in Congress or for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

House Joint Resolution 200, as everybody knows, if he knows much, reads as follows in its main provision:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

In sending his amendment to the desk Senator Gore was at pains to say that he would not insist upon it "to the extent of delaying the consideration or passage of the original joint resolution." The intent of the amendment is, as Senator Gore pointed out, to "prevent unnaturalized aliens from voting for Senators and Representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President. I wish to say that there are eight states which permit that. They might elect the controlling factor in the House of Representatives and the Senate and the controlling number in the Electoral College."

South Dakota's legislators initiated a similar resolution under the recommendation of Governor Morbeck this spring, and this autumn South Dakota voters will pass on the question of requiring full citizenship as a basis of suffrage for both men and women.

The aim of such a measure as Senator Gore's is beyond question not only desirable, but necessary for the safeguarding of the Americanism in American institutions. As it can, however, be provided for in a separate resolution, Senator Gore's discrimination in stipulating that his amendment is not to be pushed to the extent of delaying action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment is commendable. The urgent need of American democracy at this hour is standardization, and the keystone of that standardization in America, as President Wilson has pointed out, is the settlement of the woman suffrage question. With the settlement of that question a common ground of full citizenship as a basis for suffrage should be found for men and women without discrimination.

To the Women of America

From the National Council of Women of New Zealand
Dear Sisters:

IT is a happy omen for us that our first duty as a Council is to send a double greeting to the women of your mighty Federation, and the women of our own Motherland on the double triumph of the year.

We take it as the happiest augury of lasting unity of heart and hand between your Federation and our Empire that the same day which conferred citizenship on the women of Great Britain conferred on you the full promise of the same right at no distant date.

We beg you to believe that our congratulations on your nobly-won triumph are as heartfelt as those which we send to our sisters in Britain. The magnificent successes of the American women in Social organization, in intellectual development, and in philanthropic endeavor, have all been noted with admiration by the women of New Zealand, and we rejoice sincerely that this last and greatest proof of your country's trust is now all but within your grasp.

At no time could your triumph have aroused more enthusiasm in Great and Greater Britain than now, when the entry of your great country may turn the balance of war towards the end of all tyranny and of all battle-craft.

As your men and ours present to-day one living wall, firm as a rock against all that would destroy the genius of civilization and freedom, so it has happily come to pass that free women clasp hands across the Atlantic, arrayed as firmly against all that threatens the sanctity of health and home and hinders the coming of the mighty Commonwealth of Christian nations we discern in days to be.

Between the women of America and of Britain is the unforgettably bond of Anglo-Saxon kinship; to that is now added the mightier bond of one high charge and one high purpose—the uplifting of all women, and the welfare of all the earth.

Accept then these cordial greetings from the remotest of British States as a token that the hearts of all British women rejoice with you.

We are,

Yours cordially,

(Signed) K. W. SHAPPARIL, President.

C. K. HENDERSON, Hon. Secretary.

The Handwriting on the Wall

IT is not often that the politics of one state furnish interest or profit to other states. A possible exception arises in New York.

A man named Elon Brown has served as Senator for many years in the New York legislature. The Browns, Blacks, Jones, and Smiths come and go in the politics of all states and one more, in or out, is a fact of no import, but Elon Brown is a type which few states have not known and regretted. His is a type which women should recognize and understand.

Elon Brown has announced that he will not stand for re-election, whereupon the Press finds cause for much comment and citizens for much reflection.

Elon Brown has been Majority Leader in the Senate for some years and has wielded the enormous influence which such positions always carry.

For years he led the opposition to woman suffrage. In 1915 and 1917, state amendments were submitted in spite of his opposition. In 1917 the Committee on War Measures, of which he was chairman, introduced a bill which provided for the suspension of all labor laws affecting men, women and children, during the period of the war. Women traveled to Albany in great numbers to oppose the measure, but Elon Brown whipped it through, despite the fact that Great Britain warned this nation against the effect of breaking down the safeguards which protect the labor of women and children. Fortunately Governor Whitman, of broader vision, vetoed the bill, but in 1918 Senator Brown reintroduced the same bill. Meanwhile, the women of New York received the vote in November, 1917, and when women poured in their protests again it was as potential voters, and the Legislature did not pass the bill.

Senator Brown successfully opposed the bill to protect girls in the messenger service in the matter of age and hours and succeeded in so amending it as to make it apply only in cities of the first and second class, instead of in all cities and towns.

AGAIN he blocked the elevator bill so that it never came to vote. This bill was introduced at the suggestion of the State Industrial Commission and would have prohibited employment of girls under twenty-one years in the elevator service and would have restricted the hours of their work. Because it was not passed, many girls, authorities say, are working all night long and some for fifteen continuous hours.

Senator Brown, as Majority Leader, led the fight in the Senate against the minimum wage bill, which aimed to protect the lives and morals of women and girls by the increase of wages to a standard which would make decent and healthful living possible.

Now, when Mr. Brown sees fit to retire, all the leaders and followers of humane, progressive movements rejoice. Among those who have frankly said so are:

American Institute for Social Service,
Child Labor Committee of New York State,
Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,

Consumers' League of New York State,
Girls' Friendly Society of Central New York,
New York Association for Women Workers,
North Eastern Field Committee of Young Women's Christian Association,
The New York State Woman Suffrage Party, the New York Auxiliary of the National American Women Suffrage Association.

ONE would naturally take it for granted that all good, intelligent, high-minded people, without exception, would rejoice also that this leader of the opposition to everything women want for the protection of the home and the school, the mothers and the children, was about to retire. Yet certain newspapers, of opposite politics to Mr. Brown's, newspapers which would not admit their opposition to every detail of women's interests, loudly bewail his departure. The *New York Times*, still grouchy over the adoption of woman suffrage in New York, delivers itself of the following editorial comment:

"From his return to the Senate in 1913 he has shown so uniformly and brilliantly his pre-eminent and profound comprehension of parliamentary law, the processes of legislation, the needs and resources of the state, he has studied so attentively the annual legion of bills, that he has come to occupy a place apart.

"He is an expert, curiously indifferent to the effect of his official action upon his political fortunes. He is not only the Republican leader of the Senate. He is the leader of the whole Senate, the wisest, most experienced head in it. *Princeps Senatus*. He has definite principles. He hasn't let himself be charmed by the persuasions or bulldozed by the threats of the sodalities of enthusiasts, the associations of fanatics, the little troops and loud minorities by which our Legislatures and Congresses are so largely bossed. If he had been as swift to let 'movements' move him as are most of the political tribe, he would have louted low to prohibition and woman suffrage. He would have patted on the back every project of the coteries of Busybodydom. Hurrah for 'reform'! Everything in our polity that is old is foolish and wicked. Every innovation is blessed. Hide the wink in your eye. Not principles, but votes! So, many or most politicians. Mr. Brown is of another school. He is a 'reactionary.' That is a word of honorable note, a distinction."

THE *New York Sun*, throwing sweet-smelling bouquets to Mr. Brown, declares that "he cannot be allowed to go so easily. It is to be very sincerely hoped that Senator Brown may reconsider his decision."

This expression of admiration and confidence in the man who has never been known to serve any but machine measures of the stand-pat kind, what does it mean? Why should newspapers of opposite political faith find him so necessary to the welfare of New York, while the *Tribune* of his own party declares that "he has been a liability to his party and a hindrance . . . and that the public will be better off without him in office."

One need not search far for the explanation. There is a job to be done, a vote to be driven through the Senate, and an experi-

enced, trusty hand at the whip will go a long way toward accomplishing it. That something is to send the Federal Prohibition Amendment to referendum in some form. The woman vote, the untried, untested vote of a possible million and a half of women, what will it do? No one knows; therefore, keep it ignorant of the plan so far as possible. Keep Prohibition out of sight and the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the background. Talk of other issues. Get the women to divide on candidates in each party. Keep them talking about men in order that they may forget measures. It is a scheme which has enabled machines to work wonders with men. Can it be depended upon to dupe women?

So the advocates of the job to be done long for Senator Brown with his long blackjack which has cracked many a reform measure to defeat in past years.

That is the story for all the women of the Nation to learn. Some Brown, or Jones, or Smith, will occupy the same position in every state, but in many the women will have no vote to support the measures these leaders will oppose, therefore they will have a free field. Mr. Brown sees the handwriting on the wall and knows that the day for such as he is gone and therefore voluntarily retires. Those who regret the coming of woman suffrage regret the departure of Mr. Brown, and *vice versa*.

The *Woman Citizen* warns women to be on guard, to be watchful of political slight-of-hand performances. Voting is not merely giving "consent of the governed," it is guarding the nation against tricks.

The Suffrage Amendment of All Free Peoples

IT is not merely our Fourth of July which has become "the independence day of all the free peoples of the earth." It is our ideals of government which are becoming international. It is, among other things, the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which has become a test question of woman's political freedom the world over.

Europe is receptive to all things American as never before. Witness Paris renaming the Avenue Trocadero for the President of the United States. Witness Mr. Wells's "In the Fourth Year" where Mr. Wilson's expressions about the war aims of the Allies are quoted as the greatest contribution to the world's understanding of the allied cause. "The Americanization of the war," Mr. Wells hails with applause. This from Wells, who has been wont to find American habits food for jest. An indication of how far Mr. Wilson's frank acknowledgment of suffrage for women as a part of the democracy for which the world is fighting has carried was shown by the attention given his reply to the memorial of the women of Europe at a recent meeting in Paris of the Socialist group in Parliament. At this meeting it was decided to ask for the appointment of a committee of Parliament to consider and report upon the question of universal suffrage for France.

Last week the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company received an order from G. P. Putnam's Sons for a number of copies of Mrs. Catt's book, "Women Suffrage by

Federal Constitutional Amendment," explaining that "these books are part of an order for export to South America, the books being donated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one copy of each being sent to a National Library in Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo."

It begins to seem as if the national enfranchisement of American women is of vital concern to all the world as one of the expressions of the Americanization of international aims. Isn't it about time that the United States Senate began to comprehend this, "Americanization" which the rest of the world holds so dear?

Hungarian Women Want Votes

PREMIER WEKERLE of Hungary is again determined to introduce a woman suffrage clause into the Hungarian Electoral reforms bill. His ministry previously suffered from its determination to favor equal franchise measures, but the Premier is evidently supported in his effort by the wishes of Hungarian women. According to a Budapest telegram printed in the Dutch newspapers of July 8, the Premier made a public promise to a deputation of women to do all in his power to promote suffrage for their sex in the Hungarian monarchy.

With the Editors

WHEN the President puts the appeal for extension of the suffrage to women in the category of war aims of the United States, as he practically does, it must be a hardy Senator, especially of his own party, who resists it.—*Post*, Charleston, S. C.

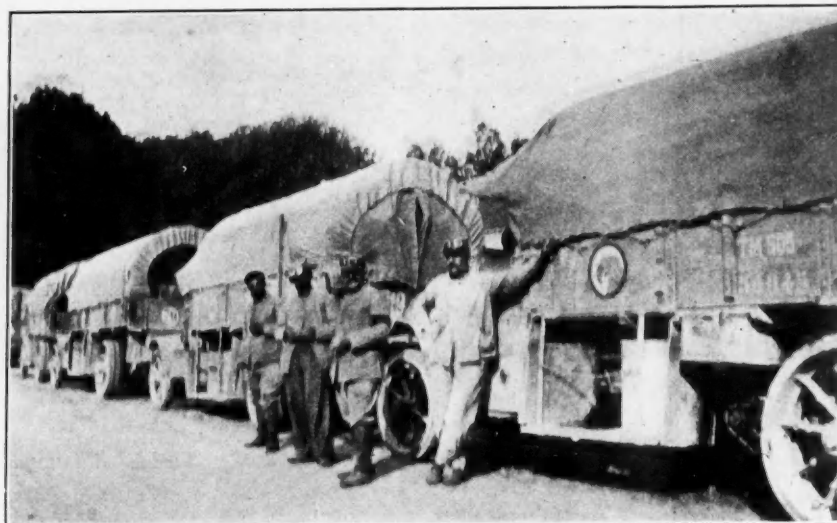
THE public is still interested in getting from Baird an answer to the question: "Why, in the face of your public pledge to stand by the President's war program, are you doing everything in your power to defeat the woman suffrage amendment, which is one of the important items in the program that you vowed you would help carry out when Governor Edge appointed you to the Senate vacancy?"—*Times*, Trenton, N. J.

NOTWITHSTANDING the earnest support received from President Wilson, a little group of reactionary Democrats in the Senate has been able to hold up the Federal amendment providing for woman suffrage.

Because a large number of Democrats in the Senate—members of the President's own party, men who like to call themselves Democrats, but who have failed to catch the spirit of true democracy—because these men have refused to act like genuine democrats the friends of woman suffrage have been fearful of bringing the measure to a vote in the Senate.

Woman suffrage is an essential part of democracy. There is only a partial democracy where only a part of the people have a voice in the selection of officials or the making of laws. President Wilson recognizes these facts, although many of the leading members of his party occupying seats in the United States Senate are of the opinion that only a portion of the people are entitled to enjoy the blessings of democracy.—*Tribune*, Los Angeles, Cal.

With the Suffrage Hospitals



In the French War Zone

A MOVABLE HOSPITAL READY TO START

THE story Mrs. Raymond Brown has brought back from France is a thrilling one, and one which ought to gladden every suffragist and make proud the heart of every American woman, suffragist, or not. For it is the same kind of story that is filling the United States with pride in her boys in France. A steadily growing record of honest work and modest merit and splendid recognition of services bravely done.

It is also in miniature, the history of women's changed status in war time.

The Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., were offered to the French Government in the summer of 1917. They were accepted with the wonderful courtesy and appreciation of the French. But it was only after interminable delays that the first unit reached France early in March this year before the first great German offensive began. They had been designated to the town of Guiscard, but this was taken over by the British at about that time and the unit was shut out, as under new English rulings no civilian relief was allowed inside the British war zones. Next the unit was about to be despatched to Vic-sur-Aisnes, when the tide of battle swept Vic-sur-Aisnes out of the Allies' hands.

The German drive found a staff of 12 women, doctors, nurses and aides, in an army camion en route for a military hospital near the front lines which was evacuated while they were on the way to it. Thus they were side-tracked to a great military hospital, where they made an unexpected arrival at nightfall. The surgeons expecting a medical staff, were astonished beyond words to find no one but women.

"Women surgeons!" they roared derisively. "Think of sending women as military surgeons!" Woman doctors were still disregarded in France as in the United States, as they had been at first in Great Britain. That was in March—vous savez—. In June this is what Dr. Olga Povitzky wrote Mrs. Raymond Brown, then in Paris. "Our women have been on duty 24 hours at a stretch in the last drive. Dr. Finley is assisting Dr. Picot, the great French fracture surgeon, who lets her do a great deal of independent work in the operating room and wards. Dr. Sholly assists another surgeon and has charge of his post-operative wards. The same is true of Dr. Mary Edward, who assists

a third surgeon. The work of Miss McKee and the aides under her is highly commended by all."

IN three months, the women of the hospitals which belong to the National American Woman Suffrage Association had justified, not only themselves and the association backing them, but the case of the professional woman for military hospital work.

But to go a long way back to that first lonesome night when the staff was dropped down, as it were, from the skies, upon a military hospital which wasn't sure it wanted them.

They were put to sleep in a great salon in what had once been a chateau rivalling Versailles. They could look up, up and watch gay little cupids painted on the ceiling—and softly tapestried walls and think of these things as the kind of environment men thought suited to

women before the war game proved women for what they are—human beings, sharing and bearing the world's burdens.

For one day of idleness they served a kind of test of whether they would do or not. Then the war itself settled their fate for them as it has been settling the fate of women everywhere. Wounded men began coming in so fast that there was no longer any time to think of men people or women people, just of human needs.

In the first 36 hours of this rush 650 cases were evacuated. The American staff stopped at nothing. They did the hardest work, the roughest work, undressing men with the mud of the trenches still on them and getting them ready for operations.

Doctors worked like nurses with no fussing over dignities and nurses worked like orderlies with the help of priests. They just made themselves essential to that military hospital.



OUTSIDE THE BARRACKS WHERE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS' UNIT WORKS



IN A PARK RESEMBLING VERSAILLES HOSPITAL TENTS STAND CLOSE TOGETHER

ON the sixth of June Miss Marie Lopez wrote Mrs. Brown, who had left for Paris: "These have been strenuous days with us. Had you remained one day longer you would have found yourself in the midst of the horrors of war, the aftermath, the anti-climax of the battle spirit."

"We have been working at white heat day and night getting a little rest when we could. We have the preparation ward, aside from the tent, and no sooner are the beds vacated than they are refilled."

"We are now, the doctors, I mean, doing regular military surgery," reported Dr. Finley in May, "with positions equal to those of French Army surgeons. The *Chef de Fractures* is already giving me major operations. . . . I have a French Army doctor, who does not do surgery, to help me and I find the work, though arduous, most profitable. . . . We have an American *équipe* of nurses at last working very hard, really doing more than they ought,

but every one is overworking. Their work is fine and I am proud of them."

On June 10, after the great drive, Dr. Finley wrote again:

"I have just finished nineteen hours in the operating room, assisting the *Chef de Fractures* of the Third Army Division. . . . The news is bad today but our women are steady. We are all working under such extreme pressure just now that it is impossible to get together for a unit meeting, but talking to them separately, I find not one who wishes to leave for a safer place or easier work. It makes me very proud of our American women."

THIS is the usual story. At another time Dr. Finley reported that she had just put in about twenty hours in the operating room and the aides were there still. Again, "We are very busy. Hospitals nearer the front are being evacuated here and we are also getting men direct from the field. There were 25 operations last night, besides other cases. . . . Dr. Sholly operated until three this morning and our nurses were up even later."

Dr. Sholly sends word, "I have been operating for sixteen out of the last twenty hours. The wounds are the most serious we have had."

In this hospital are four of the women doctors: Doctors Finley, Sholly, Edward and Povitzky, with eight nurses and aides. Among them are Miss McKee, the head nurse; Miss Marple, Miss Wilbur, Miss Lopez, Miss Eastham, Miss Lanz and Mary Brown.

Dr. Olga Povitzky, a bacteriologist, who received her training in the Health Department of the City of New York, has taken special work in study of gas gangrene in Paris in order to manage a laboratory of the hospital.

"It is necessary for us to have our laboratory in the French military hospital," Dr. Povitzky has just reported to Mrs. Brown. "Dr. Picot is very anxious to have me work with him. He gave me a letter to Dr. Tessier, the best known authority on war bacteriology. He



NURSES OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A.

wants me to get from him the most important points on this particular branch of bacteriology. I am certainly highly flattered with the confidence this highly critical gentleman bestows on an American woman bacteriologist. And what a splendid opportunity to make good!"

THE military unit of the suffrage hospitals is in the Compiègne district. It is on one of the routes which German air planes take when they go to bombard Paris. The Chateau stands on an exposed hill, open to the sky, and the American women are lodged in the high French roof. Over their heads travel the dreadful bomb-throwing machines which these doctors and nurses know will spare no hospitals. Yet when the time came to sign up for a new six-months contract with the National Suffrage hospitals, not one nurse thought of faltering.

It is not in courage and skill alone that this unit has made its record. When Mrs. Brown arrived at Chateau Ognon, she found the nurses and doctors shampooing each other's hair, blacking each other's boots and darning each other's stockings for frames which they put in a common purse. For what?—To buy delicacies for their patients. One of her first requests after she returned to America was for a special fund for a simple diet kitchen so that wounded poilus may have hot chocolate and fresh fruit or any other little extra luxury they need.*

Such is the personnel of the women's military unit serving in a base hospital of 1,000 beds, in the fighting zone of France.

But not all the service and sacrifice is in the military *équipe*. While the military unit was requisitioned by the French Service de Santé for the wounded, another set of war victims is being cared for in Southern France by the rest of the Women's Oversea Hospitals' staff. These are the pitiful refugees—fugitives from their own villages, of which there are 10,000 in the Department of Landes alone. The medical work for this entire group is to be put into the hands of the second division of the suffrage hospital force at Labouheyre. This now includes a small hospital built by German prisoners in the grounds of the Mayor of the town, whose story has been told at length in the pages

(Continued on page 132)



INSIDE THE BARRACKS—A FRACTURE WARD

* Such a diet kitchen under the care of Miss Alice Finley is now on the way to Ognon.

A Letter to President

From a Corporal

To Our Commander-in-Chief, Woodrow Wilson:

I'M elected to write you a letter, though I know I'm not much as a scribe.
 Out here we're "four of a kind," Sir—just soldiers—you know the whole
 tribe—
 My Bunkie went home from the trenches, all battered and bunged up and bent,
 And climbed right up to the Senate to see how law-makin' went.

And Bunkie just sweated and sizzled—he got so eternally mad
 A hearin' them old fellows gabble 'bout women—and what they had,
 And hadn't, a right to ask for—and expect that they would get
 So he mailed back to us the "Record"—and, whoopee! we're swearin' yet!

We had a company caucus and they told me to sail right in
 And "represent" the manhood—(instead of some piles of "tin")
 And ask you to wipe from our country this last and meanest shame
 Of badgerin' our own women in the Senate's latest game.

And we hope you will jump right in, Sir, and deal with women fair,
 So we who are left in the trenches can feel we are on the square
 When we talk out here of our country, "the great democracy!"
 (Where the best half of the people is fighting still to be free!)

*I*T makes me feel kind of rotten, and eye can't meet with eye
 When we try to explain to the British—and tell that kind of a lie,
 For they ask, "What's gone wrong with your women? Are all of them bad and
 low?
 If not, what on earth is the reason a "Democracy" treats them so?

"Are they worse than the men? Are they vicious? Ain't they got no sense—
 nor grit?"
 Then they point to the Red Cross nurses—And how can we answer it?
 So the boys out here just asked me to put it up to you
 To lead that fight for freedom—and see that they put it through.

Did you ever visit the Senate to size up the type of man
 Who denies to women the ballot simply because he can?
 Did you hear the filibuster of those men in sneering tones
 As they sought to browbeat women in reply to A. A. Jones?

Who mildly had asserted that "democracy," now and then,
 Should be applied to women as well as to all the men?
 Were you thrilled with pride and pleasure to know that states still send
 Such men to the U. S. Senate, our mothers' rights to defend?



I'M only a Nutmeg soldier, whose name, Go
 But here, as I lie in the trenches, I crack
 For he and his kind are Huns, Sir—matter v
 By accident, in their stupid veins—and they and

They must go from the halls of Congress—go v
 To the junk-heap of bad ideals, the line of the
 Blind to the sense of justice, blind to the down
 They are of the Kaiser's henchmen who believ

Watchful waitin's all right in its place, but
 They waited and watched Ollie James, an
 Waitin's poor grub fer t'live on—(and n't ex
 And women's been watchin' and waitin' while

President Wilson

poral Suffrage Trenches



Underwood and Underwood

"STATES RIGHTS" makes a good dodgin' basis for those who must hide
or retreat

But it don't fool the boys in the trenches—nor our mothers who don't know defeat
So, it's time (and we all agree, Sir) to take off your coat and just fight
As you asked us to do, out here, Sir, with all of your strength and might.

For America, not for the "States," Sir (who cares over here for that dope?)
And that "chivalry" stuff that they talk, Sir—we see it for just plain soft soap.
And that cynic dislodged from the Bay State with his leer and his curls and his
smirk

When I see him sneer at the ladies, my only desire is a dirk

An' the freedom to use it right sry, Sir, on him an' his impudent kind.
He's outlived his time and his welcome (with that sort of picayune mind.)
I don't care how much he has "learned," Sir, it's the kind of a mental machine
That needs to be took to repair shops, remade, and turned out fresh an' clean.

Then the others (God save the Senate) those others who stand by their kind
Elected by Germans and liquor—the Germans they have to mind.
But if you'd come out in your gas mask, and start an attack with your might
You'll find that real men everywhere, Sir, will back you right up in the fight.

WE'LL fight with all that's in us for justice to all mankind,
But it takes our nerve, and riles us, to know that such men, behind
Can bully and flout our women who ask but their honest due—
So we're asking, Woodrow Wilson, for another blast from you!

A blast that shall shake foundations and stir the souls of men
Till they see their petty meanness for what it is again,
Till they realize, once and forever, that woman is half the race,
To retard whose rights and progress is to take up the Kaiser's pace;

Is to fall in step with the Boches—denying humanity's right—
So we're looking to you, Woodrow Wilson, we're looking to you to fight!
We came when you asked us, gladly, you called us and we've come,
Now, we're calling to you (from the trenches) to stand by our women at home!

All that thinkin' that comes out of books, Sir, ain't as clear and as rapid an' free
As what we get fightin' the Germans—You can take that from Bunkie an' me—
An' every man's Bunkie I know, Sir, if he's worth space to sit out of hell.
Has told me to sign up for him, Sir, for he'd have the same yarn to tell.

So the boys out here just asked me to put it up to you
To lead that fight for freedom. Good bye, Sir, now I'm through

sewer, God bless her, is dead,
es, track at my Senator's head.
—matter what blood may flow,
and they and their kind must go.

—go with the rest of their kind—
line of those who are blind.
to down of right,
I believe that might is right.

ce, but women's been fed up on that;
er, an' Weeks an' Simmons, stand pat.
n't extra fillin' fer snacks)—
while totin' their own and our packs.

Women for a Patriotic Vote

Both Republican and Democratic Conventions in South Dakota have passed strong resolutions endorsing Woman Suffrage Amendments, State and Federal

THE completion of democracy at home may depend upon your patriotism when the vote on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment is taken."

This was the message sent Senator Penrose by the suffragists of Pennsylvania. Probably the shortest message ever sent Senator Penrose concerning a momentous measure, is the way the press refers to it.

In a telegram to Senators Knox and Penrose, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, called attention to the fact that the association represents 150,000 enrolled members, and added:

"Favorable action is urged upon you because the passage of the measure is necessary to the success of America's war program, and in justice to the women of Pennsylvania who deserve the same recognition that has been accorded the women of other great states and which has been given to six million women in England. The submission of the suffrage question to the voters of Pennsylvania in 1915 showed that 46.3 per cent. of the voters approved of enfranchising the women, and the spread of the sentiment is such that it is clearly your duty to vote favorably upon the measure."

The part the women of Pennsylvania have taken in war service was brought out in a letter from the Pittsburgh Suffrage Association to Senator Knox prior to the expected vote in the Senate, June 26. The letter read in part:

"Concerning Pennsylvania in particular and the war work women are doing, may we not mention the parade of the women war workers in the Pittsburgh district which featured the third Liberty Loan campaign? According to newspaper estimates there were approximately 40,000 women in line, including those working in plants making war materials, Red Cross workers, war savings stamp campaigners, Liberty Loan workers and women of the various divisions of the women's committee, council of national defense. Of course, these women were only a comparatively small representative proportion of those actively engaged in patriotic work. Later, the newspapers estimated, during the Red Cross campaign, that a similar number of women demonstrated by another parade the thousands engaged in this work of mercy.

"In connection with the last Liberty Loan campaign we are glad to bring to your attention the fact that the women of your state, Pennsylvania, raised nearly \$136,000,000, those of Allegheny county raising \$37,000,000, more than double their quota, and those of Philadelphia exceeding \$50,000,000.

"Will you not advise us what stand you will take?

"We feel it inevitable—and many of the far-seeing men of the country have expressed the same view to us—that the women of the United States will be enfranchised. As Pennsylvania women, we hope that when the record of the completion of democracy is written it will not have our Pennsylvania senators recorded as opposed to a justice which parallels all that upon which our republic is based."

DURING the recent "drive" for the Amendment, Tennessee suffragists worked with a will, characteristic of the old Volunteer State. The board members of the Tennessee Suffrage Association, under the able leadership of Mrs. Leslie Warner, president, went out into the towns and counties of the state daily, by motor, trolley and train, holding mass-meetings, speaking before organizations of all kinds—Red Cross chapters, Council of Defense meetings, War Conferences, church, civic, literary, political and philanthropic clubs, securing protests, resolutions and getting petitions signed. They bombarded their senators with these, as well as scores of telegrams, letters and favorable editorials from daily papers, sending a long list to be read into the Congressional records, until the Tennessee Senators could not fail to hear the strong, insistent voice of Tennessee citizens' appeal to intrust Tennessee's womanhood with the ballot.

A Governor's Opinion

"I TAKE pleasure in stating that I am heartily in favor of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. For several years I have favored equal suffrage. Developments in the great world war have, in my opinion, strongly emphasized both the justice and the necessity of votes for our splendid women. Equal rights to all is a mockery unless it includes our women."

F. D. GARDNER,
Governor of Missouri.

THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION in annual convention at Cleveland in May urged the passage of the Federal Amendment in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a message be sent from the American Nurses' Association and the National League of Nursing Education to the President of the United States, urging him to use his powers of leadership in behalf of the women of the country, by bringing the members of the national legislature to a realization that a democracy cannot consistently discriminate between the man and woman citizen, and asking him to see that the right to vote is granted to women."

THE St. Louis City Democratic Central Committee has joined the large number of Democratic organizations supporting the Federal Amendment and urging its immediate passage. The committee also endorsed ratification of the Amendment by the legislature of Missouri in 1919. The Missouri Senators, James A. Reed and Xenophon P. Wilfley, both Democrats, were informed of the action.

THAT the National Optical Association can see straight on woman suffrage was shown by the resolution adopted at its convention in St. Paul on June 20. The resolution read:

"Resolved, that the members of the American Optical Association in Convention assembled at St. Paul, go on record as endorsing the cause of Women's Suffrage, and be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States."

With the Suffrage Hospitals

(Continued from page 129)

of *The Woman Citizen*, and a dispensary service for nearby villages. This will be increased to a regional hospital for the department under the charge of the Women's Oversea Hospitals. It will have flying units for dispensary work.

Dr. Mabel Seagrave, of Seattle, Wash., one of the latest surgeons to leave America, will have charge of nose and throat work of which there is much to be done among the children in the refugee villages, and Dr. Sophie Nevin, the dentist, now on the spot, has already a huge practice.

Mrs. Brown reports finding 35 patients waiting in Dr. Nevin's ante room when she went to see her. Dr. Nevin is probably the first military woman dentist, having had the unique experience of caring for soldiers in the United States army. When she landed in Bordeaux she found that her utensils had been side-tracked. In the meantime, an American regiment quartered within reasonable distance of the unit had an equipment and no dentist. So Dr. Nevin was borrowed and has been doing such fine work for the American regiment that the commanding officer of the army camp has requested that she give regularly three days a week to the American soldiers.

Mrs. Brown saved her grand coup until the last.

Owing to the increasing need for care of gas patients the French Government has asked for a new unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., for first aid work at the front for gas victims. Mrs. Brown's return is for the special purpose of selecting the personnel for a 300 bed hospital for gas patients, the hospital to be given by the French government, and a daily maintenance to be paid by them for each patient. A staff of, at least, fifty members will be needed for this new hospital which will be a mobile unit. The gas treatment is simple, and can be quickly taught to nurses and doctors at Paris. But as gas hospitals must follow the movements of the army and keep as near the front lines as possible, where the patients can be rushed to them for help, they are posts full of danger.

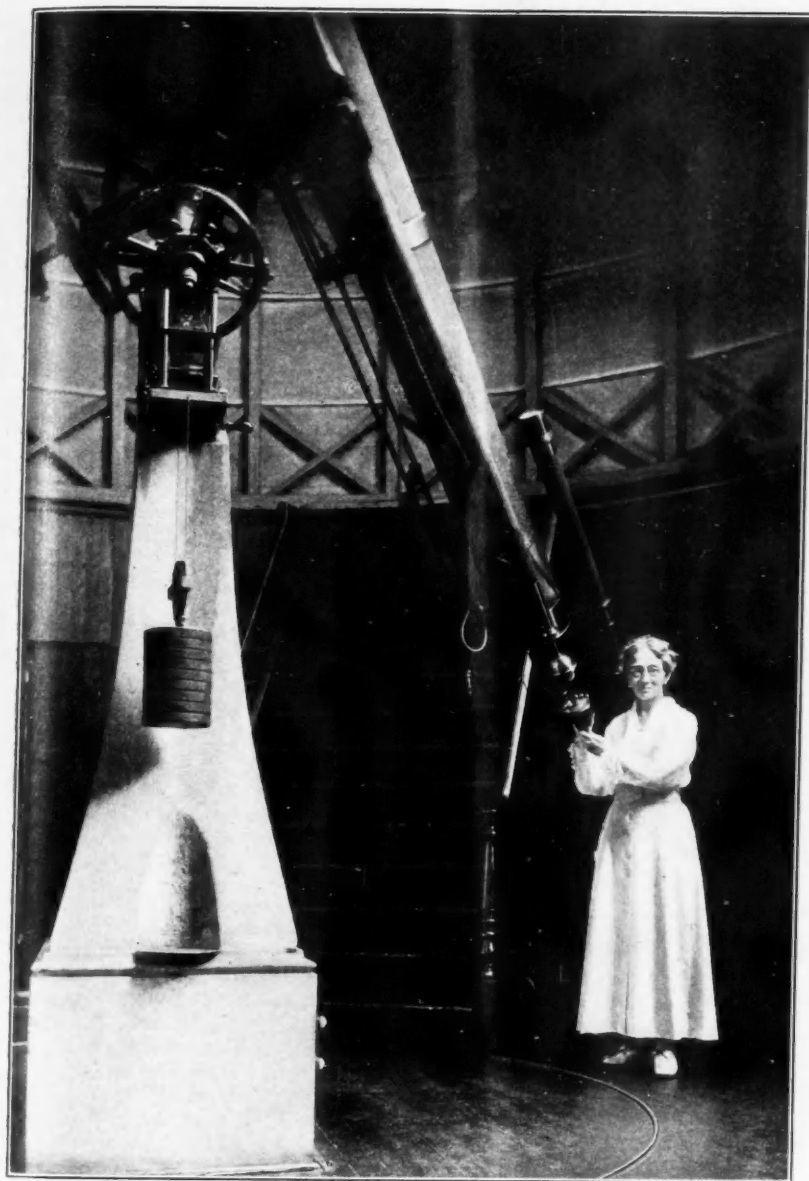
Mrs. Brown reported that the Chateau Ognon unit would cost about \$15,000 for the year. The Labouheyre increased unit will cost about \$100,000 for a year's upkeep, funds for which are already generously subscribed by the Women's Apparel Unit, business women of the garment trades.

The new gas unit is estimated to cost \$75,000 for the year's work. This will not exceed the fund asked for by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for its hospital work in France.

As Mrs. Brown gave her report to the Executive Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and to the Central Committee for the hospitals, every person present lifted her head with a renewed sense of pride in the splendid attainments of the women who are representing the suffragists of America in active service at the war front.

(Continued on page 138)

Ambassadress of Women



THE SMALL WOMAN AND THE GREAT TELESCOPE

Professor
Caroline
Furness,
of the
Department
of
Astronomy,
Vassar
College

THE professorship of astronomy in Vassar stands to every woman as a symbol of one of the doors through which women have come through to new successes. It was here that Maria Mitchell made her brilliant record as an advanced scientist and broke down some male defenses against the higher education of women.

In all this stir about new opportunities for women, the world of to-day is inclined to forget those who with all the tides setting dead against them made their own opportunities.

When girls are trotting about in Government uniforms, who remembers that Maria Mitchell was in the Coast Survey long before she began inventing comets to blaze her name across the heavens?

Her father, who earned the fabulous salary of \$100 a year in the United States Coast Survey in addition to \$2 a week for teaching school, believing that girls should have the same chance for an education as boys, taught his small

daughter, Maria, what he knew about navigation, as well as coast surveying until she was able to take her place as his assistant.

It was in October, 1847, that she discovered the comet that bears her name, and for the discovery of which she received the gold medal from Frederick VI of Denmark.

In spite of the fact that newspapers were full of comments about "Miss Mitchell's Comet," she kept on as librarian in Nantucket, compiling the Nautical Almanac every year and writing for scientific periodicals.

In 1857 she went to England, and was made much of by Sir John Herschel and Alexander von Humboldt.

When Vassar College was opened in 1865, Maria Mitchell was given the Chair of Astronomy. For another score of years she lived in Vassar's observatory, a person of austere habits, and great industry. In 1888, when she was 70, she resigned her post, and died in 1889.

"TO the women of Japan," reads a letter of introduction which Professor Caroline E. Furness, present head of the Department of Astronomy, Vassar College, will carry with her to Japan this summer. This letter is sent from the millions of women of the National Council of Women through its president, Mrs. Philip Moore, and it will be delivered to the Women's Patriotic League of Japan, which Dr. Iyenaga says is the most important women's organization in that country. This is not by any means the only credential Miss Furness will carry. The Council of Women represents an old established institution in America, which was effective for service in the piping times of peace. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman, speaks with the voice of women mobilized for service in war. It, too, will send a greeting to America's allies, the women of Japan, by Miss Furness. American women as citizens, will speak through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

PROFESSOR FURNESS will carry from the National Organization of Public Health Nursing in which Miss Lilian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement is deeply interested, with Miss Ella Crandall as spokesman, not only a friendly word to the women of Japan, but also a portfolio of information concerning public health work in this country. Professor Furness is to use this material with its charts and photographs to explain American collective methods of health protection.

The American Collegiate Alumnae hopes also to stimulate a branch in Japan, having many colleagues in that country among Japanese women students who have been graduated from all the women's colleges of America. In Canada there is a branch of the American Collegiate Alumnae and it is expected that Japan will follow the sisterly example of Canada. To this end the president of the American Collegiate Alumnae, Dean Lois Mathews of Wisconsin, sends special greetings by their ambassadress who is not only representative of the College Alumnae but of the woman educator in the woman's college. These are only a few of the messages borne by Professor Furness as ambassadress at large from women of America to women of Japan. Alma Mater has bidden her godspeed with messages from the Vassar Alumnae of which Miss Helen Kenyon is president and from the Vassar undergraduate body to all girl college students in Japan. Among the graduates of Vassar in Japan are Princess Oyama, Baroness Uriu, Nabe Amagasu and Koto Yamada. To this last the Poughkeepsie High School adds a cordial second.

The National Association of Principals of Secondary Schools have shown their desire to cooperate in spreading the study of internationalism in the High Schools of the United States. The president of this association, Dr. W. D. Lewis, principal of the William Penn High School for Girls, in Philadelphia, has expressed great interest in the project. In the beginning, it will take the form of an exchange of letters between High School pupils in the United States and Japan.

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A. S. B.'s Page

Suffrage and Piety

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD is a "free thinker" in religious matters. Her reminiscences, now appearing, recall the great displeasure that her once famous novel, "Robert Elsmere," gave to all the orthodox religious world; and she tells us how Mr. Gladstone remonstrated with her, white with wrath.

An effort has lately been made to stir up prejudice against woman suffrage at the South by recalling to public attention Elizabeth Cady Stanton's almost forgotten book, "The Woman's Bible." Mrs. Stanton's theological views were much the same as Mrs. Ward's. Our anti-suffrage friends, true to their habit of insisting upon a double standard of ethics, one for themselves and another for their opponents, would never admit that the anti-suffrage movement ought to be branded as irreligious because of Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Yet, the Anti-Suffrage Association never disclaimed responsibility for "Robert Elsmere," while the National American Woman Suffrage Association did adopt a resolution that it had no responsibility for "The Woman's Bible."

The plain fact is that both the suffrage movement and the anti-suffrage movement have included prominent men and women of every shade of religious opinion, from Roman Catholics to agnostics. There is no more cause for singling out Mrs. Stanton's views as typical than those of the pious Quaker preacher, Lucretia Mott, or the eloquent Methodist preacher, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

The practical question is whether woman suffrage has tended to good or evil, in the places where it prevails. After more than forty years' experience of municipal woman suffrage in England, the solid vote of the Bishops and Archbishops in Parliament was cast in favor of the recent bill which gave women the Parliamentary vote; and in our own enfranchised States, an overwhelming majority of the ministers of all denominations agree that equal suffrage has been a good thing. There is also the indisputable fact that all the liquor and vice interests are arrayed against the suffrage cause. It is only the most reactionary and short-sighted brand of piety that can wish to line itself up with these.

Wanted, All Around Loyalty

ALREADY the political pot is beginning to boil. We are told by many politicians that in the coming fall elections there should be but one issue—the "Americanism" of the candidates.

We have a mighty war upon our hands, a war upon the issue of which hangs the destiny of the world. It is imperative that every candidate should be a man or woman of staunch loyalty. But it is equally important that this should be an all-around loyalty, which can be trusted to defend the country not only against the foe in front, but against the enemies in the rear.

According to tradition, there was many years ago a group of Harvard students who had more appetite than honesty. When they wanted a chicken supper, they used to divide their forces.

ON the nation's birthday, July 4, the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas declared for the complete emancipation of women. The proposed section for the revised State Constitution begins:

"The rights of citizens of this state to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this state shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges."

Part of them would take their stand in the evening in front of some farm house, and sing college songs. When they had drawn all the family to the front door to listen, the others would go through the chicken-house at the back and help themselves to a few fat fowls. Some politicians with a most unsavory record for plundering the people are now singing the "Star Spangled Banner" vociferously for the express purpose of diverting attention from their plans to skin the public. The women should keep an eye upon them. A German spy or an American profiteer can sing "America" as loudly as a true patriot.

In the early days of equal suffrage in New Zealand, crooked politicians and scaly persons in general were much annoyed because the women's vote was governed mostly by the character and record of the candidates. In a letter to the newspapers, one man complained bitterly of this unreasonable feminine tendency. He said:

"If a man is an incomparable financier, and a country whose finances are terribly tangled can employ him, it ought not to matter that he once stole a horse."

But the women persisted in thinking that a man who had once stolen a horse might steal the contents of a treasury.

THE battle between corrupt politics and the public weal goes on night and day. It no more lets up in war time than does the struggle for profits. In fact, it grows keener and more dangerous in war time, because of the greater opportunities to put something over on the people while they are looking another way. Truly patriotic men and women can no more afford, because it is war time, to let up on their end of the fight against corrupt politics and reactionary policies than to let up on the fight against tuberculosis or infant mortality.

The next Congress will have to settle most momentous issues. It is unspeakably important that it should be made up of members who are both honest and clear-sighted. It is not enough that a candidate should shout against the Germans. That is an easy thing to do and it is often done as a blind by those persons whose motto it is to "prey without ceasing." Look at the candidate's record. See to it that he is not only loyal, but a man of conscience and courage, and of broad, enlightened views. Stupidity often works as much harm as dishonesty. A man may profess to be an ardent patriot, and may even believe that he is one, and yet may make the sort of Congressman or Legislator, who will vote for measures most disastrous to the public good.

Generally speaking, a man who has not sense

enough and justice enough to see that woman suffrage is right, has not sufficient brains, or sufficiently modern brains, to be trusted to make an enlightened decision on other questions that will come before him. We ought to demand this as an irreducible minimum.

We want Americanism, but all around Americanism, the kind that can see and fight against dangers at home as well as abroad. Not patriotism alone, but intelligent patriotism, is what we need and must have in order to win this war.

A Nation of Martyrs

WOMEN who are to be voters need to know what is going on in the world around them. A great amount of valuable information is compressed into a book lately issued by Fleming H. Revell Company, "Armenia, a Martyr Nation," by Dr. M. C. Gabrielian. It is an historical sketch of the Armenian people from the earliest times to the present day.

Of all the crimes committed during the great war, the blackest has been the colossal crime of the Turkish government against the Armenians, with the connivance and support of Germany. And the recent events, terrible as they have been, were only the climax of centuries of persecution. But the tragic story is lighted up by many gleams of heroism; and the women showed their full share of courage.

"Miss Corinna Shattuck, the noble American missionary, was alone in the city of Urfa during the massacres (of 1895). She wrote: 'It was apparent that the utmost was done by the officials to protect me; but how willingly I would have died that thousands of parents might be spared to their children! It is stated that 240 persons were saved from the massacre by her special efforts.'

Again and again beautiful Armenian women and girls were offered their lives if they would become Mohammedans, but they refused.

All through the history runs the dark thread of outrage against women. As Dr. J. Lepsius wrote, in describing the massacres of 1895, not to be compared for vastness and atrocity to those of the last few years, "There was no massacre in which the murder of the men was not followed by outrage on the women and girls; no plunder in which they were not offered for sale, carried off as spoils, exchanged for horses and donkeys, or exposed in the slave market."

In the words of Mr. Gladstone, after the Turkish atrocities committed upon the Bulgarians:

"That such things should be done once is a damning disgrace to the portion of our race which did them. That a door should be left open for their ever-so-barely possible repetition would spread that shame over the whole."

"I have vowed from the time I began to see that woman suffrage could be carried only through party help, that I never would lend my influence to either of the two dominant parties that did not have a woman suffrage plank on its platform."

S. B. A.

Opportunities for Women

TAKING the kitchen into business was the feat performed by Jean Prescott Adams. She made a name for herself while yet a girl by starting a box lunch business for her fellow students in the high school. She carried herself through the Normal College by this means, then married, and for a few years devoted herself to writing on scientific housekeeping. Beginning as advertising writer for Armour and Company, she established, and is now director of the Home Service Department of Armour and Company, and the author of the Jean Prescott Adams page in home management which is syndicated through the press and known to housekeepers far and wide.

IN order to promote unity between Anglo Saxon nations, the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships for men were founded. Sixteen years later, in order to promote unity between the nations allied in the world war for democracy, the Emergency Council on Education, representing the leading education organizations of the United States, offered one hundred scholarships to French women and the offer has been accepted by the French Government.

In the space of half a generation internationalism has replaced the tie of common blood, democracy has been broadened to take in both sexes, and the higher education of our women of all nations has been accepted without comment, as equally important to generations yet to come with the higher education of our men.

IN the Grain Growers' Association, one of the most powerful organizations of western Canada, women are entitled to exactly the same standing as men. For certain purposes, however, special women's sections are provided to do special work. The objects of these sections, as set forth at the last annual meeting of the Association are:

"To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along social and economic lines, with a view of elevating the standard of living in the rural communities.

"To encourage members to provide suitable halls and meeting places and properly equip and furnish the same for the social and educational benefits of the members.

"To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products, and the supplying of staple commodities.

"To make farm life more attractive, thereby keeping the young people on the farm.

"To beautify the home, the home surroundings and the school.

"To increase the efficiency of the home-keeper and raise the ideal of home life and work.

"To work for better school boards with women among the trustees.

"To ascertain the views of the members of the Provincial Legislature on questions directly affecting farm women.

"To foster and develop local taste for literature, music, and the finer things of life."



MISS EDITH DIEHL

WHATEVER else has been demonstrated by the incursion of women into the war, it is proved that they can do farm work. With every disadvantage of inexperience, muscles not yet geared to high speed with a pitchfork, and with all their previous conditions of servitude to unsuitable clothing, still the woman farmer has been an ever present help in time of need.

In a Fourth of July parade somewhere in New Jersey, the Land Army Division carried a banner saying that it had earned in cash \$2,650. This was after two months of active operation, in a camp starting with 18 workers and now booking 75 girls a day to farmers whose orders are coming in faster than they can be filled. "What this second year of successful experiment with women on the land has demonstrated," says the official bulletin of the Woman's Land Army of America, "is the need of an experiment station where leaders for the necessary type of farm camp can be trained."

No sooner did this need become manifest than Wellesley College stepped into the breach and offered its institution for an officers' training school in August of this year.

The plan of the Wellesley College Training Camp is to be that of a normal class. It will reproduce camp conditions in every respect and give the students experience in problems of unit organization, camp housing, food, water supply, sanitation, camp regime, and agricultural practice, with detailed courses of instruction by experts in all these subjects. There will be courses in farm mechanics, including carpentry and the use of concrete. Standardization in coordinating the size and type of farm implements with woman's physique is the central idea.

An outstanding feature of this year's work has been a demonstration of willingness to enlist for farm work on the part of the young women of the country, but an almost appalling need of adjustment of means to ends.

Scarcely two camps have met identical conditions. Girls are housed in old farm houses, in tents, in shacks, and in institutions converted into barracks.

A Plattsburg for the Land Army

IN some places the water supply has been a problem, in others it is drainage or repairs, and always it is transportation.

The director of the training camp is Miss Edith Diehl of New York, a former student of Wellesley, who is well-known as a hand book-binder, and who, since the beginning of the war, has been connected with the American Red Cross as Director of the Auxiliary Workroom in the New York County Chapter. The personnel of instruction will consist of experts from agricultural colleges, from technical schools for men and women, and from Government institutions which are asked to detail instructors for this service.

MISS DIEHL disclaims any intention to set up an agricultural school, although some agricultural training will be given. The model camp will try to meet every problem of a real camp so as to be able to furnish a definite basis of type, cost and management for 1919 farm camps.

That this training is to be offered to recruits from the entire nation makes it of interest to every branch of the Woman's Land Army of America. The cordial cooperation of Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president, and of the entire Board of Trustees of Wellesley, has met with an enthusiastic response.

At a recent conference of state chairmen held in New York City, a message of appreciation to Wellesley authorities was sent on behalf of the states, by the chairman of the meeting, and every state chairman has promised, on returning to her state, to send as good a representation as possible to the training camp so that it may be a national group.

All women of sound health, who have had either executive experience or collegiate training, and who wish to give their services on the land another year, are eligible for the course, and it is hoped to start the camp August first with at least sixty women. The expense to each recruit will be only \$50. The cost of equipping the camp and underwriting it for a sufficient amount to make it a hundred per cent efficient, will be borne by the College. Owing to the necessary limits in size, all those desiring to register should make application at once to the Director at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Women Legislators

A WOMAN has been elected to the Dutch parliament, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The successful candidate was Miss Grovenweg and she was chosen on the Socialist Labor ticket. Under the revised constitution of Holland it is possible for women to hold seats in Parliament, and according to press dispatches twenty women were listed as candidates for this honor.

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN, Representative from Montana, has announced her candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Senate to succeed Senator Walsh, who is a candidate for re-election in November. The nominating primaries will be held on August 27.

Your Vote and the Laws

By Mary Sumner Boyd

THE laws under which the voter governs and is governed are passed in one of four ways; namely, by local governments; by state legislative bodies; by initiative and referendum of the people, and by the Congress of the United States.

The possibilities of legislation by local ordinance are, as has been pointed out before, extremely limited.*

Lawmaking by state legislative bodies is, by far, the commonest method. Forty-eight state legislatures make the vast bulk of our laws.

Lawmaking by the voter, through his vote, in the citizens' initiative and referendum, has been spoken of many times in our articles on government, as part of the movement toward direct as opposed to representative government. South Dakota first, in 1898, provided for the initiative and referendum. Since then state-wide initiative and referendum measures have been passed by Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona, Ohio, California, Nebraska, Washington, North Dakota, Mississippi, Kansas, Utah and Louisiana. New Mexico and Maryland have state-wide referendum, but no initiative. In addition, the cities of twenty-two other states have some form of referendum, in many cases combined with the initiative. Only in Vermont, Delaware, Rhode Island and Indiana have no beginnings of direct legislation been made. The initiative and referendum does not aim to cover all lawmaking. Compared with the multitude of laws on our statute books, passed by our legislatures, we have few "people's laws." The initiative and referendum is essentially a power of the people held in reserve, by which they may obtain laws withheld from them by legislatures, or recall legislative acts which are displeasing to them.

A certain amount of legislation—a small amount, for the method is difficult—is passed by amendment, to state constitutions, passing the legislature first, and the vote of the people afterwards. This is the oldest, but the least common, form of legislation by referendum. State provision for initiative and referendum itself is always made in this way.

THE best form of initiative and referendum amendments provides, first, that on the petition of a certain number of voters who believe that a given act of the legislature is displeasing to the people, that measure can be placed before these people's referendum vote—"referred" to them—and sustained or recalled, in accordance with their "yes" or "no" majority. Second, if a law fails to pass the legislature it may, by petition, be placed before the people and passed by them, in spite of the legislature. Third, a law that has never come before the legislature can, by motion of the people themselves—their "initiative"—be placed, by petition, on the ballot and passed by their vote alone, without reference to the legislature. Through this threefold power of the voters themselves, according to one authority, in the forty-four of our states listed above, "A great body of use-

ful legislation has been obtained by means of the initiative, and a considerable number of bad laws enacted by state or municipal legislative bodies, have been held up or killed by the voters, through the referendum."

The last method of legislating, is through the Congress of the United States. Congress passes all laws designed strictly to carry out the powers granted the United States Government in its Constitution. Of late years, also there has been a growing tendency to stretch the meaning of various clauses of the Constitution, so as to make them cover legislation of general importance to all the people, or to large bodies of people as citizens of the United States, regardless of state lines. This broadening of the scope of the national government was one of the planks of the Progressive platform, in 1912.

ONE of the great problems of legislation in the United States, is the diversity of state laws. Some diversity is called for by the totally different needs of localities which differ socially and industrially. A considerable amount of this diversity is, however, due to the fact that much state legislation is prepared by men of no special training or capacity for the task, and is often drawn up in haste. Another reason for diversity is the fact that when no model forms are of general acceptance, in drawing up a certain law, some special interest dominant in a state, can often dictate the terms of that law. This lack of uniformity, in many cases, puts one state at a disadvantage with respect to another. Thus when some of the New England states, after long agitation against bad conditions, passed decent child labor laws, the cotton textile industry migrated, to a large extent, to southern states, where there were either very rudimentary child labor laws or none at all.

There have been two methods suggested for unifying state laws, so that they shall not reflect local discrimination, but equal justice throughout the United States. One method has been educational. In 1892 a body of commissioners was formed, at the instance of the American Bar Association, to work for uniform state laws. Their work was twofold; to draw upon the best legal ability of the country to frame those laws which ought to be uniform throughout the United States, and to push these laws in the forty-eight state legislatures. The commissioners, who are generally appointed by the legislatures of the various states, have made some progress, but in view of the fact that in a five-year period, the American Bar Association tells us, that no less than 62,014 statutes are passed by our legislatures, it is evident that one comparatively small body, working for this object, cannot make a very great impression. Furthermore, on many subjects of legislation, the movement for uniform laws would encounter strong opposition. Business men in those southern states, for instance, which were thriving on a textile industry built on bad child labor laws, would fight a model law on this subject, tooth and nail.

IN those technical matters which will make the details of business uniform, the uniform state law movement has made most headway. Already fifty states and territories have passed the negotiable instruments act drawn up by the committee, and forty-one the uniform warehouse receipts act, and so of other acts in the commercial or financial field. The committee has stood behind twenty-seven different acts, only nine of which were not in these fields, and these nine have made small progress in the legislatures. "Acts," says the secretary of the commission, "which the conference has approved on social matters, have not met with great favor."

It is in connection with such matters as these, dealing with human welfare, which special interests in some states may oppose, that the recent extension of the field of federal legislation is of most importance.

Since the beginning of the Republic, but most prominently since the years leading up to the Civil War, the states rights issue has existed between state and nation. With respect to the negro it was settled in favor of the nation. Since then it has come up in connection with proposed federal legislation. Some legislation covering subjects formerly left to the states, has been passed under various clauses of the Constitution, but again and again "states rights" prevents other legislation or throws out, by court decision, laws actually passed.

A law preventing the making of poisonous phosphorus matches, by imposing a heavy federal tax, was passed in 1912. This was based on a decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called oleomargarine case, to the effect that "the taxing power of Congress knows no limits, except those imposed by the Constitution, and cannot be restrained because of the results which may follow from its exercise"—that is to say, even if the application of this taxing power results in the regulation of an industry carried on within a state.

THE Pure Food Law forbade interstate commerce in adulterated foods. In 1916 the National Child Labor Committee secured the passage of a law forbidding transportation, in interstate commerce, of the product of the factory labor of children who were either under fourteen years of age, or who worked more than eight hours a day, or whose employment was performed under certain other bad conditions. This was, in June 1918, declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that "the grant of power to Congress over the subject of interstate commerce was to enable it to regulate such commerce and not to give it authority to control the states in their exercise of the police power over local trade and manufacture."

This decision came as a setback to those who are trying to protect the national welfare by national legislation. But the halting of social legislation through national channels is only temporary. The taxing power can be invoked as it was to protect workmen working with dangerous phosphorus, and a law based on this power, as the oleomargarine case shows, has chance of passing the review of the court.

(Continued on page 138)

* Edwin S. Potter in Case and Comment, January, 1918.

Journal of a "Y" Worker

Qualifying for a Grocery Store

By Helen Perry

IF anybody had told me I should ever be selling soft drinks and cigarettes over a counter, I shouldn't have believed it, but if you could only see our ministers and college professors worrying themselves sick if they don't have cigarettes enough for the men, and rejoicing uproariously over a new shipment of chewing gum, you would be amused. But out here our one idea is to give the men what they want, and give it to them in the best way. It would do your heart good to see how they clamor for hot chocolate, and would, apparently, rather have it than all the things they can get in the cafes down town. I'm sure I could make French change in my sleep now. If all else fails, I can run a grocery store when I get home. I am now occupied in gathering up all the tin boxes I can get, painting them black, and putting cubist flowers on them, to keep the things in that we sell. They will make our shelves wonderfully gay. Today we have had a great bunch of lilacs at either end of the counter and buttercups in the middle, and everybody was crazy about them.

I haven't told you much about the canteen yet. It's one of the finest, and splendidly organized. Now the two women who did all that are organizing another canteen for the officers, and have turned this over to us. We have five women in the kitchen, and Madame Telamon, the American wife of a French officer here, sees to all the marketing, and all the necessary negotiations in French. She's a very charming woman and a great help. Her husband was at one time a professor in Ann Arbor, and is perfectly delightful. He has been wounded a time or two, and as he expressed it, at the hospital, they kept opening him up, and shutting him up in the same place, until he finally suggested to the doctor, that a button and button-hole would be much more convenient for everybody concerned, than so much cutting!

THE hut is very large, really a double one. In half of it the boys may gather to read, write or eat at the big tables. The other half is an auditorium, where there is some sort of program every night. The counter where we sell things is at one end of the first room. We try to arrange to have one woman on the canteen all the time, in addition to one or two secretaries, and volunteer help at the rush hours. Miss Thomas and I work on two-hour shifts, from nine in the morning till eight at night. For two of those off hours we work about the building, at various things, and two hours in the afternoon we are supposed to rest, but there are always such interesting things to do at the canteen, that it's hard to get away. Already we have made costumes for theatricals, drawn a map of the Philippines for a lecture, indexed books for the library, worked on the bulletin boards, mended clothes, and a thousand and one other little things. It's wonderful fun! Some hours in the day we have such a long line waiting for things, that there is no time to get in a word edgewise. Other times the counter is freer, and the men have their cup of chocolate, and talk about everything under the sun, from wishing they had ice cream sodas, to their experiences in the trenches, and their girls at home. They just have to talk to somebody, and we are the only women here, four of us, to as many thousand men.

I'm so glad that I'm with the enlisted men, though, instead of the officers, as they have so many more resources in themselves, and don't need us half as much. Yesterday a boy came in who had not talked with an American woman for almost a year. Others have not talked to them for months. Others have just come from America, and are having their first siege of homesickness, with no mail. One man, who has a brother wounded in the hospital, and has heard neither from him nor from home for some time, comes and talks to me, because I look like his sister. Another hangs around for some time, and finally tells me, bashfully, in a stage whisper, that I am losing a hairpin and they are hard to get over here!

Our chief duty at present, consists of standing behind a counter, and selling coffee, chocolate, cigarettes, cookies, toothbrushes, shoe-strings and the like, to several thousand boys a day. There are lots of volunteer helpers from among the non-commissioned officers of the headquarters staff, who are not very busy.

I wish you could see our Canteen, instead of just hearing about it. Most of the things that happen are not interesting, except as you get them first hand—the stories of the men just back from the front, the little things that they like to talk about, the pictures of their wives and sweethearts, and sometimes children, the things they tell us because they just have to tell a woman, and we happen to be the only ones handy. Some of the talks I have had already, perhaps not more than a minute or two long, have made my coming wonderfully worth while. It is astonishing how many things you can fit in with serving chocolate and selling cigarettes! Sometimes we can get no supplies to sell, and its hard to have to stand there and refuse things to boys who have just come in out of the cold, or who have a long march or drive before them. But everybody is good-natured, and you'd be astonished at the nice spirit with which everybody takes things out here. They say that one reason that they want a woman on the Canteen all the time, is because the men are much more patient and much less profane if there is a woman around. We are going to try and have cold drinks as the days get warmer, but ice and sugar are scarce, and I don't know how we'll come out. Some days I have so many souvenirs given me, that I rattle when I walk. I've already started bulletin boards for original sketches and cartoons by the men themselves and another for verses. You'd be surprised to see what a lot of really good stuff we get. And our local talent for entertainments! It has any college I know beaten a mile. We not only have a wonderful band, mandolin clubs, and professional soloists and musicians, but tightrope walkers, circus performers, professional actors, artists, to say nothing of men of scientific and technical training of various sorts.

We have an entertainment of some sort every night, either by local or imported talent. It's astonishing, the sort of people we are constantly meeting out here. Last week, Judge Lindsay and Winifred Holt, the Lighthouse person, both turned up the same day. The last

three evenings we have had lectures by Dr. Vincent of Minnesota University, by a Frenchman who visited America with Joffre and Viviani, and by Dr. Daly of Harvard University, who is one of our workers out at the hospital. The men connected with our hut are college professors, pastors of prominent churches, business men, chauffeurs, movie experts, accountants, etc., and most of them are an unusually fine type of men. We are not only the central hut here at headquarters, but the Divisional center for some twenty small towns and camps surrounding us, so you can imagine how many interesting things are constantly happening.

I went, one day this week, to visit the Canteen out at the hospital, and theirs is quite a different problem. The men who come to the Canteen there are mostly convalescents, and there are comparatively few of them at a time, so entertainment is the important thing, singing and playing with them and for them. The hospital is in a beautiful site on a hill just outside the city, with a wonderful view in every direction.

Being a Sister to Him

"WHETHER conceived the idea that the best thing for the welfare of our boys in France was to get young women from the homeland into the Y. W. C. A. canteens and Red Cross Huts had a stroke of genius," says Dr. Lambert, surgeon-in-chief of the American Red Cross in France, in a recent interview in the *New York Times*.

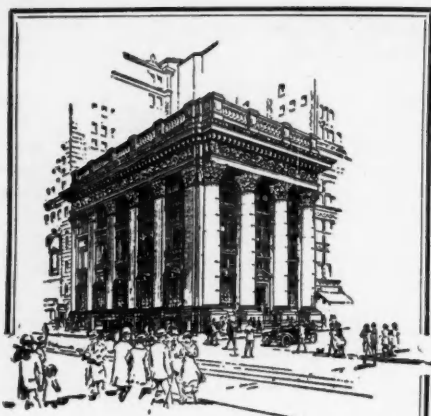
He believes that the army order barring out wives, mothers and daughters is justified by experience, but he urges a let-down of the restrictions in the case of the "sister clause," as he believes the brother and sister relationship to be "the least emotional of the relationships that exist between the sexes," the sisterly state of mind the ideal state for a canteen worker who is to bring cheer to the soldier. He asks also for young women, and believes the twenty-five-year lower limit is too high.

To enforce these two clauses, he holds, is to bar "the active, vigorous young girls who are on a par with the active, vigorous young men in our draft army."

The Y. W. C. A. is calling for more and more of these women canteen workers. A thousand are needed. The Y. W. C. A. will assist with transportation and living expenses, but there is a minimum expense of \$500 which must be borne by the candidate. Address Women's Overseas Section, Y. W. C. A., 347 Madison avenue, New York City.

Won't Be Fair to Women Until They Must

THE Davenport, Iowa, School Board has refused to act upon a petition of the women teachers in the city schools asking that they be put on the same wage scale as the men in the same work. The board's refusal is based on the good Teutonic principle that might makes right. They say too many women can be got at the present scale to warrant the elimination of the double standard wage.



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With the Suffrage Hospitals

(Continued from page 132)

NOT the least of their pride was in their ambassadorship. She had stood so high mindfully for all the suffragists hold dear. Her work had been dispatched with diplomacy and an executive ability which were remarkable. It was another instance of the splendid equipment which a training in suffrage organization gives women. Mrs. Brown had made a national record in the most highly specialized suffrage organization in the United States—the New York Suffrage Party. Every officer present was conscious of a great pride in the official representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to France. It was evident that the collective strength of the national suffragists had been potent with the French authorities. The backing of one of the largest collective forces of womanhood in America had carried conviction to the French officials that here was something offered them of such stability that it could be counted upon. It was evident between the lines of her simple presentation of facts that Mrs. Brown's own personality had also gone a long way in carrying conviction. And this has been borne out by every letter received at headquarters whether from French officials or from members of the units.

Your Vote and the Law

(Continued from page 136)

ALREADY Senator Kenyon has introduced a bill forbidding the transportation of the product of child labor through the United States mails, and an amendment to the Revenue Bill has been introduced, setting an adult wage as the minimum for child labor.

If all these fail or seem doubtful of satisfying the court, there are other surer ways. There is the possibility of constitutional amendment, already invoked, to free the negro slave. One federal law declared unconstitutional has already been made the subject of a federal amendment. This is the income tax law, passed in 1893, thrown out by the Federal Court, and in 1913 made a part of the United States Constitution in Amendment XVI.

A child labor amendment has been introduced by Representative Mason. But the amending process is slow; it holds back legislation needed by the people. It would seem that, if we must resort to it, the best provision for the future of national social legislation, would be a general common welfare amendment carrying out the purpose of the Constitution as stated in its preamble; namely, "to provide for the common welfare." This would give the Federal Government a power equivalent to the police power of the states, and it would safeguard future Federal laws from the Supreme Court.

Senator Owen has pointed out another means by which laws can be safeguarded from the court. His bill re-enacting the child labor law and prohibiting the Supreme Court from invalidating it, is ably defended by Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina,† who points out that:

"The jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court by the Constitution, Art. III, is small, and then follows: 'In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make.'"

The reconstruction acts were founded on the principle of Senator Owen's bill, which was admitted by the Court itself, as depriving it of power. Justice Clark shows that the usurpation of power by the courts, first appearing in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, was fought by presidents from Jefferson to Lincoln. It has led to many unconstitutional decisions, as shown by such reversals of its own decision, after a term of years, as the Oregon ten-hour case last year. He urges Senator Owen's method as more speedy than a Constitutional amendment.

But whatever special clauses in the constitution, humane federal legislation is technically based on, the real principle underlying it is the power of the United States to protect the common welfare of the nation as a whole. This was expressed by Justice Holmes in his dissenting opinion on the Federal Child Labor Law, when he said:

"The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. The National Welfare, as understood by Congress, may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

† Public, June 29, 1918.

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Ambassador to Women

(Continued from page 133)

LAST summer she was appointed visitor to the Atlantic division chapters of the Red Cross in order to give her advice as to the best methods for carrying on their work. This stimulated her desire, long dormant, to study at close range the work of women of other lands. Miss Jane Delano, director of the Bureau of Nursing of the American Red Cross, has written a letter to the Red Cross in Japan to be carried by Miss Furness.

For many years Miss Furness had been interested in Japan and is a member of the American Japan Society. She has thoroughly furnished her mind with information about the country she is to study. And in a recent interview the wife of the Japanese ambassador in Washington expressed much interest in the object of her journey.

Many of the organizations which are sending greetings through Miss Furness to the women of Japan, have also extended the mission to China, in the event of her finding it possible to include that country in her trip.

For this year, Miss Furness will lay aside the telescope and will devote herself entirely to international interests, making no effort to pursue astronomical investigations en route.

Her trip will be an entirely voluntary service to the two countries. It is offered in the intensest patriotism and in sympathy with the interests of womanhood everywhere. Professor Furness is giving her sabbatical year to this enterprise.

One of the first designated stopping places of Miss Furness's long trip throughout the Japanese Empire in the interests of her mission is to be at the Tokio English School for girls, where she will be the guest of the headmistress, Miss Tsuda. She has also accepted an invitation from Baron Kanda, director of the Higher Commercial School of Tokio, an institution ranking with the university schools of commerce in this country, to deliver a series of lectures on science and education.

Miss Furness was not one of Miss Mitchell's pupils, the toga of astronomy professor having been passed on to her by way of Professor Mary Whitney.

She was a fellow student with Dr. Katherine Bement Davis around whose college days there linger pleasant traditions of her interest in astronomy. One of Dr. Davis's college nicknames was "the cloudy-night friend," because it was only then that she could be lured from the observatory to mundane interests.

The Woman Citizen hopes to print from time to time some informal messages from Professor Furness's unique mission for the completer union of the women of Japan and America.

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The Woman Citizen

NO woman interested in her sex can afford to be without this necessary avenue of information."

Carrie D. Hageman, Sec.-Treas.
Legislative Council of Indiana Women
Muncie, Indiana.

THE bright ideas and reports of progress help us much in preparing our programs for the meetings of our suffrage club."

Sarah L. Merrill,
Lacoma, N. H.

DO not want to miss one number of the *Woman Citizen*. All working suffragists should have it to keep them in touch with the general field, and all other suffragists to make them working ones. We have placed it in our city library and are to have it in its branches."

May Brayton Briggs,
Bradford, Mass.

KINDLY enter my name upon your list of subscribers to the *Woman Citizen* and let my subscription begin with the issue containing a very remarkable chart showing the status of social legislation in various states. It seems to me of great interest and importance."

Gertrude Seymour,
Social Hygiene Division
Commission on Training Camp Activities
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

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E have arranged to supply the books listed below at the special prices named when sold in combination with *new* subscriptions to the Woman Citizen. They will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States. This is an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty-five per cent on the published prices. If you are already a subscriber to the Woman Citizen and wish to own certain of the books, invite your friends to become subscribers to the magazine at one dollar a year, and have the books of your choice sent to your address. They will cost you the difference between the full price quoted for each combination and one dollar. Or subscribe to the magazine as a gift for a friend and have the book sent to your address.

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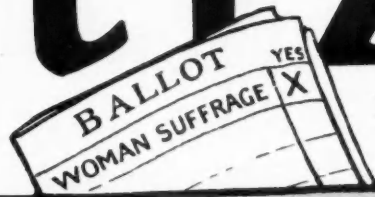
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July 20, 1918

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III JULY 20, 1918 No. 8

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

SOUTH DAKOTA subscription workers are conducting a determined offensive to gain the position held by Georgia in the *Woman Citizen* circulation contest.

As a result South Dakota is closing in upon Georgia's margin and unless their southern competitors uncover a few surprises in the next few days, the westerners declare they will attain their goal.

The coveted position once attained, the Western State will find herself pressed by some lively rivals—Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota, for instance—and Georgia will not give way easily.

Iowa launched an aggressive campaign this week as a means of laying a firm foundation for the ratification campaign. Letters have gone out to the women of the state advising them to subscribe for the *Woman Citizen* as their "best helper," because the *Citizen* "gives the only authentic woman suffrage news as well as news of the Women's Overseas Hospital Units and woman's war work. No suffragist can afford to be without it."

"Just finished reading the issue of July 6th. That map is fine, 'Where Government is of the People,'" writes Miss Katherine Dey of West Philadelphia.

From Hattie Corline Young, Recording-secretary of the W. C. T. U., of Southern California, we received the following:

"I fully appreciate the splendid work of the *Woman Citizen*, and I consider it a mighty factor in the accomplishment of securing true Democracy in America.

Any woman who reads your journal will be eminently fitted for the task, or privilege of citizenship. I wish you success."

Mrs. A. D'Arcy Hamilton of Auckland, New Zealand, in renewing her subscription writes, "I feel we must keep in touch with the women of other countries." That is the way progressive women feel the world over, and that is why we advise all to join the ranks of the *Woman Citizen* readers and keep informed on the changes in women's progress here and abroad.

Suffrage developments throughout the world today present a story of compelling interest, as thrilling as any serial novel. From week to week this story is told in the pages of the *Woman Citizen*.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
Chairman.

Surely, I could not well live without
the *Woman Citizen*.

MRS. A. E. SHELDON,
Pres. Nebr. Fed. Women's Clubs.

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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

July 6th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Massachusetts
10. Ohio
11. New Hampshire
12. Missouri, Virginia
13. Wisconsin
14. Alabama
15. Texas
16. Maryland
17. Pennsylvania
18. Maine
19. Louisiana
20. Connecticut
21. West Virginia
22. South Carolina, Kentucky
23. Tennessee
24. Washington, D. C., Arkansas
25. North Dakota
26. Mississippi, Rhode Island
27. Nebraska
28. Washington
29. North Carolina
30. Vermont

July 13th

1. Georgia.
2. South Dakota.
3. Indiana.
4. Iowa.
5. Michigan.
6. Minnesota.
7. New Jersey.
8. Massachusetts.
9. New York.
10. Ohio.
11. Wisconsin.
12. New Hampshire.
13. Missouri, Virginia.
14. Alabama.
15. Texas.
16. Maryland.
17. Pennsylvania.
18. Maine.
19. Louisiana.
20. Connecticut.
21. West Virginia.
22. South Carolina, Kentucky
23. Tennessee.
24. Washington, D. C., Arkansas.
25. North Dakota.
26. Rhode Island, Mississippi.
27. Nebraska.
28. Washington.
29. North Carolina.
30. Vermont.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 20, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Afraid of Women

FROM east, west, north and south, letters come pouring into our office bearing the inquiry, "What is the influence, sinister it must be, behind the attitude of the minority in Congress which prevents them from seeing the significance of a declaration of the nation for a democracy at this time, and from taking favorable action on the Federal Amendment?"

This inquiry has come from men and from women, from enfranchised women of many states in the West and from women all over the country, anxiously, impatiently, indignantly waiting to learn whether this nation is really sincere in its claims that it is fighting a war of political liberation.

One reply may be made to all these inquiries. There is no more sinister influence behind the opposition of the minority than is found in the fact that each and every one of the men who hesitates to vote for the Federal Amendment is *afraid of women*.

In the last analysis, every objection leads to this conclusion.

Certain "wet" men whose campaigns have been financed by "wet" interests and whose only hope of political preferment rests in a continuation of the power of those interests, are afraid the women will vote "dry" and thus drive them and theirs from the field. The campaigns of certain other senators have been supported by manufacturers who see in women suffrage the establishment of child labor laws and the general improvement of women factory workers' position in the matter of hours, wages and standards. Several senators hold the opinion of women which was common a half century ago, and are as unaware that times and conditions have changed as a dodo.

If it is brought to their attention that millions of women are now compelled to earn their living in the field of labor and that they need the vote for their own defense, they answer that these women ought not to be there and if they could have their way they would drive them back into the homes of long ago and compel brothers and brothers-in-law to support them while they amuse themselves with the forgotten distaff.

SOME three or four Senators hold the position of "boss" of their states. They make and unmake Governors, Congressmen and legislatures. For the moment there is an all-controlling machine in their states and they are playing the part of dictator. The vote of women would introduce a menace to the perpetuity of that machine, and such men want women to stay at home and ask no questions about politics. If their taxes are excessive, it is theirs to pay and "not to reason why." If laws are not enforced and the laxity threatens the peace and dignity of their homes, it is none of the women's business.

Several Senators are not believers in democracy at all. If they could have their way without injuring their own political futures, they would take the ballot away from working men and give it back to a landed aristocracy. They have the same distrust of the "people" as has the Kaiser.

The records of many interviews, letters and conversations with the minority will be valuable for future psychologists to study. We are certain that the most expert analyst of mental operations would arrive at no other conclusion than ours, the minority of the Senate is *afraid of women*.

Yet there are men in the majority of the Senate who once held some or all of the views held by the minority. They have come over to the suffrage side sometimes reluctantly, hesitatingly, doubtingly, but often with the enthusiasm which accompanies conviction without reservation. So there is not a Senator in the minority who may not be modern enough to follow the example of the braver majority.

Let no suffragists despair of the representatives from their states.

Continue to bring before them in every possible manner the righteousness, the inevitability, the war strategy of a stroke for democracy at this time for the nation which has set a standard in the world war, and has announced that "we fight for democracy."

C. C. C.

Suffrage Land

BEFORE the world war began, in only 18 per cent of the territory of North America were women enfranchised to any extent.

At present, in 67 per cent of the territory of Continental United States women have either full, presidential, municipal or primary suffrage.

And in 73 per cent—almost three-fourths—of the northern half of the western continent, women have a large measure of suffrage.

The total number of women over 21 in the United States and Canada is 28,814,856. Of these, at the beginning of the war, August, 1914, about 14 per cent had the right to vote on anything higher than school, bond or tax questions. Now, 12,935,953, or 44 per cent, are in areas which have given women the right to vote on city, state or national questions.

That is to say, four years ago out of all the women of voting age north of the Mexican border, about one out of every seven lived in enfranchised territory. Now more than one out of 2½ live in territory where women have been accorded a considerable degree of citizenship.

The total number of women of voting age in the whole of North America from the Isthmus to the North Pole approximates 33,600,000. Of these no more than 11 per cent had any degree of enfranchisement beyond school, bond, or tax, early in 1914. Now 38 per cent may vote on city, state or national questions.

To recapitulate the progress of woman suffrage in war time is to show how pre-eminently it has come to be considered as a war question that must be settled—and settled affirmatively—in war time.

"More Trouble Made by Women!"

UNDER this caption the redoubtable *Times* presents another immortal editorial. As a matter of probable fact, suffrage for women in New York is likely to produce more data on political psychology than all the rest of the States put together have done.

In 1915 and 1917 women in the campaigns of New York served as watchers at the polls. They did not approach their task without preparation. Schools for watchers were held in all parts of the city and state and all sorts of women, many of those who worked during the day, attended these schools in the evenings to learn thoroughly every detail of the undertaking. In doing so they were obliged to learn the duties of every election officer. Five thousand of them served in 1915 and six thousand of them in 1917. Among the number were public and private school teachers, members of college faculties, lawyers, doctors, journalists, clerks, bookkeepers.

There were few among them who were not business women and accustomed to office details, and the training that the additional information gained through the Watchers' Schools gave them, made them expert election officials. Very many of these women watchers assisted the officials in making out their reports

for the reason that the officials were unable to do it correctly themselves. Few women watchers were there who did not emerge from their watcher's duty with a firm conviction that very many of the political weaknesses which have led conservative men and women to condemn our whole political system have been due to the low order of mentality and training in men frequently employed as election officials. The lack of sufficient training given before the elections by political parties and frequently sheer mental incompetence of the men so employed has led to incorrect returns. No woman who served as a watcher was there who did not realize that women serving as election officials would be giving to the state a far more valuable service than that of a mere voter. Therefore, all over the state of New York women are asking to serve as election officials and in most counties are being gladly accepted.

In Queens county, however, in which lie Long Island City and a portion of Brooklyn, both Republicans and Democrats are determined that women shall not serve in these capacities. The women are insistent, whereupon the *Times* editorial declared that "more trouble is being made by women." The *Times* agrees that there is little doubt of the competence of the women to perform these tasks and readily arrives at the proper conclusion "that one reason (of opposition) is that the men do not want to give up a highly valued privilege which they have monopolized so long that the thought of losing or dividing it is intensely and intolerably painful to them." Even the *Times*, however, sees danger ahead "in the threat of the men to strike if any women are appointed to the new jobs created by an enlarged enrollment. If the necessity to carry it into execution should arise and if the election should go on just as well as before—or better—another precious 'domain' would be lost to men forever!"

Last week the *Times* gloried in the fact that Elon Brown, retired Senator, was a "reactionary" and regretted his departure, although his retirement is admittedly in the interests of good government. Now it decries the effort of women to improve the machinery of elections in Queens. Although the item has not publicly entered into the controversy, we wonder whether the seven and a half dollars per pay paid election officials has something to do with the stubborn opposition of Republicans and Democrats.

Meanwhile, suffragists congratulate themselves that all men are not like some of them.—C. C. C.

Protecting Women from Their Husbands

WOMEN have been protected from marauding males, from the contamination of politics, from votes and from themselves, and all of this by men who are sure they know more about what women want than any woman can possibly know what she wants for herself.

On this basis of male omniscience women have been immured in castles, in cloistered convents and in the sacred precincts of the Home with a large H.

They have been too good to be at large, too bad to be trusted,

too frail to be allowed out of the sight of their husbands and too dangerous to be permitted near other women's husbands.

It remains for an official of the New York Board of Education to protect women from their own husbands.

President Arthur E. Somers has opposed the appointment of Mrs. Florence Stevenson as an assistant teacher of sewing and cooking in the Far Rockaway High School on the ground that admitting married women to teaching positions in public schools may encourage men who can support their wives, not to do so but to let them go forth as bread winners.

The number and variety of reasons, moral, aesthetic and economic, invented by the New York City Board of Education to prevent married women from carrying on the profession of teacher for which they are fitted, leads the casual observer to suspect that the board is governed by male prejudice and nothing less.

The real and the only reason for keeping married women from filling positions for which they have spent years of professional training and where they are now clamorously needed, is that the men on the New York City Board don't want them.

The excuse which has always salved men's consciences for paying women less than men are paid, has been their conviction that all men support families. If it should ever become conspicuously evident that women also support families, the double standard of salaries and positions would go into the discard.

Why Women Want to Vote

THIS year the women of Massachusetts asked their alleged representatives at Springfield to protect them and their children by passing laws:

1. To limit the hours of work for women and children under 18 years to 48 a week so that they would have the same protection that men in public service and on the railroads are now given.
2. To restrict the night work of women and girls in subway stations for the safeguarding of their health and morals.
3. *To provide 10 additional inspectors for the State Board of Labor and Industries in order that the existing labor laws for women and children might be enforced.
4. To permit the Minimum Wage Commission to perform its work of improving wage conditions for poorly paid girls and women by allowing them to fill vacancies on their own wage boards; and to post wage decrees in places where women are employed; and to make employers keep records of hours so that the Commission can tell whether employees are receiving a living wage for a full day's work.
5. To raise the age of working children from 14 to 16 years. (The Government is asking that children be kept in school as long as possible that they may be better prepared to serve their country.)
6. To provide education for all children at work that they may become better workers and better citizens.
7. To grant aid to mothers with dependent children under 16

* After the Legislature defeated the bill for ten additional inspectors, the Governor sent a special message asking that the inspectors be appointed. A bill was then passed providing for five temporary inspectors for one year.

years of age so that they may be kept in school instead of being forced into the mills and factories before they have had sufficient training to make them of real value to their country.

8. To provide for a separate session of the Municipal Court to help in settling family difficulties so that innocent women and children may be protected from the publicity of the public sessions.

9. To let women vote on the question of granting cities and towns license to sell intoxicating liquor.

10. To permit women to serve on boards of health and so help in making communities clean and wholesome places in which to live.

11. To raise pay of State House scrub women to 30c. an hour as a means of aiding them to meet the increasing cost of living. (A large number of bills were enacted increasing the salaries of highly paid men officials from one to two thousand dollars a year.)

The Massachusetts Legislature, made up of men elected by men voters, refused to pass any of these protective laws.

In Memoriam

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held July 10th, 1918, the following resolution of regret was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association express deep regret at the loss of

John Purroy Mitchel

and profound gratitude for the fearless assistance he rendered to the cause of woman suffrage and for the memorable example of citizenship he has given to our nation.

With the Eyes of Man

"IT is not a man's fault that in viewing what is called 'woman's sphere' he sees with the eyes of a man. For God and nature created him masculine, and God and nature appear to have made the soul of each sex a riddle to the other, never to be accurately read and never to be understood. And as I should not like to live in a world where men's lives were governed by the misunderstanding will of women, I concede that women are justified in protesting against being compelled to live in a world where misunderstanding men dictate to women respecting things that are women's. The fact that men are prevented by natural constitution from seeing very far into the soul of women should make them hesitant to retain and to exercise the power to regulate the collective lives of women. God and nature have withheld from men clear vision into the soul of women, but men should acknowledge that their Creator has endowed men with reason and with the ability to be just; and reason deduces the justice of heeding what women collectively say regarding what should and should not be in woman's sphere."—*The Radiator*.

"SUFFRAGE is coming, just as surely as victory is coming for the Allies. As President Wilson so clearly states, the question is bound up with world democracy, and if the United States is to maintain its position as the leader in world democracy, it must have universal suffrage."—Jackson, Miss., *News*.

South Dakota's Citizenship Measure

"WE look to you to wage the finest campaign South Dakota has ever had. It is a fight in the cause of patriotism and there must be no stone left unturned that will bring victory to the polls November 5." This is practically what the legislators of South Dakota told the women of that state when the justly famous "Amendment E" was passed in the special session of the legislature of that state in 1918.

Amendment E is unique, in that it makes citizenship the basis of participation in governmental affairs. Without the knowledge of the suffragists of South Dakota, the legislature framed the amendment to the Woman Suffrage Amendment which makes it a citizenship bill, totally disregarding that time-honored phrase "without regard to sex." South Dakota is too much abreast of the spirit of the times to make anything but citizenship the basis of the right of suffrage. When Mrs. John L. Pyle, President of the Universal Franchise League, and the other women of that body, were told of the action of the Legislature, they offered to forego the proposed campaign for the suffrage amendment in order to devote their energies solely to war service, sure that South Dakota men would never let a citizenship measure go down to defeat. But legislators and other men interested in the measure urged the women to proceed with their campaign, holding it to be part of the patriotic work that confronted the loyal women of the state.

SOUTH DAKOTA is a "first paper" state, under its present laws, which means that there are many men in that state enjoying the full privileges of citizenship and, in some cases, holding office, though they have only declared intention of becoming citizens. No longer content to let this remain, South Dakota's men and women are using every effort to make citizenship the requirement for full participation in governmental affairs.

How South Dakota came to hit upon the happy union of the suffrage and citizenship clauses in one amendment is explained by Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association who, as the chairman of Campaigns and Surveys for the National body, was recently in South Dakota.

"A special session of the South Dakota Legislature, convening in 1918 to enact war emergency measures, faced the necessity of correcting the state's lax election law which permits men to vote before they swear allegiance to the United States. The Legislature, in regular session in 1917, had passed a woman suffrage amendment. These bills both pertained to the qualifications of voters and therefore had to be amendments to Article 7 of the Constitution which defined them.

"It has been suggested that the suffrage



THE FACULTY OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

amendment and the amendment taking the franchise from aliens not naturalized should have been submitted as separate propositions and not included in one amendment. This seems reasonable but was in fact impossible. With one amendment to Article 7 already submitted, any proposed amendment to that amendment had to be germane to it. If two separate amendments had been submitted the first would have defined electors as *men and women*, with the necessary qualifications as to age and residence, who are either citizens or had declared their intention to become such; the other would have defined as electors *men* who were citizens, either native born or naturalized.

"If one of the amendments had carried and the other had failed, the intention of the voters would of course have been plain and the effect of the amendment easy to determine, but if both had carried there would then have been two definitions as to who should be an elector, each as conclusive as the other upon the question

involved, and the two so inconsistent that each would destroy the effect of the other. It will thus readily be seen that the amendment to eliminate the word 'male' which had been passed by the regular session of the Legislature could not be amended by one which would pertain only to males. Therefore, in order to submit the anti-alien measure, it was necessary to incorporate it in the already submitted woman suffrage amendment. The amendment to the amendment was therefore passed and is known as Amendment E."

Mrs. Shuler is enthusiastic over Amendment E. "It is a patriotic amendment, It gives the ballot to American citizens and denies it to the alien who does not intend to become an American." Two reasons for its passage stand out:

"First, war involves both men and women, and women as a necessary industrial force in government should be invested with the full rights of citizenship.

"Second, enemy aliens are not willing to fight for us and therefore they should not be entrusted to vote for us. It was found in South Dakota during the draft that many men who should be a part of the draft could not be inducted into the national army because they had only declared intention to become citizens. Yet they had been enjoying rights and privileges denied the loyal American women of that state.

"TO pass Amendment E will benefit the women who are sacrificing so much in this world struggle. It will bring to the immigrant a realization of the value of citizenship and the friendly alien will be willing to wait for the ballot until he has passed the probation period. To pass such an amendment with citizenship as its basis will show the enemy alien that America has no place for the man who would make financial profit out of the country which he has adopted, while cherishing the ideals of a despotic and militaristic government. I believe that the men of South Dakota will realize they can best safeguard their homes by giving the ballot to the women of the state who are wholeheartedly with their country in its aims and purposes, and by taking political privilege from men who still admit their loyalty to the Kaiser."

Governor Norbeck is well known as a champion of the woman suffrage cause and politicians and press stand with him in the campaign to make South Dakota's electorate 100 per cent American. But to make assurance of support doubly sure the Republican and Democratic parties of the state at their respective conventions on July 2 came out unequivocally for suffrage for the women of that state and of the nation. It was a glorious day in South Dakota's suffrage annals.

(Continued on page 158)



MRS. FRANK J. SHULER

Parties and Primaries

Part One

By Mary Sumner Boyd

BEHIND the official government by constitutional authorities there exists in the United States, as in practically all civilized countries, what might be called an unofficial government by parties. The Constitution gives the government its form, the parties give it its life. So thoroughly is party control recognized as the life of government that the word "politics," the Greek word for government itself, is used to describe it.

A political party is defined by Professor Macy as "an agency for co-ordinating and expressing the general will of the subjects of a large and populous state." By Ray* it is described more concretely as "a durable organization of individuals or groups of individuals fluctuating in personnel and numbers, united by common principles or a common policy."

The political party educates and organizes public opinion by discussion of public questions. It does through group action for the voter what he cannot do alone. It crystallizes the public opinion it creates or represents in a "platform," a series of "planks," or formally expressed demands on government. Only by controlling the government through holding its offices can the party carry out its platforms. Therefore, it selects candidates for office and organizes and finances campaigns for their election.

This actual control of government by the party system in order to carry out live social objects has in the words of Ray "breathed the breath of life into the inert governmental organism." Through politics government grows and changes with the changing social needs of the governed.

The party system is as old as the government of the United States. Under various names the history of the Republican and Democratic parties is co-extensive with the history of the United States. Parties are national in origin; not state but class lines form their limits.

SINCE the struggle at the Constitutional Convention between the Federalism of Hamilton and the Democracy of Jefferson a fundamental governmental issue between parties has been the scope of the Federal Government. Around this question the two major parties were built up. This is the first plank in their platform. The Federalists, who may be roughly identified with the later Republicans, believed in a strong national government based upon liberal interpretation of the Constitution; the Democrats, in a strictly circumscribed Federal Government based upon literal interpretation of the Constitution.

The people vs. the favored classes—democracy in its general sense—has been another governmental issue between Democrats and Republicans. This issue, unlike States Rights, has not been left to the two major parties. Most minor parties have made of the people their whole platform, the planks being all of a nature to increase the people's power. True, some have interpreted the people to be the agricultural classes, only one-sixth of our population; others have interpreted them to be the wage earners, about two-fifths of our population, but few have represented privilege vs. the common people. Of strictly governmental planks which in these minor platforms have aimed to increase the people's power are those looking toward direct

democracy, such as the initiative, referendum and recall.

Since the life of a nation is dependent on the livelihood of its people it is not surprising that the two great parties soon added an economic issue; indeed, it may be said that States Rights vs. Federalism had opposing economic bases in slavery vs. commerce. The purely economic question on which the great parties differed was the tariff or tax on imported commodities. The Republicans stood and stand now for a high enough tariff to enable the nation to develop its own "infant industries" and become self-sufficient. The Democrats oppose this protective tariff. Looking at the matter from the consumers', not the manufacturers', point of view they advocate such an interchange of commodities between countries as will keep prices low, and only sufficient tariff to furnish an income to the government. "Tariff for revenue only" is their cry. It must be said, however, that for various reasons, too complex to explain here, in practice the Democratic revenue tariff has to-day much the same effect on the consumer's pocketbook as has the Republican protective tariff. Short of adopting the British principle of Free Trade it is difficult to draw tariff lines.

Closely bound up with the tariff is the economic question of the trusts or monopolies. The Democrats would prevent trusts; the Republicans at first took no action against them, but later adopted a policy of regulation.

This later policy was adopted at least in part in response to criticism by the Democrats and the minor parties. While the party educates the public, the public on its side educates the party so that old party issues are pushed into the background in favor of new. The public opinion which most effectively educates a party is that which is organized and expressed in the platforms of opposition parties. The major parties in power are continually seeking to defend their records and to commend themselves to the

people and secure their votes by adopting new planks. These they take almost invariably from other platforms.

Among the principal minor parties in the history of the United States were the agrarian parties of the Middle West, the Populists, Greenbackers, Free Silverites of the last generation. The present farmers' party is the Farmers' Non-partisan League founded in North Dakota in 1915, which has now organized in many middle western states and has recently entered New York. Among its demands are publicly owned flour mills, elevators, packing and storage plants, government control of transportation, prohibition and woman suffrage. Labor has been represented in politics by several parties, but the most vigorous expression of its demands is the platform of the present Socialist party.

IN the presidential campaign of 1912 the Progressive party polled over four million votes; at the last presidential election this party was amalgamated with the Republican party. From its platform, many planks of which it shared with one or another of the other minor parties, the Republican and Democratic platforms have borrowed many suggestions. A party which can in a sense be called successor to the Progressive party is the National party formed in the spring of 1917; which also owes a debt to the Socialist party for its platform. The Prohibition party stands fifth in the vote it polls.

The organization of political parties in America is, Professor Dealey tells us, the best type of political organization in the world. At the top is an executive body called the National Committee. As a presidential election approaches this body calls a convention made up of delegates from each state. This convention nominates the presidential candidate, draws up a platform and appoints a new National Committee to carry on the presidential campaign. Another committee carries on congressional campaigns every two years. The state is organized like the nation, only whereas the two national committees are intermittent bodies, the state central committee made up usually of one delegate from each county, is permanent keeping the party business going all the time. For local business and local elections there are county committees made up generally of one delegate from each town and city committee; and city committees of one from each precinct or election district. Some county committees are large; the New York County Committee has many hundred members.

Thus the general lines of political organization are the lines of National, State and local government. In the control of the party committees is a perfect machine organized in such detail that in every precinct each of the two to four hundred voters is reached during a campaign and every party vote brought out.

A party is in control and can push its policies when it holds a majority in a legislature. This gives it the chairmanship and a majority on all committees which consider bills introduced. It gives it also the speakership of the House for the Speaker is elected by majority vote. He has large control over legislation, for he has power to give the floor to members in debate, to refer bills and to make committee appointments.

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PARTIES AND PRIMARIES

Parts One and Two, in this issue and that of July 27, will be followed by

A SERIES OF ARTICLES
ON THE VARIOUS POLITICAL
PARTIES

telling why each has the best of all possible platforms. In the August numbers of
THE WOMAN CITIZEN

reasons for voting the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist and National tickets will be presented by well-known leaders in each party.

This series will begin with an article on August 3, by Ellis Meredith, Director of Publicity of the Woman's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee.

* Introduction to Political Parties.



THE GENERAL COURT

Schenck and Mead, Architects.

ONE of the needs of the new war-boom city, the municipality created by the munition making or ship building plant, is proper housing. And one of the people who has helped solve such a problem in war inflated Bridgeport, Connecticut, is Miss Marcia Mead of the firm of Schenck and Mead, 105 West Fortieth Street, Manhattan.

She was the first woman graduate of the School of Architecture in Columbia University and has specialized on community housing and town planning. Some of this particularized training found expression in community homes on the outskirts of a staid old Colonial American city which has suddenly acquired all the features of a western boom town.

The same phenomenal growth is turning Birmingham, Alabama, into an upreaching town of skyscrapers. Ship-building operations are writing new housing needs all over the country.

Things are happening in these war-boom towns just now, and one would like to know how these happenings are being met; and especially how far-sighted women are planning to overcome difficulties.

War towns present a spectacular movement differing from anything the world has ever seen, a rush of prosperous work with intolerable accompaniments.

The speeding up incident to munition making has necessitated other speeding up. Allied industries are going full-steam ahead. Prices of rents and provisions have taken on the wings of the aeroplane.

"The prices here in Bridgeport are something fierce," a young Connecticut laborer is quoted as saying. Although he had only himself and his young wife to support he found that the \$20 which should have lasted a week lasted four days. "Now there's only \$2.10 left," he ended dolefully.

And the young husband was only one of many plaintiffs in the affair of Bridgeport prices.

"New York has nothing on us for high

The War-Boom City

Housing in Bridgeport

prices," said a woman who kept account of the high cost of discomfort in Connecticut and compared it with the Metropolitan expenses of her brother.

In a careful survey, *Women as Munition Workers*, Miss Amy Hewes tells something about what happened in the war-boom town of Bridgeport when the rush of munition making struck it; for what happened in Bridgeport was as unexpected as what happened in Belgium.

Bridgeport was as badly stifled under the financial depression of 1914 as any other American city—more so than many. But its

population of a little more than 100,000 began to speed up in the fall of 1915 and by the time the 1916 directory was prepared, the city's population had increased 37 per cent over that of 1910.

Millions of dollars were expended in erecting new munition factories and the contagion of prosperity struck the city.

When prosperity comes in at the factory, rents go up in the household. This is just as axiomatic as its prototype about love and poverty. The factory owner profits, the landlord profits, the merchant profits, but the householder is always about two jumps behind his rent schedule. For what he gets in advanced wages must go not only to the landlord but to the merchant and the railroad and the water company and the gas corporation, each one of whom has raised the cost of its own commodity. Thus it happens that in Bridgeport, with work at high speed and wage scales rising there has been much discomfort and even misery, because of the general unpreparedness of such a city for the increase in inhabitants.

The trolley service, adequate for 100,000, became a daily misery to the 140,000 people dependent upon it. Innumerable honking jitneys jacked up the insufficient transportation, themselves insufficient. The foreign money order business in the overcrowded local post-office showed an increase on July 31, 1916, of 88 per cent over the record of the year ending July 31, 1915.

Money became active. People mortgaged their homes to take advantage of new business opportunities. Rents leaped, as houses became scarce. And in the scale of their rising there was discomfort for the many, and tragedy for the unfortunates. A woman with six children and a sick husband reported rent raised monthly from \$17 to \$18; to \$19 and two months later to \$24. When a new raise was threatened she complained to the city authorities. Another landlord had a crescendo of prices in seven months from \$16 to \$20 in a house where three large families lived with-



To every house its own street door

out bath or wash tubs and with one toilet for all. Speculators bought up houses where rents had been \$12 and \$14 and put them at once up to \$18.

One young married couple, with an income of \$18, is a case cited in Miss Hewes's survey. They could not find a flat within their income, and perched uncomfortably in one room, with the furniture they had bought for their new home stacked about them.

Small, cold cottages at the nearby summer beaches became a final resort for many. Extra stoves were set up in flimsy cottages meant for the torrid zone weather of an American summer. "And the frequent snow and ice, the lack of proper sanitary and heating arrangements and the long car ride to their work, were not the only drawbacks to healthful home life. The usual cheap summer amusement places still flourished and exercised distinctly undesirable influences."

Old residents suffered from the sudden ousting because of rents. Incoming workers were almost in worse plight. Like Noah's dove they could not find a place to alight.

The multiple dwelling began to make itself seen in the town which had been one of individual homes on much bepraised tree-lined streets. The laws for overcrowding were strained to the breaking point, many families averaging more than one and one half persons to a room. "Each month it became less possible to pare down other items to pay the high rents." There was less meat, less bread, less milk.

Clearly something had to be done in Bridgeport. The civic spirit of the community conscience was stirring.

"EVEN while the city seemed to be asleep," says Miss Amy Hewes, "new ideas were fermenting. Bridgeport had ceased to be a typical American industrial city and had become a unique American civic community."

It was this new Bridgeport questing for an adequate remedy for its problems that found Miss Marcia Mead, architect, and gave her a chance to work out some plans from a woman's point of view. The Bridgeport Housing Company, a group of individuals, some of them manufacturers, some, public-spirited souls who happened incidentally to be on the Chamber of Commerce, started on a laboratory method of working out the housing problem.

No one was sure whether the multiple dwelling, community housing or the detached small home would work into the swiftest alleviation. So this adventurous group determined to experiment with all three and await results. It was a genuine scientific research which was undertaken, an adventuring into hot-water central heating, among other things. The housing company put up capital like good sports for a much needed war measure. If you have an idea about how to house people in decent comfort with a fair return on the money invested, go to it," they said, in effect, to Miss Mead. Eventually they put \$1,000,000 in the project, and the government is now backing a vastly larger scheme to house 6,000 people.

Miss Mead's immediate problem in the Connecticut Avenue development was community housing, a matter in which she has worked out theories of her own. This plan, covering a small tract of land, included eighty-seven row houses of single and two-family type, taking care of 139 families in apartments ranging from



MISS MARCIA MEAD,

An architect who specializes on the housewife's needs and has just been elected to the American Institute of Architects.

two rooms and bath to five rooms and bath. They were built at an estimated average of \$2,603 per family for building and \$449 for land and development, together with streets, playgrounds, garden patch. The development occupies approximately one city block and is so laid out that there is a central playground, an open plaza for gatherings of adults, garden and clothes-drying space and intersecting roads and walks for delivery purposes.

About 60 per cent of the total development has been equipped with circulating hot water system supplied from an adjoining power-house.

In connection with this group there are two stores. One, at least, will be run on a co-operative basis and will handle all food products which can be distributed through co-operative buying. The housing company's ideal is to make housekeeping easy, and rents as low as possible. Rents range from \$15 to \$29 for the apartments heated individually by hot air furnaces. For the portion heated by the central hot water system a variable charge will be made on the basis of the number of rooms, a maximum monthly charge in winter, a minimum charge in summer and an intermediate charge in spring and fall.

The company will supply a gardener and repair man, that is if there are gardeners and repair men extant in these manless United States.

At present every house is rented and payments in excess of rent may be applied towards ownership. When any tenant shall have paid in 10 per cent with interest of the cost of any separate house over and above his rent, the company will sell the house to this tenant on the instalment plan. This is especially designed so that newly married young people can begin saving and still live decently.

One part of the plan which shows a woman's touch is the placing of the children's playground in the center of the block, away from all automobiles and easily guarded from the kitchen windows of the houses. This means an oversight of the children at play by mothers at their housework.

A NOTHER feminine detail is the effect of privacy and individuality. Each tenant has his individual entrance, front and back, individual porch and yard with lighting and ventilation.

The houses are in the main rented to skilled workmen, clerks and office workers. The scheme has been worked out on a mildly remunerative basis, returning 6 per cent on the money invested by the housing company. It was not intended as a speculative venture.

But these are not the only feminine notes Miss Mead succeeded in interpolating into the "Connecticut Development."

"When homes are being built," says Miss Mead, "the housewife should be consulted; for the work of taking care of the home falls to her lot and it is astonishing to what a degree the plan of the house lightens or complicates her burdens. The architect should know all about her particular system of work, the placing of stove and sink and table and cupboard."

And then there is the question of light, of cross-ventilation, wall spacing for furniture, beloved of the home maker.

Windows, now! They are a tender passion with Miss Mead. She says she was even obliged to curb her ardor for windows to fit city ordinances. There are no rooms in Miss Mead's house without cross-ventilation.

THE woman's point of view as worked out by Miss Mead has made its impression even upon the federal-endowed scheme of housing.

Woman's long remonstrance against sinks and tubs set too low found a voice at last and plans accepted by the new and larger Administration housing scheme will show higher sinks and wash tubs. Miss Mead says that she had no trouble in convincing working men of the need for changing the sinks after she had taken the pains and trouble to demonstrate her point. For that is what she cunningly and skilfully put through, a ventilation of the defects of the kitchen arrangements for women which have been standardized by masculine architects, masculine carpenters, masculine plumbers.

She had two sets of tubs and sinks arranged, one at standard level, one at her specified level. She showed the assembled workmen who stood around in an interested semicircle that in order to use the low type, even short women must bend forward at the waist, putting a tiresome strain on muscles at the small of the back. She let them try for themselves and see just how exhausting it would be to bend down to a low washtub. Then she demonstrated the hygienic advantage of the high sinks and tubs, proving that the use of shoulder and arm muscles brought into play when the body is erect really makes for good health while the stooping position brings about bodily disorder.

The only real contest over these changes of levels in working surfaces came, not from workmen, but from managers who wanted to install low sinks because they were of standard make, because nobody had to go through an arduous process of thinking to adhere to an established custom, and just naturally because plumbers never had set sinks any other way. Why are women messing in the business of plumbers and architects anyway?

However there they are—higher sinks and tubs in the community housing plan for 139 families achieved by Miss Mead's own firm, and assured for 6,000 other people.

In Memory of Two Suffragists

By Alice Stone Blackwell

IN the passing of Miss Mary Curry Desha Breckinridge the world has lost a true soldier of the Kingdom of Light. In the simple service held for her at the nurses' home of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago Jane Addams well described her as a pioneer woman, a pioneer missionary of social service.

Born of a famous old Kentucky family, a sister of Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, she early showed her quality. While scarcely more than a child, with no encouragement from her family, she took a kindergarten course, because her people would not consent to her training for a nurse. She became one of the first kindergarten teachers of Lexington, Ky., and also started a night school, where she and other volunteers taught poor boys.

In the Spanish war she longed inexpressibly to go into the hospitals, but again deferred to the objections of her family. Soon after, however, she took a nurse's training, first in New York, later at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. She then went to the insane hospital at Elgin, Ill., where the first advance was made in giving to those mentally ill the same skilled nursing as is given to physical illness. She was the first trained nurse in the United States to undertake the care of the insane.

After her service at Elgin she gave herself for five years to discovering and caring for persons suffering from tuberculosis, in the poorest and most crowded parts of Chicago. Then she made a survey of the rural districts in Michigan, the first undertaken in this country, following the lead of Canada, and for two years she set an example on which like surveys in other states have been modeled.

At the time of the Dayton flood she was one of the first to the rescue, arriving even before the flood had gone down, and facing hardship and danger.

SHE was one of the first to answer the call of France for nurses. She went out with the unit from Chicago in May, 1915, served at a base hospital just behind the firing line as long as the unit stayed, and then joined the American Ambulance at Neuilly-sur-Seine. After the United States entered the war she went to the Red Cross hospital in Paris and toiled there, happy in her work, when she heard that she might be of help in organizing the Barrow unit. For that sole purpose she hurried home. There was a delay in the organization of the unit, and she started to take a course in anaesthesia at the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland so as to be of more service on her return to France. But she contracted grippe; and her years of hardship and overwork had made her unable to throw it off. Her brother, Desha Breckinridge, writes in the *Lexington Herald*:

"Something of her spirit may be gleaned from one incident. Sitting at her bedside, the cry was forced from my lips: 'It's a bitter price to pay, Curry!' Her spirit flashed to her eyes and drove all semblance of pain away, her tired face broke into a smile, and she said: 'No, Desha! No price is too high to pay to have helped as many as I have helped in France!'

"It was not a long life—not long enough for her ever to have done a selfish or a cowardly thing, ever to have told an untruth, ever to

have failed to respond to an appeal for help. But into it was crowded as much of service as we believe it possible to be crowded into so few years."

The memorial resolutions passed by the graduate nurses of Lexington said, in part:

"Her best years were spent in doing good, in battling against the dominion of human suffering, in behalf of the weak and the poor and the undefended. Generous of her service, even unto prodigality, cheerful, helpful, just, inspired with enthusiasm for all that was courageous and clean-minded, friendly, candid, modest, uncompromising with wrong, regarding wealth as dross, and public preferment as unworthy unless embellished by sincerity and sacrifice, her passing brings a loss to us we cannot measure; but in that passing leaves an example that will abide."

The Lucy Stone Centennial

AUGUST 13, 1918, will be the one hundredth anniversary of Lucy Stone's birth. The day is always celebrated by various local suffrage clubs, in different parts of the country; and sometimes a number of New England suffragists gather from different towns and villages to hold a special celebration at the farm house near West Brookfield, Massachusetts, where Lucy Stone was born. Friends who may have it in view to make a pilgrimage to the place this year are asked by the family not to do so, as particular circumstances make it inconvenient. Very near that date, the stork is expected to arrive at the old farm house, bringing a little great-grand-niece or great-grand-nephew of Lucy Stone. But many suffrage clubs will, no doubt, celebrate in their own localities the one hundredth birthday of the woman who did so much valiant pioneer work for the cause in the dark and difficult early days. In the hearts of those who knew her, the memory of her courage and sweetness will never die; and to thousands of younger women, the story of her life has been an inspiration.

Those who cannot get together for a celebration should celebrate individually by doing some bit of good suffrage work. That is what would please her best. Send a contribution to the suffrage treasury, or write to your Representative in the Legislature urging the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, or write a letter advocating equal suffrage to your local paper, or persuade a friend to subscribe for the *Woman Citizen*.

To-day the cause for which Lucy Stone worked so long and so unselfishly is touching its triumph. Let us hope that she and the other pioneers know it and are glad!

Object to Guardianship

"THE faith of liberalism is that in the long run self-government is the best government. Millions of private persons would lead more 'prosperous' lives if they were under wise care, but that is no argument for putting half the human race under the guardianship of

people who claim to know what is good for them."

Doesn't it sound as if the man who said that were making a speech for woman suffrage? But he was not. He was talking in behalf of Home Rule for Ireland.

The World Moves On

THE fall of the Bastille has been celebrated this year by all the Allied powers. They do well to celebrate it. Yet when that event took place, it was a portent of dismay to almost every established government in Europe. It typified the overthrowing of the old order, under which the people had suffered for so many centuries without redress. It was the picturesque and dramatic announcement that submission was henceforth to be exchanged for active resistance.

The resistance widened and grew. It was accomplished by all sorts of excesses—excesses that were the greater because of the greatness of the oppression that had gone before. Liberty was baptized with blood, and, in every monarchical country, those who hated and feared liberty cried out against the bloodshed, while at the bottom of their hearts it was not the abuses of freedom that they feared so much as freedom itself. Their nerves had stood without a shudder all the bloodshed and cruelty that had been committed to keep the people down.

For generations the name of the French Revolution was anathema to all the reactionaries in all the monarchies of the world. Even in the United States, up to a few years ago, the anti-suffragists used to declare, as a taunt, that the suffrage movement in America was the daughter of the French Revolution—although Margaret Brent and Abigail Adams had taken their stand for freedom before the Bastille fell. To play the Marseillaise was considered hardly respectable. Now it is played as freely and enthusiastically as the Star Spangled Banner. The world now realizes that the great thing was the birth of liberty, and that the excesses accompanying it were of small moment in comparison. Even the anti-suffragists see it now, if they happen to live in an Allied country.

It is well that they see it at last. A few years hence they may also see the inconsistency of their present attitude. They rejoice in the fall of the Bastille, though it was followed by the Reign of Terror; but they object to woman suffrage because some unwise women once picketed the White House. They glory in the French Revolution, although most of the men who took part in it were atheists; yet they urge as a serious objection to equal suffrage that Mrs. Stanton wrote "The Woman's Bible!"

All movements for human freedom are spiritually akin; and clear-sighted people can perceive the relationship, without having to wait to get a long historical perspective. They can also distinguish the kernel from the husk, the righteous principle from all the excesses and vagaries that accompany the assertion of it. The true friends of freedom have long rejoiced in the French Revolution, and thrilled to the strains of the Marseillaise. Now even the eyes of the blind are being opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopped.



MRS. SAMUEL CASTLEMAN,
President of the Louisville Suffrage Association
under whose auspices the Military Ball
was held



MRS. JOHN GLOVER SOUTH, OF FRANKFORT,
President Kentucky Equal Rights Association



MRS. EDMUND M. POST, OF PADUCAH,
Chairman of Patronesses Committee for Military Ball

Financing The

Kentucky's Military Ball

AN open air fête and officers' ball was the characteristically Southern entertainment, given by belles of Kentucky, to raise the quota for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., pledged by the Louisville Woman's Suffrage Association. Old time Southern patriotism was in evidence, along with the traditional beauty and grace and pretty frocks of Kentuckians.

Noticeable, also, were traditional family names known in Southern history for generations. The fête, which was gay with flower-girls and fortune tellers and pretty vendors of cigarettes, was no less splendid with military men in dress uniforms. The ball served the double purpose of raising money for foreign hospitals supported in France by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and bidding "Godspeed" to the members of the 84th division.

The presence of Brigadier-General Wilder and Brigadier-General Devore and of staff officers, Captain Willis Hale and Captain Griswold, added to the military features of the ball, which seemed to appeal especially to officers. Among others prominent in army circles who helped make the ball a success were Colonel Gibson and Colonel Van Dyne.

Wisconsin's Relief Shop

AS the result of the management of the Relief Shop at Madison for a week, plus some personal subscriptions, the Dane County Equal Suffrage League has sent to the Wisconsin fund for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., a check for \$481.75 with the assurance that some small checks which will follow will probably bring the total up to \$500. The Relief



MRS. SAMUEL C. HENNING, OF LOUISVILLE,
Congressional Chairman of the Kentucky Equal Rights
Association; Chairman of Ticket Selling for the Ball

Shop is a combination of a continuous White Elephant Sale, Gift Shop and Rummage Sale. The rent of the shop is donated. Any society may secure use of the shop for a given length of time for any patriotic purpose and inherit all contributions left by societies which formerly occupied it, leaving for other societies any contributions not sold. The Relief Shop has been open several days a week for more than a year and has been the source of large subscriptions for different objects. Mrs. Eugene H. Byrne is president of the Dane County Equal Suffrage League. The Oversea Hospitals fund goes well in Wisconsin, \$1,300 having been already contributed.

Oversea Hospitals

They Borrowed Soldiers

THE ingenious chairman of the Indiana State Committee for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., carried out a novel plan for the fund raising of Indiana's quota pledged to the suffrage hospitals.

She arranged with the Commandant of Fort Benjamin Harrison for "the loan of fifty soldier boys" of the noted Tenth Infantry Regiment. The troops were brought to Muncie in a special traction car, under the care of one of Muncie's boys, Lieutenant Barrett, and were served a bountiful dinner at the Masonic Temple by the women of the Eastern Star. A feast they said they would never forget.

In the evening the boys showed some remarkable military feats, much to the satisfaction of the people of the city who had not seen many of the highly specialized war manoeuvres before. The exhibition netted \$200 for Indiana's share of the suffrage hospitals.

For War and Suffrage

WHILE pushing heavy political work forward, Tennessee suffragists have found time to work for the Oversea Hospitals. Four of the ward organizations of Nashville, Tennessee gave two card parties, Mrs. John Bardsdale, Tenth Ward, \$79; Mrs. Joseph Fall, Eleventh Ward; Miss Mary Lipe, Twenty-first Ward; Miss Matilda Porter, Seventh Ward, \$85. The Memphis, Tennessee, Suffrage League gave an entertainment for several worthy causes, the Women's Oversea Hospitals receiving \$100 of the proceeds. With some personal subscriptions, including \$25 from Mrs. McVeigh of Memphis, the association was able to send to the Overseas, \$300, July 1.

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ELNA MUNCH, M.P.

Her place is in the Danish Parliament

A MESSAGE just received at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, from Frau Elna Munch, wife of the Danish Minister of War, gives the names of the nine women elected to the Danish Parliament. Those in the upper house, the Landstringet, are Ninna Bang, Social Democrat, Marie Hjelmer, Radical; Marie Christensen, Olga Kundsén and Inger Smidt, Liberal.

In the lower house, the Folkthing, Helge Larsen is the Socialist representative; Mathilde Hanschultz and Karen Ankerstedt, Conservatives and Frau Elna Munch, Radicals.

Frau Munch, who has been for a long time leader of the Danish Woman Suffrage Society, affiliated with the International Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Catt is president, is a mem-

New Views of Woman's Place

ber of the Copenhagen Town Council. Mrs. Helga Larsen, a barrister, and Miss Karen Ankersted are also members of the Copenhagen Town Council. Miss Mathilde Hanschultz is another barrister.

Since Danish women have had full suffrage they have made swift advances on legislative questions. In Copenhagen a new child labor law has lately been achieved.

Women have been elected to the three commissions to consider rights in the family. And a stern fight is on to give mothers equal guardianship rights. "Let no candidate have a single woman's vote who has not given a clear promise to support the reform of this law," said the Danish official journal early this year.

A widow's pension law has also received attention this year, and the right of women theological students in the University of Copenhagen to enter pulpits is one of the most recent feminist reforms considered in Denmark.

THE first woman Judge of the Juvenile Court of any city is Kathryn Sellers, whose nomination as Judge of the Juvenile Court at Washington, D. C., has been sent to the Senate by the President of the United States. Miss Sellers is a graduate (1913) an LL.M. and an LL.D. of Washington College of Law, on whose faculty she is Professor of International Law. At the time of her appointment she was Bibliographer and Librarian of the Carnegie Endowment and connected with the Department of State in a confidential capacity at a "dollar a year."

Miss Sellers is the daughter of the late John H. Sellers of Marysville, Union County, Ohio. She is a sister of Captain C. F. Sellers, and



JUDGE KATHRYN SELLERS

Her place is on the Juvenile court bench

Chairman of the Washington College of Law Auxiliary of the Red Cross, one of the first Red Cross units organized after the entrance of the United States into the war.

The position of associate judge in the juvenile court is held by women in Chicago and Los Angeles, but Miss Sellers is pioneer as judge of such a court. This is not the first time a woman has been urged for this court in Washington. In 1912 Dr. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and Honorary Dean of Washington College of Law, was strongly recommended to fill a vacancy in that court.

Another graduate of Washington College of Law and a member of its faculty, Florence Etheridge, has been appointed probate attorney for the Miami Indians in Oklahoma.

Woman's Association of Commerce, U. S. A.

THIS week has marked another advance in woman's achievements—the second annual Convention of Business Women was held in Cincinnati July 16 to 19.

More than 300 women from 26 different states came together for the avowed purpose of taking counsel respecting the great problems affecting our nation in this crisis, and particularly those conditions which are so rapidly changing the economic status of women all over the world.

Great responsibilities are being placed upon women now, and it is accounted time to bring to the attention of the people of this country America's greatest asset, the undiscovered ability of its women. In the past men have glorified their achievements in the progress of the world, thus stimulating other men to greater efforts. In the future women are to do this. Mrs. Rip Van Winkle is awakening to proclaim herself to the world.

The convention was called by the Women's Association of Commerce, U. S. A., and its president, Florence King, expressed the opinion of thousands of women in her preliminary announcement of the convention's reason for being:

"The present is woman's golden opportunity for advancement in the business world. The

entrance of women into the industrial world is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the War Department, which recently authorized a statement that equal pay for equal work done by women filling the places of men in war industries would be the policy of the Army Ordnance Department. This affords the most wonderful opportunity for women to demonstrate their real ability to work shoulder to shoulder with men. And they are doing it successfully."

THE tone of the convention was intensely patriotic, and these business women have succeeded in contributing a new war song to the country. A cash prize for the best song expressive of the "sentiment of the Twentieth Century Woman" was awarded to "Woman's Day," written by Mary A. Stern:

Tune: "The Red, White and Blue"

America, Queen of all Nations,
Thy daughters bring homage to thee!
We offer our lives as libations
To pour on thy shrine, Liberty!
As shoulder to shoulder advancing,
We march with a song and a cheer,
Toward our goal every eye forward glancing,
The triumph of woman is near!

CHORUS:

Three cheers, woman's day dawns anew!
Three cheers for our cause just and true!
As shoulder to shoulder advancing
We march 'neath the Red, White and Blue!

Down the ages there comes softly stealing
The echo of voices in prayer:
We, too, for our victory appealing,
Pray justice may reign everywhere.
For woman her bondage has broken,
As with man in life's battles she fights;
Her work and her winnings betoken
That woman is gaining her rights.

CHORUS:

Three cheers, woman's day dawns anew!
Three cheers for our cause just and true!
For woman her bondage has broken,
To march 'neath the Red White and Blue!

One of the most interesting speakers at the convention was the Hon. Mary G. Bellamy, a member of the Legislature from the State of Wyoming.

Many of the large business houses in the United States had representatives at the convention, and several of them sent their most

(Continued on page 158)

The Woman Who Saw It First

By Louise Connolly

THE ways by which men—and women—learn the open secrets of God's ways with humanity are ever the same. Many men collect many facts, and record them. Then comes the seer, waves the quite unmagical wand of the systematic thinker, and the facts group themselves. Then, lo, the Principle.

At Suffrage Headquarters long sat women with shears, patiently snipping and filing innocent little paragraphs from the daily press, paragraphs overlooked by the men upon the watch towers. These watchmen blew loudly their trumpets, and shouted messages about Efficiency Methods and Big Business, what time efficiency crept modestly out of the cellar windows and business crawled silently from attic hatches, and the office force at headquarters wielded their shears like multiple Fates, and filled their ever-bulging files.

A woman in Italy, inflamed by her inherited love of the sea, studies navigation—snip. A woman in Washington Market makes fame as a lobster merchant—snap. A batch of wireless operators, when the Government sighs for more, mention casually, "You might get the person who taught us. She couldn't get a license because of her sex, but all us pupils got 'em"—snip, snap. Is it aviators that are wanted? Here is a woman teaching the boys to fly on the Mexican border. The headquarters' shears grew dull; paragraphs accumulated; files bulged.

Then came a woman with red-brown hair and red-brown eyes, and a systematizing mind. She emptied those bulging files—they are at the command of any woman—or man—with an orderly intellect and an honest heart—and she waved her wand. Presto, the principle.

But halt! The good teacher fits her teaching to her pupils. Mrs. Daggett—Did I mention that it was Mrs. Daggett? Her name is Mabel Potter Daggett, and she wrote aforetime other tales, both true and True. Mrs. Daggett knows that from days of old he who merely marshaled facts and formulated principles generally got condemned to unpleasant recompense, according to the customs of his time. She aspired not to be a Galileo. So she presented her truth as a Pageant. In other words, she produced a Motion Picture, chromatic and bifocal.

SEE the Pageant move in her book, *"Women Wanted."*

Here is a pastor enlisted, and his wife unanimously elected by the congregation to his place.

Here the nurses on a hospital ship say "wounded first," pass their charges to safety and go quietly to their death.

In England 60,000 voluntary Red Cross members registered to serve under 3,000 trained nurses within a fortnight of the outbreak of the war.

In Italy, on the war's opening, 20,000 soldiers are released for duty by the service of women nurses.

In an English hospital a young girl orderly reports in matter-of-fact tones: "I have burned three amputated arms, two legs and a section of a jaw bone, and have carried one end of five coffins to the dead wagon!"

"Thanks," said the police, when an ambulance arrived, "the ladies have done this job."

"The Scottish Women's Hospitals are right behind the armies. Staffed from the surgeons

to the ambulance corps entirely by women, they go out to any part of the war zone where the need is greatest. Their surgeons have stood at the operating table a week at a stretch with only an hour or two of sleep each night."

"There were forty-six British women who shared in the historic retreat of the Serbian army three hundred miles over the plains of Kossovo and the mountains of Albania. Men and cattle perished by the score. But the women doctors, freezing, starving, sleeping in the fields, all came through to Scutari."

"Here are girl window cleaners with pail and ladder coming down the Strand wearing khaki."

"France has 400,000 'munitionettes.'"

"In England women clerks number over 100,000."

"Katherine Harley lies at rest with the Croix de Guerre for bravery on her breast out there at the front of the conflict."

"THE French Academy out of seventy prizes in 1916 awarded no less than forty-seven to women as most distinguished examples of military courage!"

Read, on page 189 of Mrs. Daggett's record, what Sir William Beardmore says; on page 208, of feminine finance in France; on page 226, of the romance in a London city bank; on page 243, "a look backward in medicine"; on page 259, the story of the French Major Doctor Gerard-Mangin; on page 269, about Maude Royden, the clergyman. In fact, read the book.

Mrs. Daggett has a rather genial sense of humor. "The Englishman says: 'Votes for women are really impossible, don't you know. Why, if the British women had voted twelve years ago, there might not have been any battleships in 1914, and then where would England have been today?' But if the German women, too, had voted twelve years ago, have you thought how much happier the world might be today?"

She occasionally indulges in gentle but nipping sarcasm, and her facility in epigram is great. "Every way I turn I am looking on men with broken bodies and women with broken hearts." "When woman wins, the race wins." "Dear lady of yesterday, your woman movement was militant against the Government; this woman movement is militant with the Government."

"Women before had to push their way in; women now are invited in."

"In a London tube station my startled gaze encountered a man on his knees scrubbing the floor and a woman at the window taking tickets."

"Christian lands unanimously deem it indelicate for a woman to talk to God from a pulpit."

"Lest we forget, this war was made in the land where woman's place was in the kitchen."

"We shall not blot out the Prussian military ideal until we have effaced the Prussian maternity ideal."

"Khaki is one of the most popular of Government offerings for women's wear."

As the moving pageant passes, we see its meaning, nor are we allowed to ignore whence that meaning gets its sanction.

Mrs. Daggett also doubts not—"through the ages one increasing purpose runs." "This is not our woman movement. This is His woman movement."

"It is the woman movement against which all the parliaments of men shall never again prevail. It is propelled by fearful cosmic forces. For, lo, the password the feminists have sought is found. And it is love—not logic!"

The office force at Headquarters sits faithfully clipping and filing. "We don't mean to be arrogant," they say, "we know that she had a reputation and a fountain pen, and an editor, and a public, and red-brown eyes, before she met us, and that she went to Europe and studied the phenomena in their natural habitat, but she certainly got her vision from our bulging files. And it is a heart-stirring pageant."



MABEL POTTER DAGGETT

IN advertising *"Women Wanted,"* by Mabel Potter Daggett, the publishers say that every woman should read it. Let me amend this advertisement, and say that every man, also, should read this book. Let me refer men especially to Chapter 7, if there are any men still so benighted as to talk of "women's jobs and men's jobs." This chapter is a story of woman's progress in the medical profession. It seems that the British soldier has been able, in all the trenches, to get word that the Woman's Hospital in Endell street is the place to get to when a man is wounded. "Women surgeons are less hasty about cutting off arms and legs."

BEATRICE WINSOR, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Federal Suffrage Amendment

One More Reason

A YEAR ago the question of an amendment to the State Constitution extending suffrage to women in Massachusetts was presented to the Constitutional Convention, then in session. The amendment was referred to a committee for recommendation. After due consideration this committee voted, 9 to 6, to present an adverse report. So much business filled the days of the Convention that the body adjourned, and the report of the committee was placed on the order of business for the next session. In June of this year, shortly after the Convention had reassembled, the adverse report of the committee was accepted. The minority members of the committee were ready to carry the fight to the floor of the Convention last year, and were prepared to do the same this summer, but with the Federal Amendment pending it was deemed wiser by those who were working for the resolve in the Convention to make no fight at this time.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, the newly elected first vice-president and chairman of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, commented upon this:

"It is rather unusual, perhaps, to rejoice in the defeat of any suffrage measure, but it certainly would have been disastrous at this time, when we are daily expecting news of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment by the United States Senate to have to supplement a campaign for ratification by our State Legislature of the Federal Amendment with an attempt to win on a referendum an amendment to the Massachusetts constitution.

"A year ago, when we asked the Constitutional Convention to present the amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, we did not realize that Congress would act so quickly, and we were anxious to leave no stone unturned which would help toward equal franchise. Today we are waiting for the opportunity to ask our State Legislature to ratify the action of Congress and place Massachusetts among the first in this progressive movement, as, we are proud to feel, she always stands in all forward action."

For Health's Sake

RESOLUTIONS favoring adoption of the Federal Suffrage, the National Prohibition Amendment and equal pay for women workers were adopted yesterday by the Women's Bureau of Public Health of the American Osteopathic Association, which recently held its annual convention in Boston.

The resolutions, in part, follow:

Whereas, our country suffers a shortage of labor through the enlistment of men in the army, and

Whereas, in time of war it is especially necessary to provide for child welfare, therefore be it

Resolved, That we discourage the mothers of young children from entering fields of industry and encourage public support of such needy mothers, and that we lend our every effort to maintain the enforcement of all child labor laws until all adult labor, both men and women, is exhausted.

Whereas, our women are being drafted to fill the ranks left vacant by men who have gone so valiantly to fight; and

Whereas, they are daily proving that they can as satisfactorily and as efficiently fill these positions, therefore be it

Resolved, That we advocate the payment of the same wage for the performance of the same work, in order that our working women may find this world a decent place in which to live, and rear the future generations without the sacrifice of health.

Whereas, in the past wars have been fought upon the undeniable postulate that where all are created free and equal, taxation without representation is unjust and untenable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly support the bill now before Congress to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the several State Legislatures that democracy "may begin at home."

Texas's Women Voters

IN one town in Texas, Amarillo, there will be more women than men voting at the Democratic primaries on July 27. A total of 2,112 women as against 2,072 men registered. In Palestine also more women than men registered. It will be remembered that one reason why Texas women urgently appealed for the vote now during the war is that so many Texas men have gone to the front, and while the state does not permit its soldiers to vote, even when in camp in Texas, it does permit aliens not fully naturalized to vote. Loyal Texas women declare that wives and mothers of men fighting for their country would make a better electorate than men who had not been in this country long enough to have taken out their naturalization papers.

Three hundred and sixty thousand Texas women in all registered at the primaries, successfully negotiating six confusing rulings from the attorney general's office.

A Strong Plank

THE Republican party of Iowa wrote a strong Federal amendment plank into its platform at their annual convention at Des Moines July 10. The Republicans determined to put Iowa in the vanguard of states that will ratify the amendment at the 1919 legislative sessions. The plank reads:

"The Republican party of Iowa reaffirms its declaration for Equal Suffrage. It urges the immediate passage of the Federal amendment by the United States Senate and its ratification by the state and commends our senators and representatives in Congress for their support of this amendment."

The suffrage cause was presented to the Resolutions Committee by Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, who made a brief speech in its behalf. Others of the suffrage committee appearing before the Resolutions Committee were Mrs. James A. Devitt, vice-president of the State Suffrage Association, Mrs. Frank Dodson, recording secretary of the State Association, and Mrs. Henry Spaulding, a former executive officer of the association.

THE Federal suffrage amendment was given unanimous endorsement by the Democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas on July 9th. The following day the Democrats in state convention endorsed the Federal amendment and wrote a full suffrage plank in the party platform. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Chairman of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee, was a member of the Resolutions Committee at the Democratic convention. Miss Josephine Miller, a member of the staff of organizers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was on the platform committee.

RESOLUTIONS of protest against the delay in the passage of the Federal amendment by the Senate were passed by the Progress Club of Oelwein, Iowa, on July 9, about 150 women being present. An address on suffrage was made by Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association.

Words of Wisdom

THE Federal amendment for woman suffrage has gone through the lower house of Congress by more than a two-thirds vote, and the expectation is that it will secure the needed two-thirds in the Senate. The minority who are still opposing it would do well to ponder the words spoken by Henry B. Blackwell at a legislative hearing in Massachusetts on January 18, 1894, in behalf of a pending bill for municipal woman suffrage. After making an argument along the usual ethical lines on the ground of justice, Mr. Blackwell said to the legislators:

"In conclusion, I appeal to you for a moment as members of political parties. We are all party men; we ought to be, if we believe in the principles of our party. Now both parties today are on trial, much more than woman suffrage is on trial. The political result of woman suffrage, when it comes, will largely depend upon the political complexion of the vote by which the Legislature confers it. If an equal proportion of Democrats and Republicans extend suffrage to women, as they ought to do—for it ought to be the unanimous vote of both parties—then this question would have no particular party significance. Both parties would gain by it, for both parties would be uplifted. The spirit of both would be changed by the introduction of the intelligent womanhood of these parties. But let this great act of justice be done by the Republicans or let it be done by the Democrats, the other party opposing, and the party that does the act of justice will deserve to receive and will receive an immense accession of strength through its action. Some of you are Republicans, some of you are Democrats, but whichever you be, you owe it to your party (because you believe that the success of your party is the success of good government) to see that you get enough men of your party to vote for it to prevent its having any political significance against you."

These words are as true today as when they were uttered. Then only a chosen few saw their truth. Now it is seen by all the men in Congress except a small and stubborn minority.

A. S. B.

Correspondence

Concerning Cottonseed Flour

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I JUST read Mr. Charles Duryea's request for information concerning cottonseed flour.

I have used cottonseed flour with very good result, and will gladly "pass on" my knowledge for the benefit of the readers.

Cottonseed flour, or "Allison flour," as the product is known commercially, after its inventor, is manufactured by the Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg, Texas. It has about 50 per cent protein and 15 per cent fat and is highly recommended by dieticians on account of easy assimilation and reconstructive elements.

The best results in bread-making are obtained if 20 to 30 per cent Allison flour is mixed with wheat, corn or any other kind of flour used for bread. The same proportion should be used in biscuits and muffins. For griddle cakes equal parts of Allison flour, wheat flour and corn meal will give excellent results. Wherever it is used it gives a rich, nutty flavor and a golden brown color.

The State of Texas has issued two pamphlets, No. 128 and No. 163, entirely devoted to the subject of cottonseed flour, and copies can be obtained by writing the Texas Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

LYDIA ASPEGREN.

Portsmouth, Va.

How Congress Functions

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

YOUR comment in the last issue of the *Woman Citizen* that the cooperation of the "wilful few" Republicans and the "wilful few" Democrats to delay suffrage was "an amazing sight to the galleries" would seem to indicate that those amazed are not close students of how Congress functions (or fails to function). As has been pointed out by the National Voters' League, the battles at Washington between Republicans and Democrats are mostly sham battles for the benefit of the regular party voter. When it comes to a water-power grab or a mineral land grab, or the defense of Special Privilege, or anything really important, the Tories in Congress, whatever their party label, pull together, just as they did on June 27.

May I suggest that every reader of the *Woman Citizen* who is a voter, and every other reader who will soon be a voter (and that means all the rest) would do well to subscribe to the *Searchlight on Congress*, published by the National Voters' League, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. The ordinary newspaper suppresses much that is significant and colors what news it does print to suit the prejudices and interests of its owners. It utterly fails to provide the necessary data for an intelligent appraisal of the men in Congress and their value to the nation. I know of no other source of concentrated, honest, public-spirited information as to Congress which can compare with the National Voters' League. I suspect that some of the editors of the *Woman Citizen* are on its mailing list. I hope they will bring the National Voters' League to the favorable attention of their readers.

Yours very truly,

Waban, Mass.

CHARLES H. PORTER.

"That Zone System"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

MAY I say in your columns how glad I am that Representative Blanton, in his reply to me, admits the sectionalism in the proposed system of postal rates and has no other defense than the school boy's, "But, Jimmy, he does it, too!"

However, it is a far cry from sectionalism in fruit to sectionalism in thought. Unfortunately as it is that the people of one state are denied the fruits of distant states, that is a disadvantage unworthy of mention in the same paragraph with a sectionalism that keeps each of the two states from knowing what the other is thinking.

The Representative is materialistic—and that, too, at a time when the whole world is struggling to get its feet on higher ground. What do we gain, though we conquer Mittel Europa, if we sink to her level of materialism in the effort? He is asking too great a sacrifice, for he is asking us to surrender the very secret of our superior culture.

I am pleased, also, that he brings nothing but more assertion to support that much-vaunted but unproved claim that the Government is now losing money on second-class rates.

L. D. BECKWITH.

Atascadero, (really and truly in California).

In Boston Especially!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

IN your issue of June 8, 1918, you publish a letter from Ursula Clark, Boston, Mass., and I desire to say that this letter must surely be a joke, as there should not be one woman in this whole United States of ours who is so far behind the times and so unenlightened, especially in Boston, as to write a letter of this character.

The lady asks that you discontinue your paper, but I feel sure that the women of America would immediately send up such a wail of protest that it would be heard throughout the land, and even penetrate to Boston.

The *Woman Citizen* is a help and an inspiration to the women of America and it should be in every home where thinking people dwell.

You may print this or not, as you see fit, for my neighbors know what I think on the subject.

ELIZABETH H. MORLEY.

Little Rock, Arkansas.

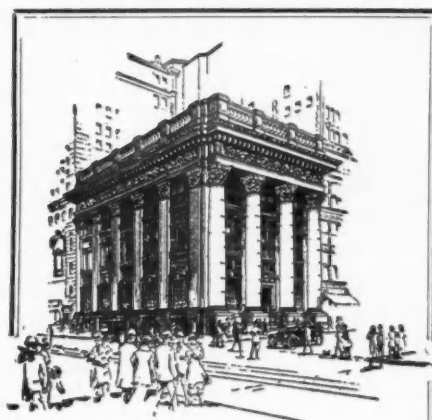
A Challenge Challenged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

IN the *Woman Citizen* for June 8 I noticed with some amusement a letter from one who signs herself "Jane Barton." She challenges the statement of A. S. B. that "Republicans are less inclined than monarchies to make wars of aggression," and pronounces it "highly erroneous."

I wish that "Jane Barton" could be persuaded to tell us what kind of yardstick she uses to measure the more and the less in Roman and French history. "Jane" is very, very positive, but, alas, she offers no proof. Like Juvenal's imperious woman, she utters her "Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas."

How interesting it would be to learn what books of history "Jane" reads, and with what delicate and unerring mental scales she weighs French aggression under Louis XIV and under



The Woman's Department at
our Fifth Avenue Office
is in charge of
Miss V. D. H. Furman
and is
especially equipped to handle
the accounts of women and
women's organizations



358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

M. Jules Grévy! Ah, what a privilege it will be (if we can persuade "Jane") to learn something of the processes by which the lady of Kansas City comes to her decision that A. S. B.'s "statement is positively false!"

R. M. BEACH.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Why Are They Less Intelligent?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

ONE week after that splendidly constructive special session of the Texas Legislature granted Texas women their right to vote in the primaries, it raised the age of protection for girls from fifteen to eighteen years!

Texas women didn't have to beseech. The men knew that they might as well pass it after they had given women the ballot, so they did it. It has been twenty to twenty-five years since it was raised from twelve years to fifteen years in Texas. I well remember how hard the W. C. T. U. of Texas worked to get it done and how the President, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, stayed in Austin almost the entire session in the interest of that bill, and how the different Unions assessed themselves to pay her expenses.

All the Texas candidates from constable up tell us they are suffragists—It's funny!

ELIZABETH H. POTTER.

Tyler, Texas.

P.S.—People seem unable to understand about delay of Senate—Sort of puzzled and mystified. The people have "junked" states rights when it comes to "moral amendments," and they can't see why. United States Senators are less intelligent and perspicacious than farmers and business men and busy mothers.

South Dakota's Measure

(Continued from page 148)

The suffrage campaign has been a succession of patriotic endeavors, keeping pace with routine suffrage work. During the Red Cross Drive all activities were suspended except those which directly aided the drive. In due season came the Fourth of July and the suffragists joined with a vim in all local demonstrations. Addresses were made at Chautauquas and patriotic gatherings and thousands were given an opportunity to learn all about Amendment E.

A suffrage map, showing the gradations of suffrage in the United States was depicted by young women marchers in the Sioux Falls patriotic parade, and this was followed by a float of the various nations that have enfranchised their women. In their midst stood Miss Columbia asking the same old riddle, Why do not all women in this democracy have the right of franchise? Other floats showed why mothers should have the vote. Banners bearing quotations from President Wilson and the suffrage planks in the political platform were borne with much pride. Suffrage headquarters were opened in Sioux Falls on the Fourth and windows were made gay with suffrage banners and suffrage slogans.

The climax of suffrage Fourth of July activities was scheduled for Ruskin Park, one of the pleasure resorts of South Dakota. By invitation of the Park management Mrs. Pyle and Mrs. Albert McMahon, head of the state's organization work, were to make an aeroplane flight and distribute literature, were on hand but the big passenger car was incapacitated and unable to make the flight. A smaller plane beautifully decorated, made a flight with suffrage pennants and streamers flying in the breeze, above 25,000 persons gathered on the grounds. In the evening Mrs. McMahon spoke from the grand stand. When Mrs. Pyle and Mrs. McMahon wrote the Ruskin Park management for permission to distribute literature from the aeroplane Senator R. E. Dowdell, one of the owners of the Park, replied saying, "The inventive ingenuity of man has not, as yet, devised a means of ascension sufficient to carry the cause of Equality to the pinnacle on which it should be enthroned but the management gladly yields to you the aeroplane for so worthy a purpose."

Another phase of suffrage activity out of which big results may be expected is the suffrage schools which were held in seven of the principal towns of South Dakota—Watertown, Aberdeen, Huron, Pierre, Deadwood, Mitchell, and Sioux Falls, with trips to nearby towns where meetings were held and addresses made. In all, seventeen towns and cities were covered in the fourteen days, with loyalty banquets and conferences to fill in spare moments.

The faculty was headed by Mrs. Shuler who teaches with authority, out of a wide experience, "Methods That Succeed" and kindred topics. Mrs. McMahon talked on Press and Publicity. Mrs. S. V. Ghrist, vice-president of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, had Amendment E. as her topic.

TEXAS suffragists are hoping that Annie Webb Blanton, candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Texas, will be elected, as she is well qualified, and was urged to run by the suffrage forces.

Field Day at Suffrage School

PROVING itself a sure enough educational institution, the suffrage school of the Woman's Franchise League of Sullivan, Indiana, celebrated field day the last of June. There was an out-of-doors program, in which Mr. Fred F. Bayes, Democratic candidate for Congress, and others participated.

Decorated automobiles for the field day celebration made the streets of Sullivan gay. Many of the outdoor speeches were humorous and held the crowds. In this school Professor Edgar Frazier has conducted classes in "Public Speaking," and Mrs. L. J. Cox of Terre Haute on Parliamentary Law, a subject in which she is a recognized authority.

The school has specialized on different forms of public speaking, and one of the urgent messages of all of the leaders was an admonition that "sincerity on the part of the speaker is an urgent necessity."

A normal class in model organization provoked much interest during the school's session. Miss Roberta Slater used as an example of such organization that of the Minute Women of Elkhart for war work. This organization has 350 enlisted for permanent work for the duration of the war. It has already put through with success three drives. They were for the registration of women, child welfare and War Savings Stamps.

Association of Commerce

(Continued from page 154)

practical women as speakers upon such subjects as "A Woman's Chance in the Industrial World," by Elizabeth Seiger, efficiency expert from the Elgin Watch Co.; "Physically Fit: 100 Per Cent Efficiency," by Dr. Grace Powell Sitzer, from Wm. Wrigley Co., of Chicago.

One of the principal topics for discussion at the convention was "What Is the Most Important Work That Business Women Can Do This Year, and How Shall It Be Done?"

Parties and Primaries

(Continued from page 149)

Of the forty-eight Legislatures sitting in 1915-1916, in eighteen the majority was Democratic—in Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida the legislature was solidly so; twenty-five had a Republican majority. In three one house was Republican and one Democratic and one (Minnesota) was non-partisan.*

This analysis shows how not only in National but in state affairs the two great parties hold between them today almost absolute sway, the minor parties serving merely like a Greek chorus to criticize and admonish.

But control of the legislature is not complete control. A chief executive of the opposition can by his veto nullify or at any rate hamper the crystallizing of party policies into legislation. Or a judiciary of the other party can throw out a law passed and approved. The control of the three parts of government is necessary to make party control complete. Only in the Southern states does one party (Democratic) accomplish this with any degree of permanency, but all parties are constantly striving to this end. It is the very magnitude of this task that has made the parties so powerful and their organization so perfect.

* I do not know the political complexion of Washington.

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Financing the Hospitals

(Continued from page 153)

"EVERYBODY was so perfectly willing to give that it was easy to double the money we started to raise for the Women's Overseas Hospitals," is the report of Mrs. W. A. Johnston, of Topeka, the wife of Chief Justice Johnston of Kansas.

More than \$1,000 was raised in two weeks for the hospitals by a house to house solicitation and the chairman of the committee says that "none of the committee had any trouble in securing pledges or making collections."

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Cut out garments ready to be made up will be furnished upon application to headquarters of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

For the Military Hospital at Chateau Ognon, these things are needed: Socks, towels washcloths, comfort bags.

Fill the bags if you can with cigarettes, chocolate, tooth brushes, tooth paste, handkerchiefs. If you cannot fill the bags, send them anyway. Rubber gloves and large, soft pillows are much needed everywhere.

If these articles are sent promptly they will be carried over as part of the personal luggage of Mrs. Raymond Brown and the new members going to France with her on her return early in August. As hand luggage of those crossing they stand a chance of immediate transportation.

Send before August 5 to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon and mark for the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

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the Woman Citizen”

 HIS is heard daily in our editorial offices.

Yesterday the words were uttered by a Hindu writer of Calcutta, India, who had read the “Declaration of Independence of the Women of India” in our issue of July 6th.

He wanted to tell us the story of a feminist princess of his country and to pass on further word of women’s emancipation in India to the women of America.

 RE you keeping up with the march of women’s feet in India, in Armenia, in Albania, in New Zealand, in Canada and in every other country as well as at home, as it is being told in our columns from week to week?

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WE have arranged to supply the books listed below at the special prices named when sold in combination with *new* subscriptions to the Woman Citizen. They will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States. This is an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty-five per cent on the published prices. If you are already a subscriber to the Woman Citizen and wish to own certain of the books, invite your friends to become subscribers to the magazine at one dollar a year, and have the books of your choice sent to your address. They will cost you the difference between the full price quoted for each combination and one dollar. Or subscribe to the magazine as a gift for a friend and have the book sent to your address.

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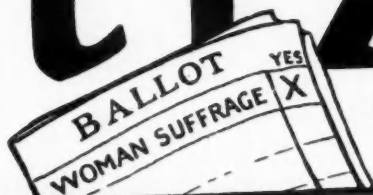
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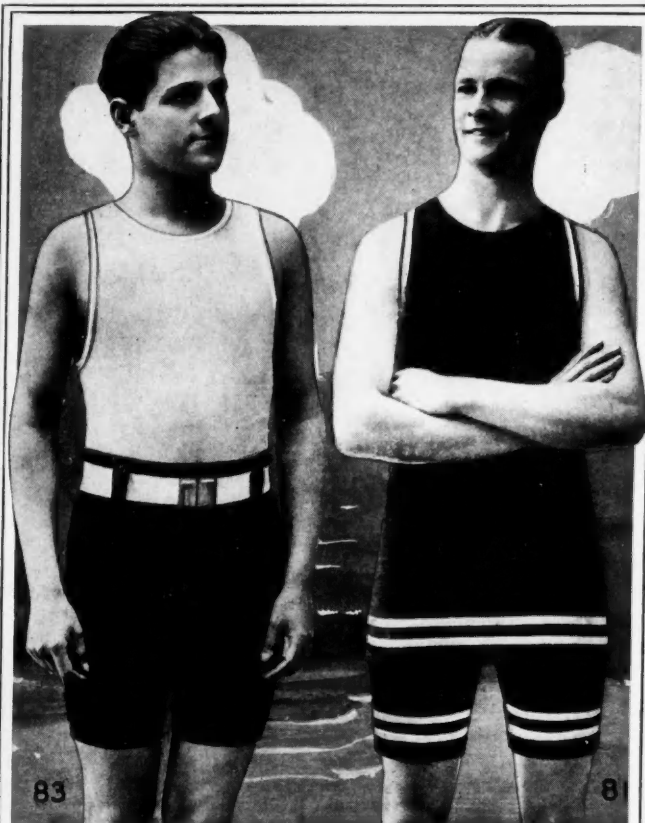
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III

JULY 27, 1918

No. 9

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

THE state conventions of the two great political parties indicate that the politicians are devoting a considerable portion of the summer season to the business of helping to send the Federal Suffrage Amendment across the line in the Sixty-fifth Congress after the recess.

One convention after another has adopted a Federal Amendment plank calling upon the Senate to submit the Amendment to the states for ratification as speedily as possible. New York, Iowa and Arkansas have been added to the already long list of states endorsing the Amendment within the last few days, and many other states will have taken similar action before the end of the convention season.

These federal suffrage planks in political platforms are summer harbingers of victory for the women of America. Before many weeks, apparently, ratification campaigns will be in full swing and then, more than ever, will the need of proper ammunition be felt. Every subscription to the *Woman Citizen* means an addition to the offensive strength of the cause now gathering its forces for the last great drive.

Each day's mail indicates an increasing appreciation of the practical value of the *Citizen* in such a campaign as the one drawing nearer every day.

"I couldn't live without the *Citizen*—I need never be urged to renew my subscription," writes Mrs. H. G. Teson of Pittsburgh.

And Henrietta Osborne Crane writes from Ocean Grove, New Jersey: "I very much admire and enjoy the *Woman Citizen*."

The indomitable spirit of the pioneer suffragist stands forth in a letter from Ellen M. Bolles, who, though 71 years of age, discharges the duties of post-mistress at Lumberton, New Mexico.

"I could not get along without the *Woman Citizen*, and shall take it as long as I have a dollar to pay for it," runs the letter, and she rejoices in "the emancipation of the masses—including women"—destined to come out of this world struggle.

Do not forget we have set 100,000 new subscribers to the *Woman Citizen* as our goal.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
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5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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1. Georgia.
2. South Dakota.
3. Indiana.
4. Iowa.
5. Michigan.
6. Minnesota.
7. New Jersey.
8. Massachusetts.
9. New York.
10. Ohio.
11. Wisconsin.
12. New Hampshire.
13. Missouri, Virginia.
14. Alabama.
15. Texas.
16. Maryland.
17. Pennsylvania.
18. Maine.
19. Louisiana.
20. Connecticut.
21. West Virginia.
22. South Carolina, Kentucky.
23. Tennessee.
24. Washington, D. C., Arkansas.
25. North Dakota.
26. Rhode Island, Mississippi.
27. Nebraska.
28. Washington.
29. North Carolina.
30. Vermont.

July 20th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Massachusetts
10. Wisconsin
11. Ohio
12. New Hampshire
13. Missouri, Virginia
14. Alabama
15. Texas
16. Maryland
17. Pennsylvania
18. Maine
19. Louisiana
20. Connecticut
21. West Virginia
22. South Carolina, Kentucky
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28. Washington
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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 27, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Under Which Banner?

FOR some months previous to the special day for registering New York women in order to permit them to vote in the primaries (the men having been registered previously), a sweet-tempered but serious-minded controversy stirred the ranks of suffragists from Buffalo to Montauk Point. The suffragists of New York are pledged to the Federal Suffrage Amendment and to the use of their votes to see it through to its ratification by the last state. It has not yet passed the Senate and a minority in both parties represented in that body have manifested an incomprehensible hostility to its passage. It is clear, too, that, since New York state has enfranchised its women by over 103,000 majority, and since the legislature of the state has passed a resolution calling upon the two Republican senators to support the amendment, and the Republican National Committee and most of the Republican County Committees have endorsed the amendment, the women have the right to expect the support of their senators. Senator Calder gave aid to the campaign within the state, and has right royally supported the Federal Suffrage Amendment campaign, but Senator Wadsworth is one of three men at whose door lies the entire responsibility of delay in the Senate.

New York has much territory which is practically one-party Republican, and other territory which is one-party Democratic in politics. Senator Wadsworth's part of the state is Republican. Under his direct influence it defeated suffrage in 1915 and again in 1917. The two congressmen representing that part of the state voted against the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the House and Senator Wadsworth has led the obstruction campaign against the Amendment in the Senate. That the women of New York have the vote is due to sections of the state over which he has no especial influence. He cost the women of the state two additional years of slavish self-sacrificing campaign work and hundreds of thousands of dollars. He is now costing the women of the nation thousands of dollars because of the delay which he alone has caused. Naturally many New York women are embittered by these facts. Women normally Republican in politics and residing in Republican territory, or neutral women qualified to choose a party, hesitated to enroll themselves in the party of Wadsworth.

On the other hand the narrow-minded provincial opposition of the Democratic minority chiefly from the so-called solid South has made Democratic women and neutral women unwilling to enroll with the Democrats whose enjoyment of a control of House

and Senate puts the main chairmanship into the hands of these anti-suffragists.

One group of suffragists therefore is holding that until the Federal Suffrage Amendment is ratified women should remain non-partisan and throw their votes where they will be of most help to the nation-wide campaign, but another, led by Miss Hay, contends that the influence of women would be greater within the party than out of it, that women should give to the country the best service they can render at this time of its great stress, while not forgetting their objective of enfranchising the women of the nation by federal amendment. As a result of the controversy about half the New York women who will probably vote at the coming election enrolled in the primaries, (679,000.)

The leaders of all political parties have watched this controversy with deep and understanding interest and are fully aware of the tremendous influence upon the destiny of New York politics which will be wielded by the women whose affiliations with political parties are not yet made, as well as by those already enrolled.

Women Voters and Party Alignment

EVER since the big pro-suffrage majority was piled up in the Empire State last November, anxious conjecture and forecast have done their best to tease from the future the answer to the question, "What strength will the women's vote add to the Republicans, what to the Democrats, what to the Socialists, and what to the Prohibitionists?"

During the first months after the great November victory it was stylish in all our best political circles to stress the help given by each party in New York State—according to which party you wanted women to remember next November.

But, alas, for politicians! By the time the women's enrollment dates had rolled around, claims to consideration on account of the state victory had been swallowed up in claims to consideration on account of the federal suffrage situation. New York women were manifestly on the lookout—and Washington was what they were looking out at.

Of the two chief parties the New York Republicans have had, to prop their hopes of the women's alignment, a showing far superior to that of the Democrats in the struggle in Congress to secure nation-wide suffrage to women.

To help hold the balance, Democrats pointed to President Wilson's work for the amendment—a telling gesture that immediately

lost in force because the President, do what he would, was not able to prevail against certain hoary prejudices and traditions that weight his party mill-stone wise.

It is the enrollment itself that has brought these more or less painful cogitations to a close. Authoritative figures at last available in the official enrollment returns, lend weight to the insistence of the Republicans that their support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment was sure to be a determining factor in the party alignment of the new women voters.

Of the 679,618 women who used the very limited opportunity afforded to become affiliated with a party, 375,093 went into the Republican fold, as against 247,676 who enrolled as Democrats. Moreover, women form a larger proportion of the entire Republican state enrollment than of the Democratic.

It did not need the New York line-up to prove that nation-wide suffrage has grown vastly in significance to women voters during recent months and to indicate that party as well as individual record on the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be closely watched by the women between now and the November elections. Women are prone to get at fundamentals and to their crude minds the right of self-government is fundamental to the choice of representatives to do the governing. Their alignments may therefore be expected more and more to reflect their interest in the fortunes of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Relative Party Gains

ONE revelation in the ruthless figures of the New York superintendent of elections must make bitter reading, indeed, to the opponents of woman suffrage. According to their forecasts, women of the "old-line" parties, Republican and Democratic women, would remember that woman's place is in the home, and stay there on election days, while the wives and sisters and mothers of the Socialist men would pour forth to the polls by the thousands. Be driven to the polls rather. For Socialist women, quoth the antis, would but do the bidding of Socialist men. So that to give votes to Socialist women would be to double the Socialist vote, without any compensatory addition to the ranks of the Democrats and the Republicans. Thus the antis in accents wild.

And now the New York enrollment figures in their cold and cruel realism! Whereas, women have added 50 per cent, half as much again, to the registered Republican strength in New York, and 40 per cent, or two-fifths, to the Democratic, they have added but 20 per cent, one-fifth, to the former Socialist strength!

Just how the New York *Times*, semi-official organ of the Wadsworthians, and Mrs. Wadsworth are to survive this shock, must be a matter of some concern to the little group about them.

It is interesting to note in this connection that a comparison of the relative contributions to the Socialist strength made by men and by women shows that if votes are to be withheld from a sex because of its superior propensity for voting the Socialist ticket, the franchise must be taken from men, as between three and four times as many men as women will vote the Socialist ticket in

New York. It is also noteworthy, in view of the antis' one-time contention that it was the Socialist vote that carried New York for suffrage, that the entire Socialist vote registered for the 1917 elections, 67,665, could have tumbled into East River, and suffrage would still have carried in New York by 35,000 majority.

Those Opposed

TO the antis, who make quite a fad of leaving dead people on their lists of "those opposed," there wasn't anything funny in the situation when Senator Brandegee of Connecticut got up in the United States Senate on June 27th, and had read into the Record a communication that voiced a long-winded protest against woman suffrage. It was noticeable that during the clerk's reading of the communication Mrs. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth's husband looked summarily convinced. And, handled as it was, the communication really sounded like a protest from a group of people who, though backward, were at least still alive.

All the more interesting the fact that it was from an organization that was defunct, with a president who had been for some time dead!

The organization, which had known itself as the American Constitutional League, had solemnly announced its own demise to the press some weeks before. On our desk at the moment lies a letter from the "League" addressed to a metropolitan city editor, dated June 4, which reads as follows:

"Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, who is now out of town, has requested me to send you a brief statement for publication, announcing the termination of the affairs of the American Constitutional League.

"The American Constitutional League, as you will recall, has been working against the Federal Suffrage Amendment for the last few weeks on the ground that its passage would be a violation of the Constitutional principle of States rights. For adequate reasons it is now terminating its affairs, and I should appreciate very much if you would make the announcement of this fact in your columns."

"For obvious reasons" opposition to suffrage is very generally terminating its affairs, and can be allowed to do so without obituary or requiem. It does seem a pity, however, that the Senate's time and the Record's perfectly good white paper should be consumed with ghostly wailings from the dead. A great many dead people and dead organizations were opposed to suffrage, just as they were opposed to railroads and flying machines and public schools. But today is not yesterday and what suited the dead does not suit the living. Woman suffrage belongs to the present, not to the past, and precarious as is our opinion of some United States Senators, the Senate itself is too dignified an institution to be flouted by appeals from defunct organizations camouflaged as still alive and entitled to consideration.

"There are those who bury themselves in the past," says one of the authoritative writers on the world's war, "there are those who bury themselves in the past, on whose lips are the sayings only of bygone days, the traditionalists for whom an injustice has legal

force because it is perpetuated, who aspire to be guided by the dead."

Let us hope that against the United States Senate such a charge cannot much longer lie.

Why Arkansas Will Ratify

SENATOR J. T. ROBINSON, of Arkansas and the United States Senate, has summed up Arkansas' experience with suffrage tersely. As an illustration of how rapidly public sentiment has grown on this question, he points to the fact that the women of Arkansas cast their first ballot in the Arkansas primary election a few weeks ago.

"Up to that time, I confess, there was a good deal of doubt and a good many open questions in the matter," he continues, "but today I do not believe there are a hundred men of even average intelligence in the state who do not heartily endorse the principle of woman suffrage, and realize that the women want the ballot, and that they voted even more wisely than did the men. They gave honest thought to their votes, and the best women of the state went at the matter as a duty they owed and a privilege they had long desired.

"Arkansas will ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment with pleasure and without a mental reservation."

Echoes from the Past

A CERTAIN Senator has been accustomed whenever the subject of woman suffrage is mentioned to present in person or by mail a reprint from the *Congressional Record* of an article which he himself caused to have read into it. More, he is so excited over the subject that when his caller comes upon some other errand and does not mention woman suffrage, he does it himself in order to present his views.

The pamphlet was printed in the *Southern Review* in 1871, forty-seven years ago, and seems to have been a standard opposition document ever since. It has been read into the *Congressional Record* more than once, the last time in 1913. Its every line represents a period so long past that it has been forgotten by the majority of folk; but it becomes significant in our own day for two reasons.

First, it undoubtedly reflects sentiments practically universal when written and therefore sets up a milestone by which to measure the world's onward progress during these forty-seven years.

Second, it presents the phenomenon of minds which have stopped in their normal operations and, unobservant of changed conditions, repeat parrotlike sentiments common in early youth.

The astonishing comment of the Senator upon this reprint from the *Record* is that "it is even more pertinent at the present time than when Dr. Bledsoe first gave it to the public." He assures friends and foes that Dr. Bledsoe's sentiments are his. A few quotations taken at random will convey some idea of what these sentiments are:

"The root of all this mischief is the idea that woman is the equal of man. . . . She is neither equal nor superior nor inferior

to man. She was made for a different sphere, and in her own sphere she is without a peer or rival. 'One star is different from another star in glory.' . . . Let not the sphere of woman, then, be confounded with that of man, and let not her soul be unsexed to do the work of man; unless, indeed, it be our object to subvert the order of nature, to 'uproar the universal peace and pour the sweet milk of concord into hell.'

"Ah! ye strong-minded women, how ye must hate these words—'being in subjection unto their husbands!' Have you no husbands because you hate these words? Or do you hate these words because you have no husbands? Have you no husbands because the old-fashioned forms require you to 'Love, honor, and obey,' or because nobody has asked you? . . . Woman is sometimes contemptuously called 'the inferior animal.' . . . 'Yes, that is precisely our opinion of the sex—inferior animals but superior beings. In brute force, in all that constitutes the mere animal frame and nature, women are inferior to men; but in purity of mind, in refinement of sentiment, in all that most nearly assimilates our race to the good angels above, they are superior to men. . . . We can not deny, however, that although woman is the 'superior being,' she is the 'weaker vessel,' for such is the express declaration of the Word of God. She is evidently the 'weaker vessel.' The frailer form, the more delicate organs, the more sensitive and timid nature, all proclaim her 'the weaker vessel.' Above all, the ease with which the balance of her judgment is disturbed by the impulses of kindness or of cruelty show that she is 'the weaker vessel.' While man, during the Civil War, displayed his strength by the greatness and the heroism of his deeds, woman betrayed her weakness by the violence of her sentiments. She would have raised the black flag and caused it to wave in all the darkness of desolation over the heads of her enemies even while she was the ministering angel of mercy to her friends. It is the weakness of human nature, and especially in the female sex, that it is always prone to rush into extremes of both hate and love.

"There are, we are sorry to say, some of the sweetest and most intelligent and most lovely young ladies in our land who seem favorably inclined toward the woman's rights movement. We would do anything to save them, except marry a strong-minded woman; and if we were a widower we fear we might be induced to do even that, in order to rescue the beautiful creatures from their perilous condition."—C. C. C.

The Modern Note

IT would be strange indeed if after all the sacrifices that women have made and are making for the triumph of democracy on a world scale they should be denied the equal rights without which real democracy, here or anywhere, is impossible.—*Times*, Bedford, Mass.

TEXAS women voters are smashing records. The latest word from the state suffrage president is that the first report of the women's enrollment of 360,000 for this week's primaries, which seemed unbelievably high, was incomplete. The figures on July 20 were 386,000, with a possible 400,000 in sight. This is more than Texas men's presidential vote.

Their First Convention

THE Republican State Conference, held for the purpose of drafting a platform, took place at Saratoga, July 18th and 19th. The Democratic Conference was held for the same purpose at the same place July 23rd.* The Republicans treated the women voters with cordial hospitality and with keen appreciation of the fact that there is a large new electorate whose party affiliations have yet to be fixed.

The vast Convention hall at Saratoga is familiar campaign ground to suffragists. Most political conventions for the past generation have been held there and for twenty-five years bands of representative women citizens of the State have appealed to platform committees for political liberty and in the gallery have listened to grandiloquent orations and to platforms in which such expressions as "government by consent," "equal rights for all, special privileges for none," "free and equal," ad infinitum, have been hailed with boisterous partisan applause without the slightest evidence appearing to indicate that a single delegate sensed an inconsistency between declaration and realization in fact.

For the first time last week women were permitted to be a real part of it all. Over a hundred women delegates, fairly representative of all sections of the state, were seated, and they were almost entirely drawn from the army of women who had so heroically striven to secure the ballot. One suffrage worker said she had to pinch herself occasionally that she might realize that she was at last within the one-time forbidden sphere instead of a suppliant still at the portals.

Mrs. Edwin Danforth, wife of ex-Congressman Danforth, was appointed chairman of the committee to escort Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, temporary chairman, to the platform. Mrs. Florence Knapp was appointed to the credentials committee and several women were appointed honorary vice-presidents and secretaries, but the big honor fell to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, who was made Chairman of the Platform Committee, a distinction which next to the Chairmanship is the highest in the gift of a political convention.

Heretofore this honor has been bestowed upon acknowledged leaders of parties or old "war horses" whose years of party service have given repeated tests of party fealty. It is safe to say that so responsible a post and so distinguished an honor were never before offered to an untried person and probably no other woman ever held the position in any State.

THE plan to make Miss Hay Chairman of the Platform Committee was not prearranged, but is reported to have been proposed, in one of the early caucuses at Saratoga, by a one-time bitter anti-suffragist. It is certain that the proposal did not come from women. From the caucus the rumor spread among the gathering delegates. Like a bolt from the blue it fell upon friends and foes of woman suffrage. One long-time woman hater was heard to mutter, "outrageous, impossible,

it must not be permitted," while another such merely uttered a despairing "My God!"

Even the friends of suffrage questioned the wisdom of the movement. Of the fifty-one members composing the Committee, there would be many who not only were unreconstructed antis but were adepts at parliamentary tricks whereby leaders of minorities at times trip up unskilled chairmen and get their way. Could a woman hold such a committee down to its work? Would a resentful minority display mob character and in order to flout the chairman prevent any business being done? If a platform could really be drafted by the committee with such a chairman, could a woman read it, so that it could be heard by the thousand delegates in the far reaches of Saratoga's vast convention hall? These were questions passed from group to group, but the proposal gained ground from moment to moment.

Miss Hay had been appointed a member of the Platform Committee by the 18th Senatorial District and at the first meeting of the Committee she was nominated by Mr. Sam Koenig, Chairman of New York County, and was elected unanimously. Among the members were Senator Wadsworth, Nicholas Murray Butler, Elon Brown, William Barnes, ex-Governor Horace White and others whose imagination had never visualized a woman member of a Republican platform committee, much less a chairman of one. Two other women members served on the Committee—Miss Mary Wood of New York and Mrs. Mary Schwiedendorff of Buffalo.

A member of the committee, still harboring a little doubt, said to Miss Hay hesitatingly, "You know, Miss Hay, it may mean sitting up all night. That often happens." "Oh," responded Miss Hay, "I've sat up all night at the door of so many platform committees, hoping for a suffrage resolution, that that is one thing I shall not mind in the least."

THE committee did sit till three o'clock in the morning and met again at nine A. M. and was ready to report at the time ordered by the convention, eleven A. M.

Experienced members of the Committee declared that they had never seen a chairman make quicker decisions or fairer rulings. Those who enjoy odd incidents found amusement in the "I rise to a question of parliamentary procedure," frequently put to the Chairman by Senator Wadsworth. Apparently the anti-suffragists bore themselves with more resignation than was expected, and as a whole the men friends of suffrage were enthusiastic over the experiment and glad and happy that they had been part of the movement that had made it possible; while the former foes of suffrage gave evidence of finding work with women not half so terrifying as they feared.

When Miss Hay appeared on time with the platform in her hand, she was received by a standing audience and tumultuous applause, continuing without a lull, *a la* favorite candidate, for several minutes. Her first clear sentence, resounding throughout the hall announced that she brought a unanimous report, and that aroused another salvo of applause. It was

known that the platform would contain a plank on behalf of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and that the group of anti suffragists would bring in a minority report was expected. That there was none was a relief to all concerned.

Senator Wadsworth announced to the Platform Committee that he would not bring in a minority report, but that fact was not to be construed into the belief that he had changed his mind.

Immediately after the planks relating to the war and the duty of the state to the nation the following plank was read:

"The woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment has passed the House of Representatives by a tremendous Republican vote. Practically every Republican County Committee in the State has urged its approval. The decisive plurality for suffrage in this great Republican State has so clearly shown the sentiment of the people, that we emphatically call upon the United States Senators from New York to vote for the submission of this amendment to the states."

The applause which followed the reading of the above resolution exceeded that of any other plank and recorded unmistakably the attitude of New York Republicans on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The description of the event in one newspaper paid the woman chairman the compliment of saying that "she read the long instrument of party faith so that it was not an instrument of torture, which in itself is a novelty." During the reading, the chairman interrupted to say, "Miss Hay, I fear the people in the gallery do not hear you," whereupon she addressed herself to the gallery and asked whether she was being heard. An unknown woman sitting on the topmost seat responded with clear tone, "Yes, Mary," which occasioned a general laugh.

THAT Miss Hay performed the duties of this high office with skill and dignity is no surprise to those who know her. As presiding officer her training has covered a wide range and her repute as a tactful, composed and intelligent chairman is common knowledge among women. More, the parliamentary training of women is far more extensive and able than most men realize. That a woman could carry off such honors so easily may astonish some men but it is no surprise to the millions of organized American women.

The honor paid Miss Hay was a compliment to all womanhood, but it was a more distinct recognition of the Woman Suffrage Party which through its intensive organization won the vote for the women of New York. It was far more clearly a suffrage that a woman's victory.

In his convention address, the chairman, the Honorable J. Sloat Fassett, made the following comment on the presence of the women:

"This convention marks an epoch in the political development of the State of New York. For the first time we have sitting with us representatives of the Republican women of the State of New York. The franchise never moves backward. There never will be

(Continued on page 178)

* Full report will follow next week.

Parties and Primaries

Part Two

By Mary Sumner Boyd

LAST week's outlines of the functions of the parties and their reaction on each other seem to present the party system as an almost ideal engine of representative democracy.

But the control of government by the two great parties has been too complete. They need not fear losing this power, except at intervals, and to each other. Here enters the flaw in the party system; this flaw is political corruption. The great parties too often lose sight of their platforms or regard them merely as idle promises with which to catch votes.

The statesman, says Ray, regards control through political parties as a means of carrying through beneficial legislation; the "politician" uses it as a means of acquiring prestige and financial gain for himself. Through control of Legislatures, through control of party and government funds and through patronage, or power to appoint to office, the politician is able to further his own interests.

Within the great party organizations there have grown up "machines" which adopted the party organization to the advancement of a group, or "rings" organized about an individual—a "boss" who very often does not hold office but controls the officeholders.

WELL-KNOWN examples are the Tammany machine in the Democratic organization and the Pennsylvania Ring in the Republican organization.

Besides patronage, which has been attacked by competitive civil service examinations, and, though by no means done away with, is not to-day as great an evil as it was. Some of the methods by which the corrupt politician has controlled are thus described by a political leader.

"Years ago," says Patrick McCabe, Democratic Leader of Albany County,* "the bullies of the day played a most important part in our politics. It was very often upon their brawn and muscle that momentous questions of state devolved. They met and fought in the streets for the possession of the polls, the vanquished side leaving the victors to operate the election to their own sweet will. This was followed by a period of ballot-box stuffing, in which the opposing election officers vied with one another in placing illegal votes in the boxes. This made way for the activities of a class known as repeaters, and who on election day went from one poll to another throughout the city, repeating or voting on names furnished them by the respective party workers. The repeating evil gave way to the present-day corruption, the purchasing of the electorate at the polls."

A MORE subtle method of control used in modern days is thus described by Lynn Haines, Secretary of the National Voters League:

"For a decade politicians have been employing the subtler and safer way of getting results by manipulating public opinion."

In other words, the educating of public opinion for the statesman's ends has been replaced by the debauching of public opinion for the politician's ends.

"Instead of being," says Mr. Haines, "an agency for the common welfare, modern politics has become an end in itself, this end being

office and the ever-increasing perquisites."

In his book, "Your Congress," Mr. Haines shows in National affairs how the very machinery of Congress is adapted to his own ends by the politician.* He shows how national legislation itself is directed toward getting votes.

"In the last short session of the 63rd Congress," says he, "there were passed 244 bills and resolutions. Of this number 229 related to one or another of the basic elements in the political system, patronage or pork. Less than 30 were measures in which the general public had an interest."

"Pork" is a term descriptive of a measure which secures some benefit to a member's home district at national expense; for example, a civil war pension, a post office, or other local public improvement.

AS each of the great parties when it takes its turn at office takes its share at the spoils, neither can make any very determined attack on the other's corruption. The result is "a bi-partisan system of political plunder."

"Oh, we fight some on little things like the tariff," one politician is quoted as saying of the opposite party,† "but we agree on the main issue that them as works in politics is entitled to make a living out of it."

Bossism, Prof. Dealey tells us, is a passing phase in party history. Its passing may be slow; it may never be complete, for it may, as in Great Britain, persist in the subtler, though destroyed in the cruder, forms. Through Civil Service reform it has already been attacked in the United States. Publicity has done some good in correcting the debauching of public opinion. Registration laws have been a help.

The most important step toward reform has been the recognizing of the parties by law and putting them on a semi-official basis. This is the work of this generation, for up to then the power behind the Government had no legal recognition. It has taken the form of control of the nomination of party candidates and supervision of their campaigns for office.

One of these two forms of legislation is Corrupt Practices Acts for the regulation by the state of the collection and expenditure of campaign funds, so that they shall not be obtained by force or fraud or used for bribery. A Federal Act aims to control federal campaigns, and most states now have Corrupt Practices Acts, though most of these acts are very inadequate.

Some states not only limit candidates' expenses, but bear part of them. The state of Oregon mails some publicity literature for candidates of all parties at state expense and Colorado contributes a certain percentage of each candidate's campaign expenses.

The other form of legislation is Direct Primary Laws by which all elections are controlled, conducted and paid for by the state; held at a stated time before the election of candidates for

office—in the case of general elections several weeks before, the rank and file of the party membership nominate the party candidates.

Previous to primary legislation methods of nominating were various. The method in most general use was nomination by convention. Delegates of these nominating conventions were occasionally nominated by the party members, an old form of primary which is to be distinguished from the direct primary for the nomination of the candidates for office themselves. These party conventions were made up of professional politicians, who chose candidates of their own stamp. How corrupt the make-up of a nominating convention could be is shown by the following description, quoted by Ray, of a convention held in Cook County, Ill., in 1896:

Out of 723 delegates, 17 had been tried for murder, 7 had served sentence for murder or manslaughter, 36 for burglary, 2 were pickpockets. There were 84 other jail-birds; 9 kept gambling houses or houses of ill-fame; 11 were prizefighters and 275 were saloon or pool room keepers.

WITH the convention system so debased, it was time the people took a hand in making nominations, and ceased to content themselves with voting on election day for a "slate" prepared by such party representatives as those described. The system of nomination by convention possessed the further disadvantage that it removed the people still further from direct government. The movement for direct primaries is, therefore, one aspect of the movement toward direct democracy. "To regain control over the government," says Prof. Macy, "the people have taken the nominating process away from the parties and made it a state function. The party is thus a legalized agent of the state."

To-day some form of primary law exists in all states except New Mexico, which still adheres to the convention system. Primary elections for all parties take place on the same day; in a few states where the "open" system is in force also at the same polling place. They are conducted at state expense on state ballots by state election boards and under state control. Many primary laws also regulate the method of nominating party committees and the powers of these committees.

Beyond this there is little uniformity or standardization in the primary laws of the various states. Many are very inadequate and rudimentary. A list made by the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau a few years ago¹ showed that about two-thirds of the states had direct primary laws, most of them states-wide in scope—that is, covering all and not merely local candidates—and most of them mandatory. An optional law, that is one which allows choice between convention and primary nominations, is of little value. A more recent analysis (1917) of nominations for Congress showed that under state laws all but seven states nominate these candidates by direct primaries. This is probably a good index to the number of states which now have state-wide direct primaries.

* See also the monthly *Searchlight on Congress*, published by the National Voters League, Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

† *Your Congress*, p. 46.

¹ An up-to-date list and analysis is being prepared by the Woman's Bureau of the Democratic party.

(Continued on page 178)

* *Albany Evening Journal*, January 30, 1918.

"Woman is proclaiming her competency and emerging from the age-old traditions of the past into the sunlight of a new day. It devolves upon her now to establish her efficiency in this era of civilization, and by her achievements prove to the world that the masculine sex has no monopoly upon genius."

"For the first time in the history of our nation have the industries of this country to any extent depended upon the services of woman. They do now, and there is no doubt that the woman of America will rise and meet the emergency as women have always done, and the only reward expected will be that they too shall share to the fullest extent in the new democracy which is now struggling for existence."

—Florence King.

ONE good thing about life—it quite frequently answers its own problems. There is the problem of woman's relation to the gainful occupations. Call it "economic independence of women" and about seven out of ten scurry to cover, frightened by what looks in theory like menace to home and family. Along comes life and makes the point, through family privation and suffering in the home, that the old division of labor, men outside of the house and women inside it, doesn't work any more and that not to utilize women's productive capacity on the outside is to impose an unbearable economic burden on men, make a parasitic growth of women, and deny both quantity and quality to the world's aggregate output. In answer to life's acute showing, women file out into industry by the hundreds of thousands, into trade by the hundreds of thousands, into the professions by the thousands. The home meantime adjusts itself so easily that it dawns upon the stupidest that it is, after all, only the loss of its manufacturing function, its dairying, spinning, baking function, that we are howling about in most of the outcry about the loss of home.

That's another good thing about life—what is, is, and the stupidest has eventually to accept it.

STUPIDITY has made it possible, however, and continues to make it possible, to retard woman's progress in the gainful occupations. Some of it has been women's own stupidity, our stupid acquiescence in the traditional value of women, and some of it has been men's. Neither women nor men have been able readily to take woman's relation to industry to business, as a permanent relation, and both women and men have been dominated by the conviction that woman's business ability must always be subordinated to man's, that she must always be kept in the minor places, that even if she does the work, forsooth, she mustn't have the place or the salary. The worst thing, the farthest reaching, about this conviction is that it is vaguely backgrounded in a sort of clouded religious feeling that the male is God's chosen provider and that to let woman out and up is somehow to go against God. There is nothing so gripping

as a clouded religious feeling. To be sure, the female was God's chosen provider in the beginning, but we are so far from the beginning and have drunk so much poor coffee in the meantime that we have grown hazy.

IN spite of stupidities and convictions, however, individual women have kept pushing on and up, clearing their minds of the encumbrances of tradition as they have climbed. And all along the way, they have kept up a ding-dong insistence on progress, on the illimitable goal. It was a revelation to many to learn last week that that ding-dong had at last gathered sufficient force and volume in America to be heard all over the Union and that in response to it a great gathering of business women, nine hundred the papers said, came together in Cincinnati from thirty-two different cities for the express purpose of amplifying the ideal and extending the goal for the business and professional woman. Among them were farmers, manufacturers, industrial workers, lawyers, teachers, doctors, artists, musicians, legislators and ministers. They came at the call of the Woman's Association



GEORGIA EMERY,
PROMINENT IN
MICHIGAN WOMEN'S
ASSOCIATION OF
COMMERCE

of Commerce of the U. S. A., in itself a young and daring innovation. They came, in the words of Florence King, famous woman lawyer and president of the association, because "new and greater responsibilities now urge with compelling force a bigger and broader vision of the field of usefulness for women far outside the beaten path so long followed by men."

THE Woman's Association of Commerce of the United States of America, she pointed out, was in a position, through its different state and local organizations, to encourage women to greater activities and responsibilities, and induce them to study new occupations where greater possibilities for future achievements have been opened up by war conditions.

Women are proverbially timid about the as-

Women and

FLORENCE KING,
FOUNDER AND
PRESIDENT OF
WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION
OF COMMERCE



FLORENCE KING

"The invincible Florence King has crowned with many women envy, and has made every account. She is not only a graduate in law and engineering. Today her achievement is an unanswerable question. Her achievement is a gentlewoman can command and command as her due to her own intense interest in women. She has been inspired by the need of greater industry. She is a student of the in any cause relating to women."—Chicago Herald

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Big Business



"IN 1903 FLORENCE KING DEFEATED THE MOST BRILLIANT LAWYERS AMERICA COULD PRODUCE AND ACTUALLY PUT OUT OF BUSINESS A GREAT CORPORATION WITH A CAPITAL OF £1,000,000"

FLORENCE KING, COUNSELOR AT LAW

Principle of Florence King is an honor which she has won on a farm, in every part of her career. She is a legal matters, but in mechanical and electrical engineering she shows her efforts. Her efforts are a tribute to women, and she has a refined and professional field. Her efforts are a tribute to women, and she has a refined and professional field. Her efforts are a tribute to women, and she has a refined and professional field.

LAURA LAKE FORREST, PRESIDENT MICHIGAN WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND OF DETROIT BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

assumption of the larger responsibilities of business. They are hampered by the fears of the unaccustomed. Often they deliberately side-step opportunity, paralyzed by the impending responsibility. Often they will do the work of a job and quite contentedly allow some man to reap its credit and salary for the sheer sake of shouldering initiative and responsibility over on him. The business world is far fuller today of women than of men in the minor business positions. The dynamic difference between them is that nine out of ten of the men have their eyes on the major positions. Nine out of ten of the women don't. They are afraid of the major positions. When you add to their own fear the inhospitality and actual inhibitions to their progress imposed by men, you have built up a fairly insuperable barrier between women and big business.

This Woman's Association of Commerce that is today taking the lead in developing women's business initiative and in securing to them new standards of achievement is just a year old, but already it has organized state associations in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, New York, California, and the District of Columbia. Its unit is not the individual, but the organization. It is essentially a federation



of organizations of business women, including associations of commerce, business women's clubs, women's professional leagues, etc.

VARIOUS of the state associations of commerce have an extensive and intensive life of their own, with local reputations of a high order. Michigan women, for instance, as will be seen from a further perusal of these columns, maintain a notable business organization. The Woman's Association of Commerce of Indiana includes a number of business women's organizations, among them the Business Woman's Club of Indianapolis, the Woman's Rotary Club of Evansville, the Business Woman's Club of

The Woman's Association of Commerce, in convention assembled at Cincinnati, July 19-20, passed one resolution endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment, another asking that at least one woman be selected for conference between warring nations when peace treaties shall be considered, and a third asking women of America to pledge themselves not to purchase goods made in Germany.

Anderson, the "Who Do" Club of Shelbyville, and the Woman's Association of Commerce of Crawfordsville. Cincinnati is an Ohio city that boasts two forward-looking organizations of business women, one the Cincinnati Business Women's Club, the other the Women's Rotary Club. Besides the women's associations of commerce in eight states, women are slowly being admitted to representation in men's chambers of commerce. For instance, the Syracuse, New York, Chamber of Commerce has two women members, Mrs. Adele Blauvelt and Mrs. Frederick Hazard.

ACCURATE figures are not yet available to cover the great influx of women into industry, trade and transportation since the war began, but that women's line of gainful occupations has increased until there is literally no limit is current news. But individual abilities and activities of women are never so impressive as they are when rounded up into an organization. Sometimes an individual woman who is making a remarkable record of practical achievement is afflicted and inhibited by traditions and prejudices against the theory of woman's business development, and so is set against herself confusingly and, in the end, destructively. She acts right, but thinks wrong. She takes for herself, usually under the spur of necessity, all the advantage of the open door for women, but disapproves of women doing it in general. I once knew a woman manufacturer like that. I know a prominent woman journalist who seems to be similarly motivated. It isn't selfishness that is responsible. It is uneasy fear, a triste outlook. It is in the development of the community spirit toward the open door, it is in the dispelling of fear and the instilling of courage, and the forcing of initiative, that organization has its great part to play among business women. It is that function that signalizes the Woman's Association of Commerce. It is the full and fine self-apprehension of the function that makes the outlook for its vast success so roseate.

Will women ever vie with men as financiers, as producers, as managers, as distributors, as buyers and sellers?

Who knows?

Who cares?

Vying is not the point at all. The point is that whatever ability women may have as financiers, producers, managers, distributors, buyers and sellers shall be realized to the full whenever and wherever it is needed. The point is that woman shall be limited only by that ability, not by blank walls of tradition and prejudice on which men have blandly written "thus far and no farther."

R. Y.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Board of the United States of America

53 Mott Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Vice President.....Columbus, Ohio
General Secretary.....Detroit, Mich.
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Mrs. C. C. Bradford.....Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Catherine Bell.....Columbus, Ohio

Senators, Lords and Women's Progress

By Alice Stone Blackwell

MRS. PANKHURST is reported as saying: "I wonder if your senators realize that they are now actually less progressive than the conservative and reactionary House of Lords? The body of lawmakers that they once used to ridicule is now ahead of them in democratic measures."

Now, this is not quite fair to the United States Senate. It is true that the House of Lords has passed the woman suffrage measure, while the United States Senate has not yet done so; but the lords passed it by a vote of a little less than two to one. If our Senate, like the House of Lords, could do it by a simple majority vote, it would have been passed long ago. The United States is the only civilized country that requires a two-thirds vote. That is why we are delayed. On the woman question, the American Senate and the House of Lords seem to be about neck and neck.

Mrs. Pankhurst might with truth have boasted of the British House of Commons, however. The lower house of Congress voted for woman suffrage a little more than two to one, but the House of Commons voted for it seven to one. That magnificent majority left both the lords and our own senators far behind. But when our Senate does pass it, there will be no thirty-year age limit for women, as in England. We have no temptation to resort to that device to keep the women voters in a minority, because in the United States the women are normally less numerous than the men.

Gains of a Hundred Years

THE Lucy Stone Centennial reminds us how wonderfully the world has changed for women in the last hundred years.

When Lucy Stone was born, it was looked upon as utterly improper for a woman to speak in public. Even to write for publication was considered unfeminine. The gentle Charles Lamb himself said, "The woman who lets herself be known as an author invites disrespect." A woman who had her living to earn was rigidly restricted by public opinion to a very few poorly-paid occupations. There was not a college in the United States that admitted women. There was not a free public high school for girls. There were few organizations of women. Even to join a temperance society was considered unwomanly.

A married woman had no rights over her children. Her husband had absolute control over her property and earnings. If she earned a dollar by taking in washing, it was his dollar, not hers. If her employer paid the money to her, the husband could require it to be paid over again, to him. She could not make a valid will without her husband's consent, unless she left everything to him, in which case it was assumed that his consent would not be lacking. She could not sue or be sued; her legal existence was said to be "suspended" during marriage. Husband and wife were one, and that one was the husband. He had the right to lock her up, and, in most States, the right to beat her, "in moderation." This had been defined by a learned judge as meaning that the stick must not be thicker than the judge's thumb.

But the legal disabilities of women, heavy as they were, were less crushing than the weight

"Women never realize their inability to effect a reform until they attempt it, and then they find how closely interwoven with politics are all such matters, and how without political power are they themselves."—S. B. A.

of public opinion. Every man was brought up to believe that he had a divinely-ordained right to rule over his wife. Every woman was educated to believe that it was her duty to submit. The belief in women's inferiority, both of nature and status, was practically universal. It wrapped every girl child around, from her cradle up, like an invisible strait-jacket.

It is good for our young women to look backward now and then, at "the pit from which they were digged." It is hard for them to realize that gentle and virtuous women were ever mobbed and ostracized, merely for making public speeches upon philanthropic subjects—and that this was done in America, within the memory of persons now living.

The world has been largely revolutionized in its attitude toward women. But all those ancient limitations and disabilities had to be demolished piecemeal, one by one, after years of hard and laborious hammering away by the friends of equal rights. The removal of each one was fought by the conservatives as stubbornly as the Federal amendment is now being fought by a handful of "wilful men" in the United States Senate; and with just as sincere a conviction that the change would wreck the home and ruin womanliness.

Ida M. Tarbell, who is not a suffragist, says that every woman of today, in the enjoyment of a broader life, owes a debt of gratitude to the pioneer advocates of equal rights. Among the bravest and sweetest of these was Lucy Stone; and the changed world for women today is a monument to her and her co-workers.

Underpaid Teachers

THE shortage of teachers is also calling attention to the fact that the 740,000 teachers in the United States receive an average salary of considerably less than \$600 a year—a trifle over \$10 per week. Think of that, with the cost of living what it is to-day! And, if this is the average salary, it means that a multitude of teachers are paid even less. Susan B. Anthony well said, when this subject was discussed in a teachers' convention, many years ago, that the profession would always be at a disadvantage so long as the great majority of teachers belonged to a disfranchised sex.

There is also a pervasive and persistent tendency to think that women's pay ought not to be high. Not long ago an effort was made in Boston to have women teachers given equal pay with men for equal work. The authorities said, "Oh, no! A man must have higher pay than a woman, because he has a family to support." At about the same time an investigation was going on to determine what should be the minimum wage for the scrub women

who clean Boston's great office buildings. Almost all of them are widows with children. The women on the investigating committee wanted this fact taken into consideration in determining what should be recommended as a living wage for this class of workers. But most of the men on the committee said, "Oh, no! The pay must be according to the service rendered. It would be out of the question to increase a worker's pay on account of the number of her children!" They even argued at first that the minimum wage for a widow with children should be less than that of a single woman living alone, and should be reckoned on the same basis as that of a daughter living at home. That is, if a widow was supporting six children, they would have estimated a living wage for her as one-seventh of what it cost to maintain that home. However, the women on the committee finally made them see the injustice of this. It was a striking example of the importance of having women on all boards that deal with questions relating to women's work.

But the general rule laid down in the case of the scrub women was just the opposite of that laid down in the case of the teachers. For the teachers, the basis of pay must not be service rendered, but family obligations. For the scrubwomen the basis of pay could be only service rendered, and family obligations must not be allowed to count. In each case, the rule adopted was that which would result in lower pay for the woman.

Another Delusion Shattered

THE war is knocking out many nonsensical ideas, some of which the advocates of equal rights had hammered away at for years without success. One is the doctrine that a married woman cannot teach school without neglecting her children. Just now there is an acute shortage of teachers, owing to the much higher pay that educated women are offered in various war industries. And so we see Boards of Education that had forced teachers to resign upon marrying, now earnestly imploring those married teachers to return to the schools. If they really believe what they used to tell us—that this would compel these women to sacrifice the welfare of their children—what business have they to urge any mother to wrong her own offspring? But, as soon as they are in a tight place and really need the married woman's services, they see that in many cases it is quite possible to adjust domestic affairs in such a way that the children will not suffer.

Are Women Protected?

AMAZING revelations of profiteering are brought out in the recent report of a Federal Commission. The overcharging of the public for food is declared to have been especially exorbitant. These exposures recall the question asked by the anti-suffragists a few years ago when it was said that women needed the ballot for protection. The antis demanded scornfully, "Protection from what?" Well, from many things, and among others, from food sharks!

The Time Has Come

"CONGRESS must be convinced that the time has come for the enfranchisement of the women of America," said Mrs. A. L. Bailey, president of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association, when addressing the annual convention of the Suffragists of Vermont. "Legislatures must think nationally, for government of the people, by the people and for the people, is a world question."

Plans for a state-wide ratification campaign were laid at this convention, which was held July 10 and 11, at the Hotel Sherwood, Burlington. It was a rousing convention, well attended, and much work was outlined for the coming months. The call to the convention declared the passage and ratification of the Federal Amendment to be a vital part of the nation's "Win-the-War" program, and therefore, work in behalf of the Amendment should make an appeal to all patriotic Vermont women. That was the consensus of opinion among convention delegates.

MRS. HALSEY W. WILSON, recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, brought greetings from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national body, to the delegates. At the evening session Mrs. Wilson gave an address on "Suffrage As An Immediate War Measure," drawing a vivid picture of the part women are playing in the world's progress today. She showed the possible result in the vote in future elections if the war continues for an indefinite period and men are sent to France by the millions, leaving unenfranchised women at home.

A general discussion on "What Good Will Suffrage Do Our Country," evoked some rousing speeches, with Mrs. Bailey leading.

Mrs. A. L. Bailey of St. Johnsbury, was re-elected president. She will have on her staff Mrs. L. C. Blanchard, Montpelier, vice-president; Mrs. E. J. Parmelee, Enosburg, second vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Bryant, Springfield, third vice-president; Mrs. Anna Hawks Putnam, Bennington, fourth vice-president; Mrs. L. K. Thomas, Richford, treasurer; Mrs. E. H. Reed, Burlington, recording secretary; Miss Dorothy Walters, St. Johnsbury, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John Spargo, Bennington, auditor.

DURING the period of the convention, much favorable comment appeared in the press of the state. The *Free Press* of Burlington, in welcoming the convention, said editorially: "It is hoped that the present session of Congress may see the submission to the states of the proposed Amendment to the constitution looking to the extension of political justice to women."

The *News* of Burlington, also speaking editorially, said: "Of especial moment is this year's session, both because of the growing participation of women in the elections of Vermont with the partial extension of the franchise, and of the fact that the fate of the national suffrage amendment is hanging in the balance."

"As in the case of daylight saving, when these two things, national suffrage and prohibition, have been accomplished, the only question will be, why it took mere man so long to see the advantages of the step."



THE Arkansas Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 69 to 9, adopted resolutions endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment now pending in Congress and memorialized the United States Senate to pass it immediately. The resolution further asked that the Arkansas legislature, at its session in 1919, ratify the Amendment at the earliest opportunity, in the event that it is passed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. The resolution cited that the adoption of the Amendment was desired as a war measure. This action was taken by the convention at Little Rock on July 14.

THE Democrats of Arkansas in convention at Little Rock on July 11 wrote the following plank in their platform:

"Believing that just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed and in confirmation of the action taken by National Democratic Convention, we stand for full and unlimited suffrage for women."

The Resolutions Committee unanimously endorsed the following resolution:

"We heartily approve extending the franchise to women, and urge Senators and Congressmen to support all the measures now or hereafter pending in Congress looking to passage of a federal amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the women to vote, and in the event of its passage, we urge that the legislature of this state at once ratify the same."

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, chairman of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee, and a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Convention, in addressing the convention at the afternoon session thanked the Democratic Party for giving the women a voice in their councils, and praised their liberal spirit toward the women in the convention. She declared women do not want to "run the state government, but only to help run it." Mrs. Cotnam said women favor the adoption of a new constitution. She believes the need for one has been made greater because of the war.

A headline in the *Arkansas Gazette* states "Women Delegates Prove They Are no Figure-

heads," and then the writer continues:

"Whatever else may be said, it cannot be asserted that the women are not taking a keen interest in the convention proceedings. This was one of the causes of complaint of the old-timers. They wailed that the women insisted on having every little detail explained to them, and that the fair ones constantly were on the alert for fear that something might be put over on them in their unfamiliarity with the wiles of the politicians."

"There were far more women delegates present in proportion to their representation than there were men. They attended in force all such perfunctory proceedings as minor committee meetings and they controlled the actions of some of these committees."

"It may safely be said that absolutely nothing was 'put over' on them by the wily politicians. There wasn't a chance—not a chance in the world."

FOR the first time in the history of Arkansas Democracy and possibly for the first time in the history of politics in the South, according to the press of Arkansas, a woman was elected a member of the State Central Committee. Mrs. Stella Brizzolara of Fort Smith holds this honor, having been elected at the caucus of the delegates from the Twelfth judicial district.

"One of the finest things about the convention, to my mind, was the consideration and gallantry shown the women members by the men," Mrs. Brizzolara is quoted as saying.

Suffragists Versus Brewers

A TAX-PAYERS' suit is on in the common pleas court in Franklin County, Ohio, to test the constitutionality of a proposed amendment to the Ohio State Constitution, making the ratification of federal amendments by the Legislature subject to referendum.

The proposed amendment is initiated by the Ohio Home Rule Association (the wets). The National American Woman Suffrage Association is bringing suit at the request of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association in order to settle the question for the whole country.

The taxpayers' suit stands in the name of Edgar L. Weinland of Columbus, plaintiff. Mr. Weinland is one of the leading attorneys of the capital city, a member of the Commission that framed the Columbus Charter, a trustee of Oberlin University and a member of the local draft board. He is acting as plaintiff purely in conformity to his ideals of right. His attorney in the suit is Frank Davis, Jr.

In his petition for Mr. Weinland, Mr. Davis alleges that the proposed amendment is in effect an amendment to the United States Constitution, a matter in which the Ohio Constitution is powerless.

In view of this unconstitutionality, Mr. Davis asks for his client that the Secretary of State be restrained from expending any moneys out of the public funds for printing ballots, publishing and distributing pamphlets and arguments for and against the proposal.

He claims that it will cost the State at least \$25,000 to put to vote the question, which, if carried, would be null and void.

(Continued on page 178)

Forty Years of Struggle

IN a review of the forty years of unbroken struggle for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, conducted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, calls attention to the fact that from the year 1878, when Miss Anthony, then secretary, first got the suffrage measure introduced into Congress, until today, there has not been a session of House or Senate that has not been importuned in behalf of the measure by the association.

"It has been a long and weary struggle and the victory can not come too soon. The burden of carrying war work and suffrage work is almost too heavy for even work-inured suffragists to endure," said Mrs. Catt.

"For years it was Miss Anthony's habit to come in person to Washington to plead before House or Senate committee that had the measure in charge. She brought other women with her, women famous in history of the last century, women like Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Isabel Beecher Hooker, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, etc. They were the first 'suffrage lobby' that Washington ever knew.

"FROM the beginning the association's program was conditioned by the need of winning a sufficient number of states to suffrage by the state route to make it possible to win the nation to suffrage by the federal route. In those early days, Miss Anthony and her co-workers were strongly imbued with the idea that they were to stand not upon the order of getting suffrage, but get it, and the plan of the National Association was divided between state referenda and the federal suffrage amendment, now one, now the other, according to the exigency of the times. Year by year the association has carried forward this dual program, winning a state here, a state there, and year by year keeping up the agitation and the education on the subject of federal suffrage.

"The whole force of argument for the federal suffrage, as political leaders understand forceful argument, has lain all along in the number of women who might have to be reckoned with as a national voting unit. Quite aside from the question of sex solidarity, women who have been enfranchised do not take kindly to disfranchisement incurred through crossing a state border. Their thought and ambition turn toward federal suffrage as the agency through which they will be assured the same national protection in their voting rights as men enjoy. Up to the year 1910 the number of voting women was negligible. The total number of electoral votes which they had a share in determining was only nine. Washington came into the full suffrage column that year, under the banner of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, bringing five more electoral college votes. In 1911 California swung into line, and in 1912 Kansas, Arizona and Oregon were counted in. In 1913 Illinois women won presidential and municipal suffrage. In 1914 Nevada and Montana were won to full suffrage. In 1917 the National American Woman Suffrage Association inaugurated its drive for presidential suffrage. The legislatures of six states responded favorably; one state, Arkansas, granted its women primary suffrage, which, in a one-party state, is equiva-

lent to full suffrage, and Vermont granted state-wide municipal suffrage. In November, New York's great victory was won. The year 1918 has been signalized by the winning of primary suffrage in Texas.

"Years ago, I was traveling with Miss Anthony on one of those state campaigning tours which she used to have us all make with everlasting regularity. 'How many states,' I asked her, 'shall we have to win before we shall be strong enough to give over this round of state referenda and focus our whole strength on Congress and the federal suffrage amendment?' She was thoughtful for a minute and then replied, 'I don't know how many states we shall have to win, but I feel sure that when the time comes we shall know it beyond peradventure of a doubt.'

"The time has come, and we do know it beyond peradventure of a doubt. While we have been winning states year by year, we have not lost sight of our federal objective. Year by year, the association's federal program has been intensified and broadened, and year by year, the focus on that program has grown sharper. In place of the old flying squadron that Miss Anthony used to bring to Washington, there was established, years ago, a permanent Congressional Committee, with Washington headquarters.

"The personnel of this committee has been composed, from time to time, of women of political acumen and its firing line early became a highly specialized training ground for the suffrage lobbyist. The chairmanship of the committee has been held by well-known women from various parts of the country, at various times. During this most highly critical year and a half, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts, has been the chairman, and to her untiring diligence and political skill women attribute the highly favorable outlook today.

"But on the eve of success for this long-drawn struggle the valiant service of the women of the present is commingled with the service of the women of the past, and no one worthy of the name of suffragist is concerned today as to what workers or to what stage of the work credit for the impending victory is due. It is enough that victory is near."



Ratification Prospects

PREPARATORY to the ratification campaigns which will be formally launched the moment the Senate passes the Federal Amendment, the state suffrage associations throughout the country are getting everything in shape for quick action. Already candidates for political office are being put on record as regards their attitude on the ratification of the Amendment. St. Louis suffragists sent out a questionnaire to all candidates for the legislature from that district, in order to find out their standing when a vote for the Amendment shall come before the 50th General Assembly of Missouri. The result has been satisfactory. Many replies have already been received pledging the candidates to ratification.

Indiana suffragists, believing that women of the state are anxious to know how the nominees for the next session of the legislature stand on suffrage, have published the list of successful candidates who have declared themselves friends of suffrage. The list is long and speaks well for speedy ratification by the legislature of that state.

SENATOR WILLIAM M. CALDER, of New York, says "New York State by a majority of over 100,000 has given its women the vote, and when the Senate passes the Federal Amendment, I have no doubt that the New York Legislature will immediately approve it, in fact, I am sure it will for I am in receipt of a resolution adopted by both branches of the Legislature by almost an unanimous vote, approving the Federal Amendment and urging me to vote for it."

Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, an ardent believer in the amendment, says that the entire West long ago overcame the prejudice which troubles some parts of the country and is intensely interested in the outcome of the vote in the Senate. The experience of many years has confirmed the deep conviction in the West which will ratify the amendment at the first opportunity.

Senator Morris Sheppard of the Lone Star State, which gave women the primary vote in the last legislature, declares that "the sentiment in favor of woman suffrage has grown so rapidly in Texas in the past year that I believe it is now strongly in favor of the passage of the Federal Amendment by this session of the Senate, and that Texas will ratify at the next session of the legislature. Texas realizes that the United States cannot consistently stand before the world as the leader and champion of democracy, while refusing to establish a democracy at home by denying self-government to half its people."

HITTITE tablets in the University of Pennsylvania museum recently deciphered by Prof. Sayce of Oxford show that men and women shared the government in the cities of an empire which stretched from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. "Each province," says the New York Herald, "was subdivided into cities, and these were supervised by a mayor and prefectress, whose powers were co-ordinate. In one instance the woman mayor had an official status independent of the male official."

Arizona's Men Legislators

BOUQUETS, verbal and floral, fell to the lot of Arizona's women legislators from the men legislators, on the closing day of the special session of the legislature a few weeks ago.

Beautiful bouquets were sent to the desk of the ladies and Mrs. O'Neil of Maricopa County, as spokesman for all three women, acknowledged the gifts, as well as the continued courtesies, of the liberal men of the legislature.

It would seem that the men of the Arizona House are proud of what their women colleagues have achieved and didn't hesitate to tell them so. Representative Cook complimented each woman on the excellent measures she had mothered to successful enactment.

This special legislature was a war session, and its keynote was one of patriotism. One of the most conspicuous bills presented was a 100 per cent-American bill, proposed by Mrs. Theodore Marsh of Nogales, "the lady from Santa Cruz," a Democratic Representative.



MRS. THEODORA MARSH OF SANTA CRUZ

was lined up against her. She carried the bill to the Senate herself and was permitted the privilege of the floor. Her appeal was so eloquent and impressive that her bill went through with but three dissenting votes.

The law is an unusually strong one, providing for a minimum wage of ten dollars, and carries compulsory power and penalties.

Mrs. McKay will probably run again for the House, this time from Gila County. Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Marsh have represented Mexican border sections, Cochise and Santa Cruz being just across the line from Sonora, Mexico.

Women in Public Service

DURHAM COUNTY, N. C., took a big step forward when it decided recently to place women on the school committees of the county and in pursuance of the new policy placed six women on committees. In commenting upon this departure from precedent the *Durham Herald* says: "Suffrage won a big victory when the county board of education adopted a policy of placing women on school committees." The *Durham Sun* says: "Now look for better schools."

WOMEN can keep secrets. This important discovery was made by London bankers and has been cabled to America. According to the reports women were first admitted to employment in British banks with fears and misgivings on the part of the directors lest the women divulge the business secrets. All this is changed now, according to the *Bankers' Magazine*, which says: "It is gratifying to think that after three years' experience with the new conditions no ground whatever has been found for these fears."

CLARA GRAECEN of the Treasury Department, expert accountant and law clerk, has joined the force of the Comptroller of the Currency in France. She has been fifteen years in the Treasury Department, and is described as an "investigator of difficult questions, giving special attention to naval tangles."

Proud of Women Colleagues

"WHERE women have been candidates for office," says the *Los Angeles Tribune*, "it has been in answer to a public demand for definite service, or in calm, deliberate recognition of woman's share in the privileges and burdens of the state, rather than an expression of individual political ambition or desire for notoriety."

"In other words, woman's desire for the ballot is proven to be in protection of the home, in loyalty to the country, in a deep interest of the well being of humanity, and an inborn passion for effective service in every right activity. There is thus far a singleness and sincerity of purpose shown in woman's use of the ballot which men in general might well emulate."

THE Washington State Federation of Labor will welcome to its ranks women who enter the various industries that men may be released for military service, according to a statement reported to have been made by W. M. Short, Presi-



MRS. PAULINE O'NEIL OF MARICOPA

Among the bills put through in the regular legislative session of 1917, by Mrs. Marsh, who is president of a large hardware business, and its successful manager, was a public welfare bill. She is known also as the sponsor of the Child Welfare Bill. Mrs. Marsh inherited her big business from her husband's estate. She is a widow with two daughters.

Mrs. Pauline O'Neil of Phoenix, has secured legislation on educational measures during the two sessions of Arizona's Third Legislature.

Mrs. Rosa McKay, "the lady from Cochise," is known as the mother of the Minimum Wage Bill, the winning of which in the Arizona Legislature of 1917 was characterized as "the greatest victory ever won by women's votes and won by a woman, against tremendous odds."

To put this measure through, Mrs. McKay had to fight almost single-handed in the same legislature now congratulating her upon her victory. The organized majority of the House



MRS. ROSA MCKAY OF COCHISE

dent of the State Federation of Labor, at the annual convention of that body, held recently at Aberdeen. He also stated that equal pay for women union members with that accorded men working in similar capacities will be demanded by organized labor. It is the intention of federated labor to work for laws which will place stronger safeguards about women and children workers when the legislature convenes.

ALTHOUGH the election was thrown out by the Austrian Government on the ground that the election of a woman was unconstitutional, nevertheless the free choice of the people sent a woman, Mme. Vikorā Kunečická, to the Prague Constituent Assembly which met last January.

THE United States Food Administration has issued 20,000 diplomas to college girls who have completed food conservation courses.

The Half-Loaf of Dutch Women

By Martina G. Kramers

ON May 21st the lists of candidates for the parliamentary election of July was published, and it is not without interest for suffragists. Since December 12, 1917, the women of Holland have enjoyed the singular position of half-enfranchised citizens, the Dutch legislators in their inscrutable wisdom having judged them worthy of governing town and country, not of deciding who is to govern. Strange anomaly!

But the will of the people speaks in no uncertain fashion; the political parties, both old and new ones, have given women a place on their list of candidates, and some quite favorable places too; so our premier, who has always prided himself on studying and carrying out the will of the people, can now see that the Dutch nation is determined to have the women by the side of the men in the government of the state.

Accordingly political parties of old standing, like the Liberals, and newly-formed ones, like the Economical League, have each tried to find women for their lists who might be expected to have public favor and to win a number of votes for the party. It is expected that some of the women candidates will be elected; the total number of female candidates is twenty scattered over the lists of nine parties.

IT HAS been interesting to observe the effect of the new system of proportional representation on our electorate. However, this effect cannot be studied apart from the great change in the functions of state and government occasioned by the war, the task of these bodies having now developed into becoming an instrument for finding and distributing pro-

visions for the community in addition to their old task of protecting acquired property. The opinion of the electors, now all the men over 25 years old, has felt the influence of the unprecedented circumstances in which we live and new groups of people holding similar opinions have been formed. Many accuse our parliament and each and all of its members of drowning the needs of the country in a flood of words, instead of acting as circumstances demand. This feeling has made people rebellious against our ruler, our parliament and even the whole parliamentary system, and, in addition to this two or three groups of workers and employees have considered it profitable to try and get one or two of their men into parliament regardless of public interest and bound only to speak for their groups of actors, farmers, retail dealers, subaltern soldiers, police or firemen. The general discontent has given rise to various new parties, all beginning by claiming that they wanted to have nothing to do with "politics," that detestable thing. Nevertheless they are promptly obliged to form political parties if they would be at all represented in parliament and have any power in the government of the country.

A GROUP of women, too, have taken up an anti-political attitude and have split off from the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association, putting their specific women's claims to the fore and repudiating any alliance with or help from political parties. They fail to explain how vote-

less women can ever hope to win the government's ear for their claims or its power for the realization of those claims. However, disdaining the support of any group of electors these women have now founded a Neutral Woman Suffrage Association and a League to Promote the Election of Women to Parliament and Municipalities. Needless to say, this band of women is small and their influence next to nothing.

Meanwhile the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association is losing no opportunity of urging the women's right to participation in the nation's affairs and especially to the vote by upholding the views of suffragists in all public discussions. The names of twenty women on sundry lists of candidates gives us a good starting point for our argumentation.

Our President, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, is No. 3 on the list of the Radicals, our Vice-President, Mrs. van Balenklair, on that of the Liberal Union, and many more members of the W. S. A. occupy different places on other lists. Besides the Socialists have put up six women candidates, two of whom are nearly sure of election; Miss Suze Groeneweg, member of the S. D. Party Executive, is No. 3 and Mrs. Carrie Pothins-Smit is No. 4 of the list, so we may hope to see women enter our Second Chamber in September.

With the encouraging example of Denmark before us, we feel sure of success on July 3rd, the day of our Parliamentary Election.*

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

* One of the women candidates, Miss Groeneweg, was elected.

Detroit Business Women Meet

MICHIGAN women organized a state-wide Association of Commerce last February, and late in June of this year a two-days' convention of 600 representatives from all over the state was held in Detroit under the direction of the Detroit Business Woman's Club. The object of this first convention of Michigan business women was to organize all self-supporting women into a body effective for handling problems of vital interest to women in civic, industrial and professional lines and to stimulate the formation of local associations.

Probably the largest gathering of business women ever held in the United States sat down to the banquet, presided over by Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest, president of the Detroit Business Woman's Club and also president of the Michigan Woman's Association of Commerce.

At the business session suffrage was unanimously endorsed. A resolution endorsing "Equal work for equal pay" was also unanimously adopted, as well as one endorsing the plan of the National Business Woman's committee for co-operation in war work with the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. This plan is designed to bring about greater efficiency in business and to promote and protect the interests of all business women. A Bureau of Information was established for the use of all business and professional women of the state, and through this bureau information regarding positions, may be obtained.

The *Detroit* says that there is a "new place

for women in the esteem of the community" on account of the big financial war campaigns in which women have developed "unsuspected capacity."

"For a long time women were rarely seen in Board of Commerce rooms except at an occasional evening entertainment. Then they began to appear in small numbers at committee meetings and other gatherings. At the Liberty Loan meetings they were numerous represented in the galleries. And now at the Patriotic Fund gatherings they have been given the front six rows of seats on the main floor of auditorium. Next thing you know some one will be proposing a plan under which they may be admitted to membership and the directorate of the Board of Commerce. At any rate, the record they have made in war activities will add thousands of affirmatives to the vote on the equal suffrage amendment next November."

IN years gone by, under the old regimen, every woman looked so naturally to home-making as the acme of her ambition, that it is hard for the women who are going into business to see that initiative is the principal thing required in a business career. It seems natural for woman to strike for second rather than first place but that is also the case with a large majority of men, as you doubtless know. In everything in which women assume positive direction, they succeed as well as men, but the trouble is that they so rarely are willing to take the whiphand.

How many generations of suffragists will have to come and go before the customary habit of mind of woman may change is a matter in the realm of prophecy; but when she comes to understand what she really needs to do, in order to compete with strong men in the most effective way, she will doubtless play the higher part which is possible to women who have the higher capacity.

There are just as many women per hundred who are specially capable in all directions as men, but the sex has not yet discovered that this is the truth.

C. C. GAINES,
President Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING MONTH
OF JUNE, 1918
REPORTED BY EMMA W. ROGERS, TREASURER,
N. A. W. S. A.
Annual Pledges

Carrie C. Catt.....	\$500.00
Mrs. Ernest Stix.....	50.00
Mrs. Gilbert Stark.....	25.00
Wisconsin Women Suffrage Ass'n.....	150.00
Mrs. William G. Wilcox.....	200.00
Mrs. A. G. Leonard.....	10.00
Frances Lagrave Harrison.....	50.00
Katharine Whiteley.....	10.00
Mrs. David O'Neill.....	25.00
Mrs. William Belknap.....	500.00

\$1,520.00

General Donations	
Carrie C. Catt.....	\$179.13
Mrs. James D. Winsor.....	5.00
Mary Olcott.....	200.00
Frances Van Baalen.....	25.00
Mrs. Willard Straight.....	100.00
Mrs. H. A. Grant.....	100.00
Katherine Boyles.....	5.00

\$614.13

\$2,134.13

Two Letters from "Over There"

From the Military Hospital

By Mary Averell Brown

IT has been decided that I am to remain here. Mrs. Raymond Brown is perfectly fine, and, after talking it over with the *medicin chef* and Miss McKee, they decided that I should stay, and I'm delighted. I'm telling the truth when I say I never felt better in my life. Miss McKee and her friend, Miss Wilbur, are wonders and take the best care of us. I am one of the luckiest people in the world to be able to do this work. Why, it's wonderful, and I am thankful to feel that I am truly helping. We take down dressings, wash the wounds, shave and put on temporary dressings, and the patients are ready for the operation. You see, we get the blessés direct from the trench dressing stations, as they come to us only to be operated upon, and evacuate the next day if possible to a hospital further in to make room for others. We have been and are terribly busy now.

Yesterday we had nearly all Germans to prepare. It is a good sign when we get so many German prisoners. Most of them are mere babies—not more than eighteen years old (not much younger than their wise nurse), although there were a few older ones among them. This class of Germans are certainly fooled into believing all sorts of crazy things. One said seriously that he thought the Kaiser was in Paris.

The Germans seem so much dirtier in every way than the French and are alive with

"cooties." I've only seen one "cootie" on a Frenchman. I'm feeling "creepy" today and I'm going to comb my hair with a fine-tooth comb and am hoping for the best. Most of the French doctors are just as decent to the Germans as they are to the French. I think this is quite wonderful of them.

From the Refugee Hospital

By Anne Hirst Curry

(Special Correspondence from France.)

OVER here we are already blasé. Little surprises us. So we glance through the office door and down the hill in a sandy hollow we see the rear view of a very masculine pair of blue overalls. The overalls seat themselves with a tired thump and we are not at all thrilled to catch the sunburned face of—a man? We know better. It is Mrs. Griffith beneath the broad hat. She is building an incinerator. Not that she, or any other woman to our knowledge, ever built an incinerator for a hospital before, but that an incinerator is needed for the burning of dressings, and so an incinerator is built—and built well, we may add. "C'est la guerre!"

Again, on top of the kitchen, astride the peaked roof, sits a khaki-clad figure minus the dignity of skirts. Blows from a well-directed hammer assert that the stovepipe is in proper place to stay. Again, a woman works.

Our chauffeur, driving to — yesterday, discovered that one of her pets, "Sorois," was not running smoothly. Under the car in a moment, stretched full length. Discovered, of course, by a passing French motor, but disdainfully (and politely) declining masculine aid.

And so it goes. Women are building pump drains, laying boardwalks, putting up shelves, repairing engines—and doing these things with what tools and materials they can get. For both are scarce and perhaps defective; lumber is not thoroughly dried and warps almost immediately; a good planing tool is almost not to be had, and one's ingenuity is sadly taxed to accomplish the task that must be done well and quickly. Even the tools and equipment that can be purchased here are priced at figures out of all comparison with their value, even with the real need for them. . . In the office the situation is the same. For one bottle of good American ink—which is not to be had—the bookkeeper and secretary would willingly sacrifice their allowances of butter. Index files are so extravagantly priced that it is beyond all reason to buy them; so our agile-minded carpenter is building one for us, as she has built an office desk of pine, one for the typewriter, and supplied divers other necessities on which we



"ONE OF THE LUCKIEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD" WHO IS
"THANKFUL SHE IS TRULY HELPING"

try to save money. Metal clips, such as are counted by the hundred gross in every American office, are not to be obtained down here; we use tiny bits of transparent gummed tape such as are used to mend music and books with back home; if the filing becomes heavy, a precious pin is stuck in and guarded with jealous eye. Every scrap of paper is used in some way, both sides, and the wastebasket is the least busy of all the office force. Every department of the hospitals and the work relating to its carry-on is facing the same condition of insufficient and inferior tools. But it is excellent training for the inventive mind—and for the temper!

THE opening of our hospital on Sunday, June 23, was a great success. The entire village, and more, was represented. The Prefet, in all his glory and accompanied by his four counselors, made a most charming and gracious speech. The Minizan Band added much to the festivities, and the school children, singing the National Anthem (ours) in English, which they had learned in three days, were very touching indeed. The simple refreshments seemed to appeal to every one. We had lemonade and pastries and coffee.

I spent the day after writing letters of thanks to those who took part and, will you believe me, every single one wrote and thanked us for writing. I tell you the French will not be out-done in courtesy.

Needed for the

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Bed gowns for men, long and short.

Bath gowns of cotton flannel (to keep bulk as small as possible). These may be made by any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Sheets for single beds, pillow cases.

Send before August 15 to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon and mark for the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

SEND ALL FUNDS FOR THE HOSPITALS to the treasurer of the

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MARY AVERELL BROWN
The Very Youngest Nurse at the Military Unit

Their First Convention

(Continued from page 168)

in the future a time when the women will not share with us equally the rights and the duties of citizenship. I am not one of those who ever regarded this revolutionary proceeding with either dread, or suspicion, or opposition. I never could see any good reason why the state should deprive itself of the assistance of the better half of its citizenry. I have always believed that the women of this state and the women of America would be a potent factor for good service and good results in political activities, as they have always been potent factors for good results in all charities of the world, and in the church of the world, and in the homes of the world.

"Their passion for fair play and high ideals, their motherly instincts for helping the weak, and the unfortunate, and the inefficient; their bravery and resolution in times of peril convince me that we shall look back in the future with great joy and pride to the occasion when we first welcomed women to equal political rights. I can only say in passing that I hope the women, and I believe the women, will regard this high privilege for which they have struggled so many years in vain, with greater respect than we men have habitually regarded it."

WHEN Miss Hay was reading the closing paragraphs of the platform a group of the picket party, sitting in the gallery, let down a banner over the railing containing the words: "Senator Wadsworth obstructs the freedom of women. We demand his support for the national Suffrage Amendment or his resignation from the Senate." As soon as it was observed by the delegates pandemonium reigned and cries of "put them out, put them out," "tear it down," were heard on every side. Chairman Fassett ordered the banner taken down by the Sergeant at Arms. The picketers held on to it, while the Convention continued to roar, there being no sympathy manifested among the delegates for the interrupters. The banner was eventually captured and peace restored. Miss Hay stepping forward on the platform, said:

"That banner was not put there by the voting women of New York."

Later, when Mrs. Baker of Washington denied the truth of this claim, Miss Hay issued the following statement:

"I understand that it is said I made an inaccurate statement in claiming that the banner in question was not placed by the women voters of New York State. A note was sent me on the platform after the incident closed to this effect. It was, of course, impossible for me to reopen the discussion then. I am told that several of the women connected with the incident are enrolled New York voters. To this extent, therefore, my statements seem to have been inaccurate. But the spirit of what I said remains true that this group of women is not representative of the women voters of New York State. In fact, the opposition manifested by the whole assemblage to the banner, justifies my own attitude through-

out the New York suffrage campaign, in always opposing the militant tactics of the National Woman's Party, and also in the campaign for the Federal Suffrage Amendment as unnecessary and undignified tactics."

As a matter of historical fact, few, if any, women belonging to the group known as the Woman's Party assisted the great New York campaign, while, on the contrary, several obstructed it. The women presenting the banner were not known as women to whom any credit for the New York victory belongs.

As a matter of further fact, the words on the banner represented a sentiment very generally felt by men and women in New York. Had Senator Wadsworth the nicety of feeling which one should expect in a gentleman, he would either vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment so strongly demanded by his State, or if his feelings forbid, resign in order that representative government may proceed. It has been made clear that he has no such understanding of his duty and has given no evidence that he intends to do other than continue to obstruct the will of his state. No banner tactics can compel him to change his attitude and the psychology of such methods has the reverse effect.

A woman beaten by her husband complained bitterly to the neighbors. One night they heard her cries as his blows fell upon her. They flew to her defense but were much discomfited when the woman grabbed a chair and attacked her would-be defenders. She would not permit them to thus "insult her husband." That is a story of simple everyday psychology.

In similar fashion Republican men and women who hold exactly the views of the banner turned against the group of outsiders who attempted to attack the Senator in public fashion. Many men said to the women delegates, "We know Senator Wadsworth has not done right. We cannot defend him and do not intend to try, but we cannot stand by and see him insulted."

Some tactics are psychologically right and some are psychologically wrong and this was an episode which helped not at all, but put a bitter taste in many mouths. There is little reason to suppose that "rhyme or reason" will alter the bigotry of the Senator's attitude. The Federal Suffrage Amendment will pass without him.

Mrs. Wadsworth is reported by the press to have said to a picketer:

"You will see, if he (Senator Wadsworth) offers himself again for public service, the anti-suffragists will be in a majority both among men and women. They will support a man who clings to principle rather than to bow to political expediency."

Senator Wadsworth's wife has thrown down the gauntlet and thus announces that when and if he comes up for re-election it will be a drawn battle between suffragists and anti-suffragists. It is doubtful if Republicans will take the risk of nominating him, but if they do, New York at times has had a Democratic senator. It will upon that occasion have another.

The women of New York are fairly in politics. C. C. C.

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Suffragists vs. Brewers

(Continued from page 173).

The case has shaped itself into a clear contest between the Ohio "wets" and the Ohio suffragists.

It will attract national attention and may be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Parties and Primaries

(Continued from page 169)

The president of the United States is still nominated by convention, though about half the states have presidential preference primaries, by means of which state delegates go to the National Convention with a knowledge of the people's preference for presidential candidate. These are of little effectiveness, however, and in his message to Congress in December, 1913, President Wilson recommended a general Federal direct primary law. This would bring Federal nominations, like Federal campaigns, under the control of the National government.

In about one-third of the states, delegates to the National Convention are nominated at primaries.

The direct primary is a great improvement on the older system; the main charge against it is a charge against the voter. Few voters come out at the primaries. At the last gubernatorial election in New York the Republican vote cast was almost three times as large as the vote cast at the Republican primaries. The reason for this is partly that the voter is not yet fully awakened to his responsibility, but it is even more to be laid to the long ballot.² The long ballot is one of the great sources of the power of corrupt politics.

Non-partisan elections on local issues and candidates, where National party issues have no bearing, is one reform which has as yet made little headway, but which would do much to undermine the corrupt power of the great National political parties.

² See Your Vote for Democracy and Efficiency in the Woman Citizen.

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Two, general and introductory, in the issues of July
20th and 27th, by Mary Sumner Boyd.

August 3rd—Why You Should Vote the Democratic
Ticket. By Ellis Meredith, Director of Publicity
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Democratic Committee.

August 10th—Why You Should Vote the Republican
Ticket. By Helen Varick Boswell, President of
the National Republican Women's Association.

On August 17, 24 and 31, articles on the Socialist,
Prohibition and National Parties will follow in

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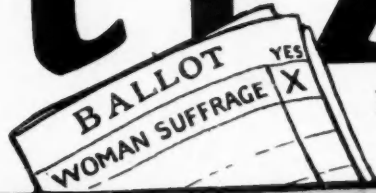
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III AUGUST 3, 1918 No. 10

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our

SOUTH DAKOTA has climbed to the top! Having gained the highest rung in the ladder up which she has been diligently striving these weeks, the new incumbent issues a challenge to other rivals to displace her if they can. It is safe to say that the dare will not go long untaken. Georgia has held first position so long she will be homesick in second place, and will no doubt be one of the first to take the offensive.

Our records show a number of states in a position to be likely contenders for the coveted goal within the next few weeks. For instance, Indiana has just issued a state-wide appeal to the suffragists: "It was your work that sent Indiana from nowhere to third place. We look to the Franchise Leagues to send Indiana to first place." All of which is evidence of big things brewing in the contest.

That the *Woman Citizen* scores as a propaganda magazine is shown in a letter from Mrs. Anna K. Lee of Warwick, Mass. Mrs. Lee, looking ahead to a favorable result in the Oklahoma campaign, took out a subscription for an Oklahoma voter. The result was a vote gained for suffrage, as witness the following letter received by Mrs. Lee:

"You certainly are a good suffrage fisher, as you have caught me. I will vote for the Amendment. I know several men who would not be of much value to the community but for their wives. I thank you for the *Woman Citizen*." Summer fishing of this sort is to be encouraged!

"I would not be without the *Woman Citizen*," writes Mrs. Bessie E. Eichelberger, recording secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Reno, Nevada. "It keeps us women accurately posted on all political topics particularly interesting to women—and in such condensed form there is no waste of time, which is a most important saving these days when we are trying to help the government keep the house properly, care for and feed the family, and last but not least, carry bundles for the grocer, butcher and baker. The *Woman Citizen* should be in every woman voter's hand as her guide in her political education."

Letters like this bring that 100,000 goal much nearer!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
Chairman.



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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

July 20th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. New York
9. Massachusetts
10. Wisconsin
11. Ohio
12. New Hampshire
13. Missouri, Virginia
14. Alabama
15. Texas
16. Maryland
17. Pennsylvania
18. Maine
19. Louisiana
20. Connecticut
21. West Virginia
22. South Carolina, Kentucky
23. Tennessee, Arkansas
24. Washington, D. C.
25. North Dakota
26. Rhode Island, Mississippi
27. Nebraska
28. Washington
29. North Carolina
30. Vermont

July 27th

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. New York
10. Massachusetts
11. Ohio
12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. Connecticut
22. West Virginia
23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington, D. C.
26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska
29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont

Story

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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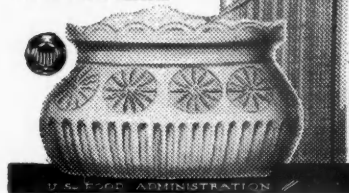
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 3, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Suffrage Spirit

SOMETHING over a month ago, a few wilful Senators tried to block the progress of suffrage in America by talking against time in the United States Senate. They knew then, as they know now, that they could not vitally impair the suffrage offensive, but they saw a chance to tangle it up in talk, so they talked. Other important war measures besides suffrage hung in the balance, awaiting the Senate's attention, but the Senators talked on. Talked until they talked the Federal Suffrage Amendment into a corner, and left it there enmeshed in language. They knew that it was a futile procedure, they knew that the Federal Suffrage Amendment must eventually drive through the thickest talk-fest that senatorial garrulity can devise. But they shut their eyes to the inevitable and enjoyed their own verbosity—while they could.

Today, in spite of all that waste of language, the Federal Suffrage Amendment is out of the corner and awaiting the senators on the threshold the moment the congressional quasi-recess is over. There it stands, just as demandant as ever. Just as alive as ever. And more certain than ever.

You see, there is something back of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It is the suffrage spirit. It is far more powerful than talk. It has survived a great deal of talk—along with decayed eggs and stones.

This number of the *Woman Citizen* commemorates the centennial of a great woman pioneer, Lucy Stone. She was one of those in whom the suffrage spirit flamed incarnate. It informed and steeled her slender body while the eggs came and the stones descended. From her day to this the suffrage spirit has flamed on, and though talk—flat talk like that of Senator Reed, or Senator Underwood or Senator Brandegee, or Mrs. Wadsworth's husband, on the subject of suffrage—is a severer trial than any eggs or stones could ever have been, the suffrage spirit endures, still aflame.

Forgetful of each and every temporary set-back, it renews itself and starts forth afresh on stronger wings.

Because of it, speaking through the voice of Mrs. Guilford Dudley, a vice-president and one of the prime spokes-women of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, you find today all Florida aglow for suffrage. Mass meetings are being held in city after city. Candidate after candidate for Florida's offices is catching the contagion and declaring for suffrage. Because of it you find Tennessee today agog with suffrage interest, its press agitating suffrage, its people keen. It is the suffrage spirit again, finding expression in a great state organization led by Mrs. Leslie Warner.

In South Dakota, in Oklahoma, in Michigan, women, and men, for the matter of that, are out in these August days campaigning for suffrage, standing discomforts for suffrage, urging and pushing and compelling their states into the suffrage fold. The suffrage spirit again. In Texas that spirit has triumphed at the polls so gloriously that a glad wire has just girdled the earth with the vibrant news: "Texas women sweep to victory! Every candidate endorsed by the women win!!"

That Texas news but lends pith and point to the fact that here and there and everywhere across the country, candidates are springing up in the impending congressional elections in opposition to the opponents of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Antis who have held uncontested seat in the senate saddle for years suddenly discover rivals for place this autumn. And they wonder and then make another discovery. In each case the rival has declared for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. And never far away stands some group of women, quiet, watchful, inscrutable. Truly the hands of women are not tied as once they were tied and the suffrage spirit can operate more quickly and more surely than once it could.

It has suffered long and eagerly, the suffrage spirit. Now it fares forth conqueringly. There is no withstanding it. It is the crusading spirit. It never accepts defeat. It marches straight on to victory. It is far better to march with it than against it.

The Appeal of Democracy

By Ellis Meredith

THIS article does not pretend to be a philosophical treatise or an historical sketch of the Democratic party. All that can be done within its limits is to set forth some of the achievements of the party and of this Administration, which have a special interest for the women of this country.

With the beginning of the new century, in its 1900 platform, the Democratic party adopted this plank:

"We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable."

Both of these reforms at once enlisted the sympathies of many women. The newly enfranchised woman usually turns her attention to legislation, that being the field where most is expected of her. Sometimes she is able to accomplish the changes she desires, but not infrequently she fails, and every such failure becomes an argument in favor of direct legislation. Women also learned long ago that the Legislature which had a United States Senator to elect seldom accomplished much else if there was a contest for the senatorship. When this change in the election of Senators was actually brought about in 1913 it was heralded as the greatest political reform of the last half century, and their legislative experience made women especially enthusiastic in its praise. It was the first great step in the program of placing the powers of government in the hands of the people themselves.

And the second was like unto it. The revolt against the autocratic powers of the speaker culminated in the election of a Democratic House in 1910. At that time and for years the speaker of the House of Representatives had control of the entire machinery of legislation in that body. No one could get a hearing without his consent. The Democratic House amended its rules taking away these arbitrary powers and providing for a Calendar Committee representing both parties and all sections of the country. Since then fair play has displaced the autocracy which had so long dominated the lower House of Congress.

THE third reform was also purely political, but when rules were adopted by the incoming Congress in 1917, by which the horde of lobbyists was driven out of the Capitol, the Congress of the United States was freed from influences which had long hampered its usefulness. These three radical changes in methods cleared the decks for action and made it possible to put through the legislation that has made the last six years notable.

It may seem strange to speak first of the Child Labor law, which has been held unconstitutional, but the simple fact is that a bill of this nature had been introduced in several Congresses and had died with them while waiting for a responsive Congress and a courageous Chief Executive to make it a law. The court which set the act aside commends the purpose of the law, and other bills, drawn with the objections of the court in view, are now pending.

More than that, last year there was promulgated what is known as "General Order No. 13." It deserves to be called the Great Charter of American labor, and it sets standards which

When you have been a voter as long as I have you get away from the non-voting point of view, and I think my views represent those of a great many women.

employers must observe if they expect to receive government contracts. It covers the main features of the Child Labor law and, in brief, makes the following requirements governing the employment of women and children and sets similar standards for men:

No employment of minors under 14 years of age.

No employment of children under 16 more than 8 hours a day.

An eight-hour day for women wherever possible.

Saturday half-holiday.

One day of rest in seven.

Avoidance of night work and overtime.

No tenement house work.

Avoidance of extreme temperatures in work-rooms.

Adequate light, ventilation and sanitation.

Protection against fire, industrial fatigue, disease and accident.

Adequate time for rest and meals.

A place to eat outside the workroom.

Equal pay for equal work.

Wages commensurate with increased cost of living.

Mothers of young children in the home rather than in industry.

Co-operation of employer and employee.

ALL this is in line with the legislation that fixed the eight-hour day for all Government employees, for all employees of contractors doing Government work, for women employees in the District of Columbia, and for railroad men throughout the nation.

The Farm Loan law excites only a languid interest in states where money can be obtained at 5 per cent, but in the far West it has been a veritable emancipation proclamation to thousands of farmers who lived in dread of losing their farms through inability to keep up exorbitant rates of interest. The fact that in the first year of its operation some 50,000 farmers borrowed one hundred million dollars, much of which was expended in taking up existing mortgages, is sufficient evidence that this law was actually needed.

Another act much appreciated by country people is the Agricultural Extension law, which brings the advantages of scientific education to farmers and their families, teaching them how to get the best results and relieving farm work of much of its drudgery.

The Good Roads Act, like the Agricultural Extension law, works on the principle of Federal aid for state enterprise, and under its provisions thousands of miles of turnpike have been constructed. These two measures, designed to increase the output of farms and the facility of marketing products, are great socializing agencies and steps in preparedness for the present war conditions whose value can hardly be overestimated.

There are no sectional limitations upon the blessings brought by the Federal Reserve Act. When a man loses all he has his feelings are

much the same whether he does business in Wall Street or Tin Cup, Colorado. In 1907 a few men had the power to precipitate a panic and did not hesitate to use it. The world has been at war since August, 1914, but there has been no financial flurry since the passage of the Federal Reserve law.

WHEN war abroad brought consternation to thousands of business men and insurance rates for goods to be shipped abroad began to soar, the Administration assumed the risks, issued insurance at reasonable rates, paid all losses and found it financially profitable.

These are plain concrete instances of the way in which this Administration has brought the benefits of Government to the people. The constructive program has been somewhat interrupted by our entrance into the war, but the same general policy has been pursued. "Conscription" is a hateful word to American ears, yet there is an innate spirit of fairness that makes reasonable persons admit that part of the sons of America should not bear the brunt of her battles. The selective draft is the fairest way ever devised to raise a great army quickly, and it has been accepted in that spirit by the American people.

Having called her sons to the colors, Columbia has made such provision for them and those they leave behind as was never dreamed of before. The soldier can take out from \$1,000 to \$10,000 insurance, specifying the beneficiary in case of his death, or it may help to rehabilitate him if he returns disabled, or serve as a nest-egg to give him a new start in life. Realizing that many men were leaving dependents, the Government provides that the wife of the private receiving \$30 per month shall receive half of it and \$15 more as a separation allowance. If there are children this is increased. If the soldier receives a larger amount he is expected to give half to his family. If he is injured or discharged or dies the allotments and allowances cease and the compensation and insurance features become operative. Nothing could do more to preserve the "morale" of the army than this knowledge that the loved ones are provided for, and it has done much to keep the fires of courage burning at home.

BUT the Government has not stopped at "morale." It insists upon morals and a high standard of conduct. Evils which had existed so long that they have been accepted as ineradicable are finding their day of judgment. Several prohibitory measures have been passed in regard to liquor, and "red light" districts have been ordered to clear out, rather than to clean up.

Most women would be content to know that their sons were brave and good, but Columbia is more ambitious. The draft called many men who could neither read nor write English. Some of them were of foreign parentage and some from regions where truancy laws are unknown. They are receiving an elementary education. The "Questionnaire" filled out by all men of draft age was drawn with the intention that it might help them to find their sphere of usefulness in civilian life if they were not called to serve in uniform. It seems, indeed, a fitting supplement to the system of Vocational Education established by a law signed by the President in February, 1917.

(Continued on page 197)

Democrats in Convention



MRS. LOUIS REED WELZMILLER

DEMOCRATIC women and Republican women of the Empire State have, within the past fortnight, taken part in the unofficial political conventions of their parties. Both conventions were held in Saratoga and within five days of each other. Both were distinguished by being the first state party convention since the women of New York state were enfranchised. Expectations were on tiptoe all over the state and especially among men politicians, as to what women would do, and on the main, political leaders were eager to find out what would please the new voters, and do it.

What happened at the Republican Convention was reported in the *Woman Citizen* of July 27. What happened at the Democratic Convention may be gathered from the account below:

Women were numerically represented in both conventions, in about the proportional strength of their party enrollment. One hundred and fifty women were reported present among the Republicans and 103 among the Democrats, the state enrollment of women having given to Republicans 375,093, and to Democrats 247,676. In one respect only, was there a noticeable difference between the conventions. Women delegates from New York City represented the organized suffragists less at the Democratic, than at the Republican Convention. Women present July 23 were picked by the men assembly district leaders, and few prominent suffragists were among them.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Louis Reed Welzmilller, former director of the Woman Suffrage Party for Bronx Borough and some assembly district leaders in the last campaign were noticeable as representing the New York City women who had fought long and tirelessly for the privileges women are now enjoying.

This was not generally true of up-state women, however. Miss Harriet May Mills, one of the most influential suffragists of the state, and a former president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Francis H. Lamon of Watertown, were among the up-state contingent. Mrs. Tiffany, whose summer home is at Oyster Bay, Long Island, was one of the Democratic delegation from Nassau County.

Miss Kathryn Starbuck of Saratoga, an active leader in the two New York State campaigns for the vote, was a member of the Platform Committee, of which Senator Robert E. Wagner was chairman.

On the Platform Committee also were five other Democratic women, among them Mrs. Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse, Miss May Patterson and Mrs. Elizabeth Barry of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Welzmilller also was promptly made chairman of the permanent committee on organization, and the convention, as it were, waited hat in hand to know what next it should do to be fair to the new electorate.

Just here is where a revealing instance of the spirit that is in women who have fought for the vote, was manifested.

Mrs. Tiffany was approached at once by a no less prominent leader than Senator Robert Wagner and asked if she would accept a position in the convention.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay had been chairman of the Platform Committee at the Republican Convention in Saratoga the previous week.

It is a matter of history that the New York Democrats have shown a finely hospitable spirit towards the new women voters, and if no woman was honored by a chairmanship in the Democratic convention at Saratoga, charge it not to men's fault but to the women's judgment. A chairmanship was offered to Mrs. Tiffany by a committee composed of Mr. Charles E. Murphy, Mr. Norman Mack, Mr. Thomas Smith and Mr. Thomas Foley. It was the position of permanent chairman of the convention.

MRS. TIFFANY declined the nomination. Her answer is a classic, and should be known by all politicians and all timorous souls who fear women will stampee all the political offices in sight. It defines with exactness, the spirit of a large group of women in the suffrage cause. She said:

"Acceptance of this office would serve no purpose but to establish the fact that the Democrats of New York State are as generous towards new women voters as are the Republicans.

"I could not acceptably fill the position, since I am not yet sufficiently familiar with state leaders to recognize them as they rise. And this kind of attention is not what we women want. The time will come, and soon, when some women will be prepared, as some men are now prepared, to engineer a big political party through a convention like this one. We have had a large experience in organization in our campaign for the vote. But we are not at all eager for positions given us just because we are women, and, least of all, do we want frills. We want to be put on your deliberative bodies, and on your administrative councils. We want to help shape the policies of this state which is dear to us. We want to work. We account opportunities for service sufficient honor."

When it was suggested that women be put upon the ticket for state offices, Mrs. Tiffany held firmly to her "no frills" argument. "Not because we are women, do we want anything," she reiterated, "but because we are fitted." Certain state offices, Mrs. Tiffany hoped, might be given to women, offices for which women's previous training had especially fitted them.

But she voiced the opinion of most of the women in the state when she held to the principle that women were not there to seek office, but to serve the state of New York and incidentally to serve at a critical period of the world's history.

Miss Starbuck and Miss Sara McPike of Yonkers are among the New York Democratic women spoken of for positions on the ticket.

IT had long been on the cards that the national suffrage cause would receive consideration by the New York State Democrats.

National Committeeman Norman Mack, whose wife was one of the active leaders in the suffrage cause in Buffalo, where suffrage polled a big victory in 1917, had announced himself for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

In Mr. Mack's paper, the *Buffalo Times*, an editorial appeared, calling on both Senators to vote for the Amendment, and saying that "universal woman suffrage is one of the immediate certainties of civilization." Therefore it was in line that a large part of the "Declaration of Principles" of the Democratic Party should concern itself with the political emancipation of all American women.

This plank followed the fifteen specified questions upon which New York State Democrats are determined to wage their campaign this fall, and reads as follows:

"We welcome women voters to the electorate, and we confidently invite them to join the Democratic Party upon its record. We believe in equal suffrage, without regard to sex, and we recognize that the present influence, when our nation is engaged in a great war, for equal rights and individual freedom, is a time peculiarly appropriate for its adoption by the people of the United States.

"We, therefore, urge the immediate adoption by the United States Senate of the concurrent resolution amending the Constitution so as to confer the right of suffrage upon woman. We demand that the United States Senators from New York represent their constituents by voting for the proposed suffrage amendment.

(Continued on page 192)



STILL FLIRTING—Evening Telegram

They Are For It

What the Press Says

IN the month of June, 810 suffrage editorials, mostly on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, were returned by press clipping bureaus to the desk of the Chairman on Editorial Correspondence of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. The clipping bureaus are ordered to return anti-suffrage as well as suffrage comments, yet out of the 810 editorials, there were only five opposed to suffrage.

What Governors Say

AT this time when people all over the country are interested in the fate of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Senate, a message from the Governor of Idaho, where suffrage has been tried for many years, is especially timely. Governor Alexander says: "Idaho has repeatedly declared itself on the question of woman suffrage. After twenty years of trial, there is no difference of opinion among our people on that question, and we recognize our women as our equals. Since the beginning of the war we have valued their services and co-operation more than ever.

"It is the women who furnish sons to fight the battles of the nation and to bleed and die for liberty and civilization, and their sacrifices should entitle them to every consideration and bestow upon them political and civil rights of equality with men. Idaho is unanimous for equality of men and women before the law in every question that interests humanity."

GOVERNOR THOMAS C. RYE of Tennessee, in the opening speech of his campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, delivered before a large audience at Chattanooga, July 8, affirmed his belief in suffrage for women.

"To the women, whose political enfranchisement our great President has given assurance of his support," said Governor Rye, "I would accord this rightful privilege so long withheld, and to which they have proven their right by their intelligent, patriotic and hearty support of every war activity and every worthy cause."

Hon. Clyde Shropshire, in his opening address as a candidate for governor of the state on the Democratic ticket, also came out strongly for equal suffrage.

What Mothers Say

NO greater appeal, no stronger argument, could have been advanced for the passage of the Federal Amendment than that embodied in the petition now being circulated in Philadelphia, to be presented to Senator Penrose. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned women of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, having gladly released all claim upon our sons, daughters, brothers, nephews and other near relatives in order that they may be free to serve their country in its hour of need, do hereby earnestly appeal to you for your aid in securing the passage of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage, to the end that we may be fully equipped to defend the interests of that democracy at home for which they are fighting abroad."

Every suffragist in Philadelphia with sons,

daughters or relatives in the service will have an opportunity to sign this petition.

It was on motion of Mrs. George A. Piersol, congressional district chairman of Group I, that the Central Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia voted to circulate the petition, and Mrs. Piersol leads the list of signers. Following her name are the significant words, "Four sons and one daughter in the United States service."

The Pennsylvania suffragists have devoted much time to war service. Among the special features was an outdoor dance and Midway held at Pittsburgh the last of June to stimulate the sale of War Savings Stamps and raise a recreation fund for soldiers. Mrs. Clarence Renshaw was general chairman of the affair and the women did all the work in preparing the Midway, including the carpentering. Admission to everything was by Thrift Stamps.

The suffrage section of the patriotic parade held at Harrisburg on the Fourth of July was featured by floats and formations which depicted suffrage progress. Mrs. J. Sherman MacDonald was general chairman of this demonstration, being assisted by Miss Helen C. Clark, congressional district chairman, and Miss Annie Laurie.

The suffragists will take an active part in the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive. Mrs. John O. Miller, President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Party, has been appointed state chairman of the Woman's Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

What Women Doctors Say

AT a joint meeting of the Chicago Medical Woman's Club, and the Chicago Woman's Bar Association in July, a petition was circulated, asking the Senate to pass the suffrage amendment, and forty-eight signatures were secured, that being all present who had not signed it before. The petition was unanimously endorsed by resolution of the assembly.

A resolution was endorsed asking the citizens of Nevada to elect Miss Anne Martin to the office of Senator.

What the West Says

By Senator Miles Poindexter

THE entire West is intensely interested in the outcome of the vote in the Senate on the amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. The western states have long since overcome the prejudices which heretofore have discriminated against women in the suffrage. The states themselves have long since recognized women as equal partners in the state, as well as in business and in the homes. With us it has ceased to be an experiment, and most of the anti-suffrage arguments, based upon theory and dire prophecy, have no effect in the face of realities.

In the western states women have the right to vote, and do vote, and exercise the most wholesome influence in public affairs. I think it is safe to say that many of the most excellent policies now in force in the western states would not have been adopted without woman suffrage. Hard-headed business men, immersed in material affairs, without much time or desire to give to political speculation, who bitterly opposed many of these new measures simply

because they were unaccustomed to them, are now just as strongly in favor of them. In other words, there is universal approval of measures which the good sense and sound feeling of women carried into effect.

IT has been discovered, much to the surprise of ultra-conservatives, that the suffrage has not in any respect changed the nature of women, although it has given them a new dignity and power. Women anti-suffragists, especially, have argued that women would be spoiled by politics. Nothing of the kind has happened in the West. In the first place, comparatively few women are in politics in any other sense than that of taking a keen and intelligent interest in public questions and voting their convictions upon them. To do this has not required any displacement of woman in her domestic or other relations. As a matter of fact, the wholesomest and best place for the formation of public opinion is the family circle. It is the real foundation of our institutions anyhow. It is here that papers, magazines, and other sources of information are read and discussed in a sane and normal way under conditions which tend towards freedom of judgment and intelligent decision. Women, of course, as well as men, have various opportunities, as they always did, of meeting with their neighbors and exchanging views, and so adding to their stock of information and to their ability to form a correct judgment. The further act of registering this judgment in a vote is, after all, when one sees it in operation, not such a difficult, complicated affair, and not at all the horrible bugaboo which has been pictured. Our polling places are decent places. They were so before women voted, and they are more emphatically so since they have voted. Under the Australian ballot system the greatest care is taken to protect the independence and privacy of the voter. The exercise of the suffrage has been with us always a serious, if not solemn, function. We appreciate its privileges and its importance, and this feeling is reflected in conditions at the polling places, which are orderly, quiet, and fit places for men to go with their wives, or for women to go together, or alone, and to retire to the booth for marking their ballots.

Suffice it to say that many years' experience in many of the states has confirmed our deep conviction not only of the justice, but of the value, not only to women, but to the entire community of woman suffrage. We are intensely expectant and hopeful of a favorable result of the Senate vote on the national amendment.

What Wisconsin Says

SO many entries were made in the Essay Contest instituted by the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association that it has taken weeks to decide the winner. "Why This Congress Should Pass the Suffrage Amendment" was the subject of the essays and the first prize was awarded to Miss Blanche Fleming, a student in the Waukesha High School. Some high school teachers had all their English pupils write on the assigned subject and then selected the best essays for the contests. Twelve prizes in all were awarded. Miss Ada James of Richland Center was in charge of the contest.

All Red-Blooded American Women Want Citizenship

THAT the women of America look forward longingly to the time when they shall share the same privileges of citizenship which the United States has granted freely to the foreign born men of every allied and neutral nation, is indicated by two incidents noted and commented upon by presidents of the suffrage associations of Wisconsin and Indiana. Mrs. Theodora Youmans, President of Wisconsin, has sent to the *Woman Citizen* the following appreciative account of the Milwaukee Ceremony which welcomed newly naturalized citizens:

"Five hundred and ninety newly naturalized citizens of Milwaukee, their wives and children, were guests of honor at a great reception held in the auditorium in Milwaukee on the evening of July 2. Every man had become a citizen during the past year. Every woman and child had been personally invited by a representative of the Americanization Committee. Beautiful printed programs showed the American flag on the cover and the names of the 590 men. Other groups of the foreign-born by nationalities—Greeks, Poles, Bohemians, etc., made a dramatic appearance as they marched in to band music each carrying the American flag and the flag of their nativity. Some of them were in native costume. The program included community singing of a splendid inspiring character, speeches and dancing. The affair was arranged by the Americanization Committee of Milwaukee of which Mrs. A. M. Simons is chairman. Mrs. Simons is one of the active members of the Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association."

A DRIVE for 100,000 new members has been launched in Indiana by the Woman's Franchise League under the chairmanship of Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch of Fort Wayne. Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, president of the Franchise League, is convinced suffrage is a war measure, as are the 1,500 officers of the League to whom she sent the following open letter:

"To win the war is our immediate necessity; to win it the quickest, biggest, most enduring way; to win it for the benefit of all people for all time, and in the winning of this war so to advance the cause of humanity and progress that all our sacrifices need not be in vain.

"You know, as every suffragist knows, that the cause of suffrage is closely linked with every hope of real democracy, with every idea of real progress. We all believe that enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men is an actual war measure. Our allies have found it so, and enfranchised their women, or are definitely planning to. It is time to make false the statement, now true, that 'the United States is the only English-speaking nation in the world whose women are not enfranchised.'

"You have given yourself to war work! Give now your time and your energies for the month of August to this branch of war work, the pushing of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. You will find your work made easy by the change of public opinion. Sentiment for suffrage was never so strong as today."



OFFICERS OF THE DALLAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE WERE FIRST TO ENROLL FOR THE PRIMARIES

The enrollment of Texas women, for participation in the primaries July 27th broke the record. Word received at the offices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, stated that the number of women enrolling would in all probability reach 400,000. This is a phenomenal record, and establishes anew their claim that women do want to vote. And when Primary day came they voted. Out of the 750,000 votes cast about 625,000 were against James Ferguson, the previously impeached Governor of Texas, who entered the lists for a renomination. Governor Ferguson had brought in a minority report at the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1916 against women suffrage, and the women remembered. As reported in the *New York Times* "The woman vote swept Texas. Every man they endorsed won by a huge majority."

Mrs. McCulloch, Chairman of the General Committee for the campaign, when asked why she was heading this drive for 100,000 members and 700,000 petition signatures, said: "I took up this work because I felt that I was in some way discharging my debt to the women who have worked so faithfully with me in the last Liberty Loan Drive. In the different house-to-house canvasses that women have made, they have found so many women who want to buy bonds, War Savings Stamps, and Red Cross memberships, but have not a cent of their own.

"**WE** could serve our country better if we had the vote," was the slogan that stood out in black letters against the gold background of the badges worn by the members of the Woman's Suffrage League of Augusta, Georgia, who took part in the parade which featured the Fourth of July celebration in that city. Six hundred members of the league were in line, though they did not march as a unit, but with the various organizations in the procession with which they were affiliated. The press report says of the six hundred: "Suffrage leaguers are leading spirits in all Augusta woman organizations and the badges appeared like a chain linking them together—linking all women together in the cause of woman."

The Suffrage League joined with the progressive and influential organization of men and of women and with prominent taxpayers in petitioning the City Conference Board of the Richmond Board of Education for an increase in salary for graded teachers. The raise was granted. The accounts in the press state that the petition, which played a big part in the proceedings, was handled in a strong way, the reading of the petition by Miss A. B. Tarver being followed by a talk in its behalf by Miss Anne Campbell. Business men present pronounced Miss Campbell's talk the clearest, most convincing, and best put together of any talk of that nature they had heard. One of the school trustees is quoted as saying, "Any person—woman or man—who can make a business statement or business argument as this lady has made them, is worth more compensation—war time or peace time—than eighty-five dollars per month maximum."

Dead Nebraskans Made to Sign

THE charges of fraud and forgery made by the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association against the Anti Suffrage Association of that state, relative to the securing of signatures to the petition which suspended the partial suffrage law, are being substantiated to a remarkable degree, as the testimony of the witnesses called in the examination proceeds.

The plaintiffs called 132 witnesses when the signatures obtained in Richardson County by special examiner C. A. Emery at Falls City were under examination. According to the *Lincoln, Nebraska, Press*, a large number of the witnesses called, declared under oath that they did not sign the petition, and the only way they could account for the appearance of their names was that a circulator of the petition, John Norton of Omaha, must have written their names in. Only a few said they signed the petition with full knowledge of its import, and others stated they signed believing it was a suffrage petition.

A Richardson County undertaker, D. D. Reavis, testified that the name of A. Kellar, which appeared on the petition, must be a forgery because he had assisted at the burial of Mr. Kellar six months before the petition was circulated.

Another witness called, proved to be nearly totally blind and unable to read and write.

The Sheriff of Richardson County testified that eighteen of the names appearing on the petition were not, so far as he knew, residents of the county.

An Omaha dispatch states that John Norton, aged nineteen, and an employee of the post-office, for alleged forgery of signatures to the petition has been taken into custody, being the first arrest following the expose of alleged forgery of signatures. Norton was arrested, according to a report, on complaint of L. C. Mauger, charged with forging Mauger's name to the petition. Mr. Mauger is said to be a strong advocate of woman suffrage.

Suffrage leaders, it is said, say that the arrest of Norton is only the beginning of a campaign which will result in the arrest of many, many persons who are alleged to have forged signatures to these anti-suffrage petitions.

LUCY STONE, whose one hundredth anniversary will be celebrated on August 13th, has been called "The morning star of the woman's rights movement." Other women before her had spoken occasionally for this cause, while devoting themselves mainly to other radical subjects; but she was the first and for a long time the only lecturer who made it her specialty, and who traveled all up and down the country preaching it, year after year, with an almost magical eloquence. In the words of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Lucy Stone was the first person by whom the heart of the American public was widely and deeply stirred on the woman question."

She was born August 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass., the daughter of Francis Stone and Hannah Matthews. She was a descendant of that Deacon Gregory Stone who in 1664, with three others, presented to the General Court of Massachusetts a largely-signed memorial protesting against the proposed government of New England by a Royal Commission, not chosen by the people. Her great-grandfather fought in the French and Indian war; her grandfather was an officer in the war of the Revolution. Her father was a prosperous farmer, much respected, but fully believing, like most men of his day, in the right of husbands to rule over their wives. Her mother was an excellent Christian woman, who submitted conscientiously.

Little Lucy grew up a healthy, vigorous child, noted for fearlessness and truthfulness, a good scholar, and a hard worker in the house and on the farm, sometimes driving the cows barefooted by starlight before the sun was up, when the dew was so cold that she would stop on a flat stone and curl one small bare foot up against the other to warm it. The mother milked eight cows the night before Lucy was born, and said, when informed of the sex of the new baby, "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!"

THE little girl early became indignant at the way she saw her mother and other women treated by their husbands and by the laws, and made up her mind that those laws must be changed. Reading the Bible one day, while still a child, she came upon the text, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." At first she wanted to die. Then she determined to go to college, study Greek and Hebrew, and satisfy herself whether such texts were correctly translated.

She was the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree. Her brothers had gone to college, but when her father heard of her wish to do likewise, he said, "Is the child crazy?" She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching by turns. At Mt. Holyoke Academy, which she attended for a time, she was held up as an example for the spotless neatness of her plain print dresses and white collars.

She soon became known as a successful teacher. Once she was engaged to teach a "winter school" which had been broken up by the big boys throwing the master headforemost out of the window into a deep snowdrift. As a rule, women were not thought competent to teach in winter, because then the big boys were released from farm work, and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who

The Centennial of

By Her
Alice Stone

LUCY STONE,
"THE
MORNING
STAR OF
THE
WOMAN'S
RIGHTS
MOVEMENT."



had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor. At the low wages given to women teachers, it took her nine years to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, Ohio, then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a stateroom, but slept on deck on a pile of grainbags, among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could pay for only a "deck passage."

AT Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at less than fifty cents a week. She kept healthy and happy, distinguished herself in her studies, and found time in addition for good works.

Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and asked her to speak, together with the college president and some of the professors. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board, made up of the professors' wives. They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered, "those men were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the classroom. I was not afraid of them at all!"

At Oberlin she met Antoinette L. Brown, who was to become the first ordained woman minister. The two girls soon formed a friendship, which was cemented later by their marrying brothers.

The young men of the class had to hold debates, as part of their college work. The young women were not allowed to debate, but were required to attend, so as to help form an audience for the boys. Lucy was intending to lecture, and Antoinette to preach. They asked to be allowed to debate. The professor in that department was liberal, and consented. Tradition says the debate was a brilliant one; but the faculty at once forbade any repetition. Women must "keep silence."

Lucy persuaded an old colored woman who owned a small house to give the occasional use of her parlor to the girls who wanted to debate. Coming by ones and twos, so as not to attract attention, she and Antoinette and others would gather there and discuss all sorts of deep subjects. Sometimes in summer they held their meetings in the woods. This was the first debating club ever formed among college girls.

At her graduation she was appointed to write an essay to be read at Commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not to read it herself, she declined to

write it. About forty years later, when Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering.

She was graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture in the same year. Soon after, she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-slavery Society. She mixed a great deal of woman's rights with her anti-slavery lectures. Finally the Rev. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her meetings, felt obliged to tell her that, on the anti-slavery platform, this would not do. She answered, "I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She resigned her position, but the abolitionists persuaded her to continue speaking for them Saturday evenings and Sundays—times regarded as too sacred for a woman's rights meeting—while the rest of the week she lectured for woman's rights on her own responsibility.

HER adventures during the next ten years would fill a volume. No suffrage association was organized until long after this time. She had no co-operation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. She put up the posters for her own meetings, with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Sometimes the boys followed her, hooting and preparing to tear the posters down. Then she would call the boys about her and hold a preliminary meeting in the street, until she had won them all over and persuaded them to let her posters alone. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window, a hose was put through, and she was deluged with ice-cold water while speaking. She put on her shawl and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned; spitballs and eggs were thrown; once a hymn book was hurled at her head with stunning force; but she almost always ended by gaining her hearers' hearts.

She traveled over a large part of the United States. In most of the places no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity drew

a Great Pioneer

Daughter Blackwell

THE FIRST
MASSACHUSETTS
WOMAN
TO TAKE
A COLLEGE
DEGREE.

immense audiences. They expected to see a tall, gaunt, angular person, with aggressive manners and a strident voice. They found a small, quiet woman, gentle and winning, with the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker.

SHE had a wonderful eloquence. Her transparent simplicity, sincerity, and intense earnestness, added to a singular personal magnetism and a complete forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Often mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker.

At one woman's rights meeting in New York the mob made such a clamor that no speaker could be heard. One after another tried it, only to have their voices drowned forthwith by hoots and howls. The Rev. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. She answered, "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meeting; not before." At last Lucy Stone was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of churchgoers; but as soon as the next speaker began, the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. After the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach them for their behavior. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything; we kept still for you!"

At an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, in a grove, a platform had been erected for the speakers, and a crowd assembled; but a crowd so menacing in aspect, and with so evident an intention of violence, that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away, till only Lucy Stone and Stephen Foster were left. She said, "You had better run, Stephen; they are coming!" He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush, and a big man, grasping a club, sprang upon the platform. Lucy turned to him and said without

hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared that he would. He tucked her under one arm, and, holding his club with the other, marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn to pieces.

WHEN she began to lecture she would not charge an admission fee, partly because she was anxious that everyone should hear and be converted, and she feared that a door fee might keep someone away; partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston she used to put up at a lodging house on Hanover Street where they gave her meals for twelve and a half, and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping with the daughters of the house, three in a bed.

Once when she was in great need of a new cloak, she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family of singers were to give a concert the same evening. They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a cloak with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large, despite an admission fee. She tried it, and finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

In 1850 she headed the call for the first National Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass. (The first local convention had been held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848.) This great meeting attracted wide attention, and the report of it led Mrs. Taylor (afterwards Mrs. John Stuart Mill) to write her famous article in the *Westminster Review* which began the modern movement for woman suffrage in England. The annual National Woman's Rights Conventions, from that time to 1855, were organized mainly by Lucy, and she published their proceedings each year in pamphlet form, at her own expense.

On May 1, 1855, she married Henry B. Blackwell, a young merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, a brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree. He was a strong woman's rights man and abolitionist, highly gifted both as a speaker and a writer. He had attended a hearing before a committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, when Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips and others spoke for suffrage; and he had made up his mind then to marry her if he could. She had meant never to marry, but to devote herself wholly to her work. He promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone. That promise was most loyally kept. From that time on they were co-workers

in the movement. He gave to it not only his high talents, but much needed financial help.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who later went into the army, and is better remembered as Col. Higginson. The bride and groom drew up a joint protest against the disabilities which the laws at that time imposed on married women. It was widely published, and helped to get those injustices corrected.

She regarded the loss of a wife's name at marriage as a symbol of the loss of her individuality. She was told by eminent lawyers, including the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, later Chief Justice of the United States, that there was no law requiring a wife to take her husband's name; it was only a custom. With her husband's full approval, she kept her own name, and continued to be called by it during nearly forty years of faithful and affectionate married life. She signed all legal documents, "Lucy Stone, wife of Henry B. Blackwell."

IN 1857, while they were living in Orange, N. J., she let her household goods be seized and sold for taxes. One of the articles taken was the baby's cradle; and she wrote a protest against taxation without representation with the baby on her knee. For a few years she dropped public work almost entirely and devoted herself to her child. Then she resumed it, and kept it up untiringly till her death; but without neglecting either husband or daughter.

In 1866 she helped to organize the American Equal Rights Association, and was chairman of its executive committee. In 1869, with Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Col. Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive committee for nearly twenty years. When the National and the American Associations came together and formed the National American, she was chairman of the executive committee of the united society. She always craved not the post of prominence, but the post of work.

She and her husband took an active part in organizing the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in 1870, and she raised most of the money with which the *Woman's Journal* was started in Boston in the same year. Mrs. Livermore was its first editor, with Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Higginson and Garrison as editorial contributors. At the end of two years, Mrs. Livermore resigned the editorship. Mrs. Stone and Mr. Blackwell took it up, and carried that burden to the end of their lives. The 47 years' existence of the journal—a lifetime unprecedented for a reform paper—was due mainly to their efforts and to the interest that they aroused and inspired.

Lucy Stone was chairman of the executive committee also of the New England Woman Suffrage Association. For a generation the suffrage work of Massachusetts and New England, and a large part of that throughout the whole country, centred in her home and in the *Woman's Journal* office, and radiated out from it. She took part in the early campaigns for the woman suffrage amendments in Kansas, Vermont, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado and Rhode Island; she spoke at innumerable legislative hearings, in Massachusetts and other states, both for suffrage and for married women's property rights, equal guardianship, etc.;

(Continued on page 197)

Gentlemen—The Ladies

By Private Harold R. Peat*

Late 3d Battalion, 1st Canadian Overseas Contingent

WHEN we of the armies of the Allies are down in the trenches there is a slow, monotonous passing of the time hard to realize by anyone who has never been there.

Sometimes no shells are flying around; sometimes there are no bullets discharged; sometimes, though the shells are falling, they have to find the range and we hug our dugouts for safety which appears a certainty for the time being.

Sometimes it is spring; a war-scarred but triumphant violet will raise its blossomed head bravely on the trench edge, the sky of France will be blue as the skies of home, heaven will seem far, yet near. Somewhere a lark will soar superbly and sing as it wings by the flying monster devised of man. Sometimes all of these things happen, and we who are clad in khaki with trimmings of dry mud must pass away the hours, the days, the nights, while we stand our watch in the front line.

There is stand to in the morning. There is a cleaning of rifles and sharpening of bayonets—something might happen. We take no chances unneeded in Flanders. There is breakfast and there is dinner; there is tea and there is supper. There is cleaning up and stand to again, but between whiles there is nothing.

Cards—yes; books—maybe; newspapers at intervals, letters with fair regularity. What remains? There are hours and hours of time to fill. Sleep remains, and talk. We talk folks—aye, gossip and gamble and chatter as the veriest of home mothers' meetings.

And the words of our talk, the subject of our main conversations? War—no, siree, enough of war—are we not there prosecuting war? Peace? No, sir, peace is not yet. Peace only when victory is in measured sight.

* * * * *

WE speak of women—mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, daughters. There is the list, and one more we add to it, those of us who carry on our right arm the gold stripe of wounds—nurses.

Those are they of whom we speak, quietly, easily, pridefully. Sometimes to our latest, greatest pal we will show a treasured photo; sometimes we will read an excerpt from the latest letter we have had from "her."

This is a woman's war. It seems a sentimental saying, perhaps, to those who are unthinking, but—it is a woman's war. We soldiers realize it more than most, we who were through the first mad days of carnage and almost despair, realize it. We saw and we know.

The good God never intended this world to be a world of men alone for men alone. In the trenches for the first time we men, apart from nature's planning, realize how essential to the world is woman.

Without a woman we would remain as children, as thoughtless boys. 'Tis she and she alone who can give us the spiritual uplift, the love which has wrought miracles since time has been.

A woman's war—how the living evidences of it have burned their searing way into our brains, our consciences, our souls themselves.

April 22, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen—it is almost

dawn, and we march in silence, though not depressed, along the Ypres-Menin road which leads to Calais—London—New York. Dawn has broken, and a watery sun gleams fitfully above the faint spring mist.

We near a bend and from the distance we hear the slow squelching of footsteps, leaden, weary. We wonder, then round the turn of the road we swing and before us breaks to view the tragedy of a nation.

A woman's war.

There is the grandmother in that long line of pilgrim refugees. Old women, bent and weary with years of toil, now dazed and broken with horror.

There was mother, white-haired in an hour, sometimes with a hand pressed to the stained bandage covering a bleeding and bayoneted breast.

There was the nursing baby and the toddling youngster—whimpering, often screaming in terror as shells whistled overhead, following the refugees like wanton courses of their enemy the Hun.

There was the young girl—innocence, torn and blasted, struggled for place with an awful knowledge, in the eyes of maidens—who had borne torture worse than death.

That is what we saw of war for women.

Behind them blazing homes; before—nothing, hopeless nothingness.

* * * * *

AND so to us veterans, as to the men latest gone to the battlefields of Armageddon, has come the living evidence.

"Men have done that," we whispered one to another—and then we burned for shame that "man" should be the name given fiends of such diabolicalness—brutes; we dare not insult the inhabitants of nature's free land by calling them men.

No, the name could not be "man," for then and there we vowed that to us would come the honor of earning and holding the name of "man." To respect and honor and protect womanhood in war as in peace.

A woman's war—women enduring.

Then as time passed, as the fight waxed, flickered, waned and waxed again, rest would come to us. Our turns in the trenches would end, our days in billets would cease for a thrilling, swift moving period of time.

We would secure our leave, our meager furlough of eight days in 365. To England, to London, to Paris, to the south of France. In all of these places we saw women again. Women at war, as women in war.

At the docks, women hauling freight and shifting trucks. At the depots women despatching trains and women opening coach doors for us; women at the platform barriers, inspecting our transportations.

On the streets women steering automobiles, trucks, lorries, ambulances, buses, taxis—women police handling crowds—women window cleaners mounting ladders and wielding sponges and chamois.

* How adequately the "Corporal in the Suffrage Trenches," writing in the *Woman Citizen* of July 13, voiced the sentiments of the private in the French trenches is shown by Private Peat in a contribution to the *Evening Sun* of July 22.—EDITOR.

Women in shops and women on delivery wagons—women at canteen service—women in khaki. Tommywaacs we call them for the soldier work they do. Women in uniforms of naval blue—"wrens" for the service they render the navy.

Women who pull white steel from gleaming furnaces; women who stitch endlessly at the white sails of airplanes; women who hammer and labor and sweat.

Women and war—woman working.

* * * * *

Yes, how we talk of our women folk, how we think of them, how we depend on them.

When our zero hour has almost struck, when we stand poised for the leap, with foot on the fire step, and every muscle tensed for the charge I look down the line of waiting men. Every eye is gleaming, every mouth set, not one of us but knows that of all who go over at least ten in every hundred must bite the dust.

Look closely at the men, and with the exception of one or two flickers over the faces the reflection of an inward, happy smile. They—we are happy. Strange as it seems, it is so.

Today—if women want to vote—then the vote should be theirs. Politics will be cleaner for their influence to the political world. Social and civic problems must become all the clearer for woman's newer, fresher point of view, her grasp of detail and her intuition.

Ah, men folks, after we boys have been there, have seen, have suffered, have fought—we know.

Women in war—women in peace—women victorious.

Gentlemen—the ladies.

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Democrats in Convention

(Continued from page 187)

"Upon this declaration of principles, confident of the justice of our cause, we urge the people of the state of New York to sustain the Democratic Administration in the nation by electing a Democratic State Administration and a Democratic House of Representatives."

The platform was informally discussed with some of the leading women delegates present and was in the main, acceptable, although there was much dissent from Article 2, demanding a referendum to the people of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The platform includes vigorous support of the President's war policies, agricultural reforms, increased financial support for the public schools, adequate pay for teachers, co-operation with Federal authorities to prevent profiteering, extension of the workmen's compensation laws, of the Labor Law to protect women in industry—and the establishment of a State Minimum Wage Commission.

Several of the planks in the platform seem to have been furthered by women.

Miss McPike reports that at a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the membership of which she is one of twenty-one women having equal representation with men on the committee, the women were unanimous in their demand that the party platforms call for a minimum wage and eight-hour day.

When War Calls Women

The Open Door

WOMEN are now being taken on by the Pennsylvania Railroad in men's places at the rate of almost 1,500 a month. Previous to the war women were very rarely taken into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At present women are working to the number of 8,767 in 69 classified occupations, many of which were formerly universally regarded as capable of being filled only by men.

Today 6 women are working in various of the shops, on car repairs; one is employed as a "caller," her duties being to summon trainmen for their runs; 74 women are at work cleaning locomotives; one is a crane operator; four are employed as locomotive despatchers; 29 are draughtswomen; 7 are draughting apprentices; 5 women are operating steam hammers; 3 are gang leaders; 1 is a coal inspector; 595 are working as laborers; 37 are employed as machine hands; 234 are messengers and assistant messengers; 6 are mechanics' helpers; 2 are oilers; 29 are classed as shop hands; 15 are employed as power operators; 8 are lever-women; 9 are drawbridge attendants; 2 are switch attendants; 38 work as freight truckers; 1 is a trackwoman; 2 are turntable operators; 8 are upholsterers; 2 are warehouse women and 92 are employed as crossing watchwomen.

In addition there are 132 signal women and assistants; 16 bureau of information attendants; 24 parcel room and 258 storeroom attendants; 611 car cleaners; 2 Pullman space distributors; 12 elevator operators and 81 ticket sellers.

In the lines of work more customarily followed by women, there are 105 janitresses; 679 telephone operators; 266 telegraph operators; 121 telegraph operator students; 15 cooks and 4,723 girls and women who are classified as clerks, stenographers and typists.

Almost a woman's railroad.

In June, 1918, women formed 49.37 per cent of the stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad, holding 29.28 per cent of the stock.

FIGURES for nine typical munition plants given in the *Monthly Review* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for May, 1918, show considerable variation between establishments in the relative numbers of men and women employed since the war began. One plant has never had as many as 10 per cent. women employees, though the numbers have doubled in the year. Another has risen from 6 per cent. to 20 per cent. Two have fluctuated, and at present the percentage of women is slightly less than men. In the others the percentage has been steadily upward by large increases. One, for instance, which began in March, 1915, with about 22 per cent. of the employees women, now has over 58 per cent. women. At present in these nine plants over 12,000 women are employed, or 31 per cent. of the total force.

"WOMEN are wanted still in many capacities by the Government. The chemical-service section of the Army has asked the Woman's Committee to take a census of women chemists in the United States. One task to which these women will be put is experimentation in connection with poison gas bombs. The chemical gas department aims at a force of 1,600 women to replace men.

An examination for a woman economist in the Federal service will be offered August 20th (salary \$1,800-\$2,500).

TWO hundred women from 40 states are taking the course in reconstruction work at Reed College, Oregon. The training in the course, which began June 24 at Reed College and ends September 6, includes instruction in anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, psychological aspects of recovery, posture, theory of bandaging, military hospital management, massage, corrective gymnastics and other remedial exercises, practice in massage, and clinics in orthopedic surgery. Training is provided which leads to the American Red Cross Life Savers' Certificate.

NOW and again we are reminded that this is not the first time women have been through wars. Having engaged in active service during the Civil War, a woman now 88 years old is instructing a class in knitting. This is Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., who accompanied her husband to Army camps wherever he was assigned for duty in Civil War days. Still interested in war service, she teaches knitting to children in the Takoma Park Church school.

The Seventh-day Adventist Church in Takoma Park, of which Mr. Longacre is pastor, is active in Red Cross work. The church is divided into districts, which in turn are organized into societies under leaders. These societies meet once a week to make garments for hospitals, and sweaters or other knitted garments.

Marching Behind

"I'm marching on," said the colonel's wife,
"Back of my soldier in the field,
His to command brave men in the strife,
Mine a weapon of love to wield;
To soothe, to comfort, to help, to cheer,
Those that the soldier holds most dear;
Gladly I turn to this task of mine,
To work for the women behind the line."

"I'm marching on," cried the mother brave,
"Back of my soldier across the sea;
He fights this country's cause to save,
He leaves a sacred trust with me;
Mine to keep burning the home-fires bright,
That our defenders shall have to eat,
Beef and sugar and fat and wheat."

"I'm marching on," said the maiden fair,
"My brother's a private far away;
He's doing his bit with the boys over there,
I'm doing my bit with the ones that stay;
I'm training the girls for farm and field,
That crops may flourish and gardens yield;
For we must answer this nation's call,
And our abundance replenish all."

"We're marching—sisters, mothers and wives,
Back of our soldiers, brave and true;
Giving our strength as they give their lives,
Marching under the Red, White and Blue;
For us they are holding the foe at bay,
But we're holding behind, every step of the way,
Our men to nurse, and to clothe, and to feed,
We're marching on with this nation's need."

—CAROLINE TICKNOR, of the Vigilantes.

THE knitting of 224 woolen garments for 28 men in 98 hours is the record of less than a dozen women of the National League for Women's Service at Wray, Colorado. If knitters will work at a pace like that no wonder the Red Cross reported recently 5,000,000 knitted garments sent overseas within a year.

WIVES still wistful for their old domestic occupations, though their men are "over there," should apply to the quartermaster's mending bureau. When a soldier tears a garment it is turned in to the government shops at the cantonments where hundreds of women are employed as menders and laundresses. In employing women preference is given to wives, sisters and mothers of the men in the service.

HOUSEKEEPING courses for wives are a development of the war that makes it look as if wives were planning after the war to put housekeeping on a more professional basis. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, announces for wives and daughters of army officers, during the term 1918-1919, three scholarships in household arts and science. They are designed especially for those going into domestic science as a profession.

MOST interesting perhaps, of all the Civil Service positions opened by the war is that of curative workshop instructor in General Hospitals, Medical Department at large, and in the War Department, doing educational work with wounded soldiers. Competitors will not be required to report for examination but will be rated on education and experience in teaching agriculture, commercial, industrial or vocational subjects. Entrance salaries for these positions range from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year, according to the grade qualified for.

At General Hospital No. 7, Hospital Training School, Jennie A. Turner is already doing reconstructive training work. She was for three years designer of weaving for the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.

A MAN'S wages—five dollars a day and keep—was the ultimatum of fifteen-year-old Elda Winkelman, of Smith Center, Kansas. Why not? She is doing a man's work—driving a five-horse-12-foot grain header. She is managing her huge apparatus as well as any man they ever saw, if one can believe the many wheat-raisers from that section of Kansas, who have been attracted as onlookers by the unusual sight of a girl driving five horses. There are many women working in the wheat fields of Northwestern Kansas, but Miss Elder is probably the only one running a header.

With her two brothers gone to war and her aged father despairing of getting his big wheat crop cut, Elda boldly spoke up and said she would run the header if he would allow her a man's wages. Her father snapped up the offer in a hurry, although not believing his daughter in earnest. But he was "shown" an hour later when his daughter, garbed in overalls, hitched up the horse power, got onto the header and struck out for the wheat field. She says that after she puts her father's crop into the stack she will continue running the header until all the fields of the neighbors are cut.

THERE is an ambulance now tossing about in the hold of a French liner somewhere on the high seas which carries with it as many thoughts and sacrifices as have ever gone into wood and steel and machinery. This ambulance is on its way to France, where it is to work for the new gas hospital unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. It was bought with the earnings and the sacrificial offerings of the pupils of the Cortelyou School (P. S. 139), Brooklyn.

It started to become a military ambulance a year ago and was originally planned to accompany the King's County Hospital Unit. First of all it was to be a \$1,000 ambulance, purchased entirely by the grammar school children of Cortelyou. Then the school grew confident and ambitious and stretched its plans to a G. M. C., \$1,700 ambulance of the latest 1917 make.

What the children of Cortelyou School did might well set a goal for war fund financiers. In three weeks they raised \$1,680. All under fourteen, these children cut grass, cleaned cellars and sold junk.

One little girl, a graduate of Cortelyou, came back and offered to give up a week's vacation to make and sell a special kind of raisin bread. Every noon at 12 o'clock through a very hot week, she trudged in, flushed and heated, carrying her orders of bread, finally earning \$18.

The children earned their money singly and they earned it by classes. Nothing could stop them once they were started on their campaign. Some of them offered to go without desserts for a whole year if their parents would advance them the money the desserts would cost. The graduating class gave up flowers or gifts for the sake of the fund. One class made and sold ribbon pins of the Allies' colors. Another made Red Cross knitting bags.

Then the whole school gave a cake sale. We are talking now about the days when people spoke of cake above a whisper and there was no ban on sugar. The cake sale started out as an affair of a few tables. It grew to a corner on



Illustrations by Eleanor Middleditch

the cake market, it became a cake rout. Some one sent a hurry call to the assistant principal of the school telling her she'd better come down and look after her cake sale, for it was swamping the city. When she arrived the cakes were coming, coming in platoons, coming in brigades, coming in regiments. Those in charge took in cakes hand over hand, like a sailor taking in sail. They set them on tables, under the tables, behind the tables. And still they came, \$400 worth, and all sold inside of three hours. One mother said earnestly, "I gave my very best. I put eleven eggs in that cake." Think of it! But that was a year ago, in 1917, before it was said that "a frosted cake is an affair for martial law." Who could have an eleven-egg cake, or any cake at all, in 1918?

WHEN the money was all raised Dr. Fiske of the King's County Hospital Unit, who was to take the ambulance over to France, stood in a reviewing stand while Cortelyou School filed by on parade, each class handing in a check for its quota of the great fund. One of the most impressive moments of his life, Dr. Fiske called it. It was so impressive that the school's physical director caught the contagion for France on

that very day and the school nurse up and volunteered likewise as a Red Cross nurse.

This is what those earnest children did: sent an ambulance and two people to the front.

And that ambulance was not bought in any casual or injudicious manner, believe Cortelyou. Dr. Fiske sent finer and finer types to P. S. 139 for inspection until finally he found the latest, most up-to-date type, and it was chosen. It stood in the playground in all its efficient grayness while the children were marched out—all the way from first grade up to the eighth, to look it over.

And it was solemnly approved. And bought in July, 1917.

And expected to go to France at once. But this wasn't the end of the story of Cortelyou School ambulance.

THE King's County Unit was delayed; Dr. Fiske was delayed; the physical director and the Red Cross Nurse were delayed, while the ambulance, created out of love and service and cakes and junk and grass cutting, did odd jobs for the King's County Hospital in times of emergency, with a plate on its side explaining it as the gift of Cortelyou School.

And then on February 1st, 1918, notice came from Washington to the much tried little workers of Brooklyn that requirements for ambulances were all changed and the Government could not use this ambulance—which was returned forthwith to the donors.

Now an ambulance is of about as much use to a city public school as a street sprinkling cart would be in Venice.

Here was a perfectly typical white elephant.

On the staff of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., are several Brooklyn women. Therefore, Miss Langthorn, assistant principal of Cortelyou School, bethought herself of offering the ambulance to the women's hospitals for service in France through Mrs. George Notman of the Brooklyn Suffrage Party, who accepted it with heartfelt thanks.

(Continued on page 198)



"THE CAKES WERE COMING, COMING IN PLATOONS, THEY SET THEM ON-TABLES, UNDER THE TABLES"

Industrial Women's New Milestone

Women in Industry Service country the woman's view on labor questions."

THE long upward climb of the industrial woman has reached a vantage point within the last few weeks. Early in July, just between the Fourth of July and Bastille Day, to make it more emphatic, Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the establishment of a Woman's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor.

This is considered by the National Women's Trade Union League to be one of the most significant acts of the present administration. It is the first time, they say, that the Government has given full recognition to the woman's point of view in the councils of labor. It is also the first time that a trade union woman has been given an appointment to an administrative office in a national executive department.

There is no woman on the National War Labor Board.

There is no woman on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

At the head of the new bureau will be Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the woman's branch of the ordnance bureau in the War Department, formerly with the Russell Sage Foundation in New York. Her assistant will be Miss Mary Anderson, a member of the executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and for seven years organizer of the National Women's Trade Union League, and the present vice-chairman of the Washington Committee of the League.

MISS ANDERSON, who is of Swedish birth, knows the labor story, for she has lived it—as a stitcher in the Chicago shoe factories for eighteen years.

During much of that time she was president of the Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers Local, and for a year, when she was working in a factory at Lynn, Mass., she was president of the women's local there.

Miss Anderson enters her new position from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, where she has been supervisor in the woman's branch of the industrial service section. In this capacity her work consisted chiefly of conferences with workers and employers in connection with the enforcement of the Government's labor policy in munition factories.

"The need for the Woman's Bureau, and our great hopes as to what it will do," says Miss Anderson, "grow out of the fact that the peculiar problems surrounding women in industry have never received enough attention. The reason they have not is, I think, that the woman's point of view has never been represented in policy-making boards.

"Until traditions are broken, and men acquire the habit of putting women in administrative and consultative positions as readily and as frequently as they put men in such places, the Woman's Bureau has a big work cut out for it. The greatest thing in the future of the Woman's Bureau will be the fact that its chief, a woman, will be a member of the War Labor Policies Board. This means that she will have equal authority with any man on the Board, not only with regard to women, but with regard to men also—bringing to bear in the Government for the first time in the history of this

Miss Anderson expresses herself strongly in favor of writing the Government's labor standards into all Government contracts. The greatest problem of all the new bureau will have to deal with, she says, is the problem of securing equal pay for equal work by women and men. In scores of factories, according to her observations, women are now doing men's work for less than men are paid.

"WE must focus attention on such things as this, and on the ten-hour shift that prevails for women in some factories, both day and night. Women know what such conditions mean to women, the mothers of the race. On these and all other labor questions we hope to make the Woman's Bureau the expression of the labor woman's point of view in the Government's labor administration."

The official title of the new bureau is the "Woman-in-Industry Service." Women leaders in the labor movement for at least nine years have seen the necessity for such a bureau. It was at the request of the National Women's Trade Union League that the Jones-Casey bill was introduced in Congress.

In 1916 it was computed that with women constituting 20 per cent of the wage earners of the country, and the number constantly growing, only 4 per cent of the funds appropriated for industrial investigation were devoted to the study of the special problems of women in industry. Vital facts concerning the conditions of women's work were not available.

The Jones-Casey bill never reached a vote in Congress, but the war itself did for women in this instance what it has done for women in other forms of liberation from old and binding traditionalism. Men used to say glibly that they represented women, but now they can say this no more, and they themselves know it.

This is a part of what the Secretary of Labor has to say about the establishment of this far-sighted program for the working woman:

"The women's division has been established in response to needs widely felt by all, men as well as women, who are conscious of the increasing share women must have in the industrial activities of the war.

"The women's division will concern itself primarily with war conditions, but will be mindful of the need for observing and interpreting the tendencies in women's employment which are likely to have permanent social effects."

AN instance of the imperative need of such a bureau is the first task undertaken by this women's division, to investigate and recommend as to whether the Government shall sanction the employment of women in hazardous chemical industries where only men have hitherto been employed. The question has been put into the hands of a committee of experts by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the bureau, and the committee assembled in Washington last Saturday to begin its work.

Miss Anderson, assistant chief, was sent to Niagara Falls, N. Y., to visit the industries in

"A Clearing House of Thought and Leadership"

I have urged and Congress has now granted the necessary authority to establish a woman's division in the Department of Labor. Its immediate task will be to develop in the industries of the country policies and methods which will result in the most effective use of women's services in production for the war, while at the same time preventing their employment under injurious conditions. Its large and very necessary aim will be to focus attention on the national importance of the conditions of women's work as influencing national standards and as affecting the welfare of the entire nation.

The problems of women in industry are so manifold and complex that a clearing house of thought and leadership is needed by the National Government. The women's division has been established to give leadership. To make this leadership effective, however, I confidently appeal to all for co-operation with Miss Van Kleeck and Miss Anderson—to women, individually and through their organizations, to national and state administrations and to industry generally.

WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

question and make a preliminary report on the situation in time for the committee's meeting.

THE committee consisted of experts in industrial hygiene and sanitation, most of them representing departments of the Government handling contracts with the industries in question. The list of those invited by Miss Van Kleeck included: Lieut.-Col. Harry E. Mock, Surgeon-General's Office, chairman; Captain Austin D. Reilly, Ordnance Department, secretary; Dr. Alice Hamilton, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, expert in industrial poisons; Miss Mary Anderson; Commander Riley, of the Navy Department; John Vogt, of the New York State Department of Labor; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of the National Research Council; Captain Bradley, of the Gas Defense Service; Miss Nelle Swartz, chief of the new woman's bureau of the New York State Department of Labor; Dr. A. J. Scherewsky, of the Public Health Service.

This investigation is undertaken as the result of a request from the Employers' Association of Niagara Falls, at which point are centered 21 industries producing chlorine, caustic soda, electrodes, formaldehyde, poison gas, and other basic war materials. The Employers' Association states that "Polish women here are anxious to go on shift work of 8 hours, provided such permission could be obtained from the Department, subject, of course, to supervision and suspension by the President."

"Our first consideration in this matter," says Miss Van Kleeck, "will be to assure ourselves just what the hazards are, and whether they are of a kind to which women are more susceptible than men. If the conditions are found to be such as not to warrant the Government's sanction for the employment of women, our experts hope to be able in any case to minimize the hazards and improve the conditions for men.

Journal of a "Y" Worker under Fire

THE work gets more interesting every day. Yesterday we ordered our uniforms. They are of gray whipcord, with French-blue collars, ties, scarfs and hats and are fairly good-looking and very comfortable. We are wearing them as nonchalantly as possible, and trying to look as though we had worn them all our lives, with only occasional lapses into civilian's clothing. We wear white shirts in Paris and blue in the field. Our pinafores are of blue chambray, and our dress-up ones of a jolly chintz. Our insignia all have the red triangle.

The hut pinafores have little white collars and caps. We also have bright cretonne aprons for dress occasions. All the aprons are made by Mrs. Conkling's French women, about whom I will tell you later, and we are trying to get the shirtwaist order for her, too. The capes are of dark-green cloth with the blue collars.

I don't think it has missed raining a single day since I have been here. And the mud has somewhat the color and consistency of soft fudge. I wear my big shoes all the time, and my raincape much of the time, and even an umbrella part of the time, which I consider a great concession to the weather, but when one has only one uniform and hat to last nine months, and has to go to bed while they are cleaned and pressed, one has a care. Did I tell you that we didn't have to pay for our uniforms? The Y. M. C. A. now furnishes one uniform with two skirts, one hat, four shirt-waists, aprons and a cape. So that much money is saved for something else. We wear our uniforms always. Even if we are invited to the general's for dinner (which we aren't), we wear them. We have struck on the high collars, though, and wear them turned down in a little V-shape. They are so much more becoming that way. We are told they are very smart looking, and they certainly save a lot of trouble. Our spare time is becoming a joke. We haven't any!

IF I had worried before about the future population of France, I have ceased to since I have lived on this street. I have never seen so many children before in my life. They all wear little pinafores and have bright red cheeks, and look just like Poulbot's sketches. And they all say Good Night quite indiscriminately at any time of day. It's funny to hear them use the English they have picked up. Tonight I saw a whole row of little girls lined up to salute some officers.

We've been having lots of fun with our peculiar French. One day this week we went shopping for rubber gloves, in our very best French, as we thought. Everywhere we asked they merely threw up their hands, or looked vague but polite, as the French always do. Finally we found some on a counter and triumphantly purchased them. We found out that the reason we had gotten no results before was that we had been asking for "dents de caoutchouc" instead of "gants," meaning rubber teeth instead of rubber gloves! . . .

I STARTED to tell about Mrs. Conkling's work. This morning she took us through her Ouvroir, and I had tea with her yesterday. She has a beautiful home, an apartment up near the Bois. We went first of all to the little house where the French women were sewing. It is really a community house, where anyone in

What They Are Wearing in France By Helen Perry

In Paris you see only uniforms and mourning. All the Red Cross workers, canteen workers, telephone girls, etc., are in uniform as are the French women, serving as conductors, cab drivers, etc. Our uniform is recognized everywhere we go, is usually saluted by officers, and is a great protection from annoyance in a French town like this.



STYLES FOR CANTEENERS

that quarter of Paris who is needy may find work. These women each do the thing they can do best, embroidery, fine sewing, fitting, laundering, dressmaking, etc. They are making the aprons for the Y. M. C. A. and we hope to get them the waist orders, too. They are making and dressing quaint dolls. In another building near by they give out coarse sewing and knitting to the women who can only work at home. They are paid very small sums for these, for instance, twenty-five cents for a pair of stockings, but it keeps them from starvation at least, and gives them a steady employment. In still another building they give out garments to the refugees. A big box just came as we were there. Mrs. Conkling says that the shoes especially are a God-send, as their price in Paris is prohibitive. Nothing worn is too poor to send, old dresses, old underclothes, hats, coats, shoes, anything. If you have anything at all, send it. It all helps such a lot over here. Mrs. Conkling is doing this work in connection with the Sisters who have always worked in that quarter of Paris, and know who are worthy and who are not.

LE PETIT Ouvroir du Gros Caillou was commenced in August, 1914, as soon as the war broke out, by Mrs. Henry Conkling, the wife of an American physician living in Paris. Knowing the conditions of the working people of the city, Mrs. Conkling with the help of a French lady, Mademoiselle Guilhou, set up a little workshop to give sewing to mothers of families whose means of subsistence had been suddenly swept away. From that time to this large numbers of destitute Parisians have been kept from utter misery by means of the modest "ouvroir." Money raised—largely in the United States—is

dispensed as small daily wages for sewing to grandmothers, mothers and young girls, many of whom are refugees. In addition, boxes upon boxes of partially worn garments—above all shoes—have been packed in the United States and distributed among the "little workers" of the Quartier Gros Caillou. In normal times it is hoped by the promoters that this little workshop will become self-supporting, but that cannot happen until after the war ends.—Editor's Note.]

A Monument of Shame

THE following is from the diary of a German prisoner:

"Since the 10th of this month (November) 50 women and young girls from Aertryke have been working on the concrete shelters of Leke. As Leke is in the zone of fire and has been bombarded not later than yesterday, I do not understand once more the authorities. If that measure has not been taken as reprisals it constitutes for Germany a monument of shame so great that it is not possible to conceive a greater one. Three or four weeks ago they drove out the civil population of Leke, and now they oblige women and children to work on concrete shelters of the village. It is a shame that this measure has been taken, for it is I who, every morning, bring the group of 47 women to Leke and conduct them back to Aertryke."

Saving the Children

IN a recent number of *L'Illustration*, Henry Bordeaux describes the work of Mme. Gillet-Motte, of Bonbaix. He says:

"She was called to Annamasse to meet her sister, nephews, and nieces, just back from Invaded France. She saw all the rueful deflees, the clusters of children left without a mother, five or six of them led by a 14-year old, whose back was bent under the pack, whose keen eyes followed every movement of the little band, prompt to give notice in case of danger. Mme. Gillet-Motte saw the painful sight and the next day she came back, not alone. A manufacturer of Lyon, Mr. Cabaud, accompanied her, and with his help, she founded the 'Secours aux Rapatriés.' They have now adopted over 1,800 orphaned or lost children and considerable numbers of invalid women and old men have passed through their hands.

"The London Red Cross insisted on giving her a hospital of 300 beds at Etrambiere. The American Red Cross chose to look after the children affected with anemia and contagious diseases."

IT is no uncommon thing in these days to hear of nurses killed beside the beds of the wounded. The long distance German gun trained on Paris produced another type among the *héroïnes du jour* reported each week in *La Française*. The shell that struck *La Maternité* struck Marthe Lere, a young pupil nurse, as she was placing an infant in its mother's arms. She interposed her body between the two in the bed and the shell. The first rule of that maternity hospital is "whatever it may cost, save the life of the child." Mlle. Lere did better; she fulfilled the task imposed upon herself by one of the greatest obstetricians of the day—she saved both at the cost of her own life.

Centennial of a Pioneer

(Continued from page 191)

she conducted a vast correspondence, and was in continual request to address all sorts of gatherings. A host of the best men and women in the country were her co-workers in the American Association. The compilers of the "History of Woman Suffrage" were warm partisans of the "National" wing of the movement, and they have naturally laid most stress upon its activities. But the work of the American was extensive, earnest, influential, and wise,

LUCY STONE was one of the most modest and self-effacing of women. She had no thirst for fame. She kept no record of her work, did not save her press clippings, and, when importuned to furnish particulars of her life for books of "Famous Women," refused almost with horror. Her zeal for woman suffrage was apostolic; it was like a fire in the bones. There was something about her peculiarly sweet and winning, almost angelic, that took people captive. Obstinate opponents were sometimes converted merely by the sight of her face. All the purely womanly instincts were strong in her. To the last, she loved a love-story. She had infinite motherliness. Her face always beamed at the sight of a baby; and all children were drawn to her, like bees to a flower. On countless occasions during her lecture trips, on boat or train, she helped worried and anxious young mothers to soothe a crying child. She was an excellent cook and housekeeper, of the old New England type. She made her own yeast, her own dried beef, even her own soap.

ALTHOUGH so quiet and gentle, she hardly knew what fear was. She told us that in all the mobs and tumults of the early days, she was never conscious of a quickened heart-beat. Her husband called her "the gentlest and most heroic of women." She showed "the same courage when she learned that she was to die. "I know the Eternal Order, and I believe in it," she said. "I have not a fear, nor a dread, nor a doubt." To a friend who expressed the wish that she might have lived to see suffrage granted, she answered, "Oh, I shall know it! I think I shall know it on the other side." When a letter from the Women's Press Association was read to her, speaking warmly of her work, she said, slowly, "I think I have done what I could. I certainly have tried. With one hand I made my family comfortable; with the other—" There her voice failed through weakness. She meant that with the other she had tried to help the world. Her last words to her daughter were, "Make the world better." She passed away on October 18, 1893.

She had advised her family not to have a public funeral; she thought there would not be many who would care to come. But the people began to gather hours beforehand. When the doors were opened, hundreds were standing silently in the street. The great church was crowded. Dr. Charles G. Ames said afterwards that it was less like a funeral than a coronation. From sea to sea the newspapers, even those most opposed to equal rights, bore testimony to her worth. A life-long enemy declared that up to that time the death of no woman in America had called forth so wide an expression of public affection and esteem.

THE protest published by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell at the time of their wedding was as follows:

While acknowledging our mutual affection by publicly assuming the relationship of husband and wife, yet, in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it our duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of, voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess. We protest especially against the laws which give the husband:

1. The custody of the wife's person.
2. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.
3. The sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, idiots and lunatics.
4. The absolute right to the product of her industry.
5. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.
6. Finally, against the whole system by which the legal existence of the wife "is suspended during marriage," so that in most States, she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that, until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws by every means in their power.

We believe that where domestic difficulties arise, no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

Thus, reverencing law, we enter our protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of law.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.
LUCY STONE.

West Brookfield, Mass., May 1, 1855.

Only "A Handful of Antis"

"WOMAN suffrage will be given an overwhelming victory this fall in South Dakota," said William Jennings Bryan to a committee of suffragists at Sioux Falls, July 14.

"I presume you have your handful of antis in this state," Mr. Bryan said. "Well, in the states where women vote you find no antis, trying to relieve the women of the 'burden and responsibility of voting.' If it is such a burden, why don't the antis go to these states and help relieve the women? Suffrage doesn't come and go, and I feel assured that woman suffrage will come to South Dakota this fall, and as in every other instances, of course it will come to stay."

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The Appeal of Democracy

(Continued from page 186)

The Federal Prohibition Amendment was passed by votes on both sides of the chamber. It had strong backing from Democrats and Republicans, and strong opposition also. The same is true in the case of the Suffrage Amendment which is still pending at the time this is written. While the Income Tax amendment and that for the popular election of Senators were submitted by a non-partisan vote—as any Constitutional amendment must be—they had been planks in the Democratic platform, and for that reason deserve to be classed among the achievements of the Democratic party.

We are told that "the women of the West voted for Wilson because he kept us out of war." Granted. They did not vote for him because of what he promised to do in the future, but because of what he had done. It is a noteworthy fact that when war was declared all those far Western states, with one exception, filled their quota before the draft went into effect. The Western woman is no flaccid, shrinking advocate of peace at any price.

The women of America want this war waged to a conclusive peace. Failure is impossible, but if we win and go our victorious way to build greater navies, more deadly weapons with which to keep the world an armed camp, piling the taxes ever higher against that future day when we shall again go forth to slay and be slain, then we shall have lost all democracy stands for and all for which humanity and civilization are struggling today. The immediate object of this war is to do away forever with the power of one man to bring about such woe and misery, but the ultimate aim for which we fight is the abolition of war and that the world shall be "Safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own."

Unless democracy means that we shall spend our millions for those things which are permanent, for life more abundant, for freedom of body and soul and in the realization, rather than the pursuit of happiness, it means nothing. If it means less than this to anyone who calls himself by its name, he does not know the meaning of the term.

Also for Democracy

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when in Detroit recently strongly endorsed the woman suffrage campaign now in progress in Michigan.

Correspondence

A Postmistress's Bit

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

WE had our "drive" to sell our quota of Thrift and W. S. S. on June 28. We are required to sell \$600 of these. I have sold here in the post office since last December to the amount of \$378.

On the 28th, at a meeting at the school, we sold T. S. and W. S. S. to the amount of \$613, and received pledges to purchase \$800 between now and January 1, 1919. The work of this "drive" fell upon a Manual Garcia and myself in about equal proportion, and there was a good deal of it.

This work came at the same time I have to prepare Money Order and Quarterly Postal reports and, what, with my post office duties to attend to as usual, I had to work day and evening, several times till midnight or after, as well as Sunday and on the Fourth, in order to get all the work done in time.

I am seventy-one years old, and for this reason cannot turn off work like a younger woman. I enjoy being of use in the world at my time of life and am glad to help along the work our country is doing, though it is but a small part I can do.

I could not get along without the WOMAN CITIZEN and shall take it as long as I can find the dollar to pay for it.

There is much I would like to write, but have no time to spare in that way now. Others are doing that kind of work more ably than I could.

What wonderful progress the world is making under the stimulus of the Hun's barbarian warfare! When this war is over we shall be incalculably further advanced in all that will make the world a better place to live in than we could possibly have been in a century or more of time but for this awful struggle, though the price is stupendous, almost beyond conception. Who could ever have believed five years ago that emancipation of the masses, including women, was destined to come through the shedding of rivers of blood? Gerald Massey, seventy years ago, wrote more prophetically than he realized when he said:

"Freedom! the tyrants kill thy braves, but in our memories live the sleepers;
And tho' doomed millions feed the graves dug by death's fierce red-handed reapers,
The world shall not forever bow to things that mock God's own endeavor;
'Tis nearer than we wot of now when flowers shall wreath the sword forever."

ELLEN M. BOLLES.

Lumberton, N. M.

A Warning

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

REPORTS are being received of activity by stock salesmen and promoters, principally representing companies whose securities have doubtful value, in efforts to secure the exchange of Liberty Bonds for the stocks which they have for sale. This practice is specifically disapproved by the Treasury Department, and we are compelled to characterize any continuance of it as an act unfriendly to the Government.

If your readers have such cases come to their notice, I will be glad to have them write me

promptly, giving the name of the company issuing the stock, the name of the stock which is being offered, its address, the name of the salesman and the names of the officers of the company, if they can be secured.

We hope you will give publicity to this letter, with a view to stopping the practice.

Boston, Mass.

CHARLES A. MORSS,

Chairman Executive Committee, Liberty Loan Committee of New England.

What the Grange Says

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

OUR position regarding Woman Suffrage is so well stated in the Master's Address given at State Grange that I enclose it herewith.

"The Grange has always prided itself and justly, that it was the original woman suffrage organization of the land. We approached this subject from a different angle from most reformers. While many sought to enfranchise women because it would further temperance reform, the Grange took a higher stand. We said, women have the inherent right to vote as citizens, regardless of how they would vote on any measure, and time proved us to be right. This question is settled in our state, but let us not abate our efforts until it is settled in our whole nation.

"A simple, inexpensive, but most effective and practical plan of making the farmers' influence of the nation most effective in securing action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, both in the United States Senate and in the Legislatures of the several states, would be the organization of a Farmers' National Committee on Woman Suffrage, to direct the farmers' end of the necessary supporting campaign. I believe suitable action at the session suggesting the desirability of this to the governing board of the Farmers' National Headquarters, and to the woman's suffrage associations, might result in action that would insure speedy victory for national woman suffrage."

We would suggest only one change in this report and that is that the committee referred to be a committee of Farm Women with headquarters with the other farm organizations.

We believe, in view of the service rendered by the women all over the world during the war that this should be a campaign now, not only for national but for world-wide woman suffrage.

We women of Washington are proud of our freedom and want to do all we can to help the women of other states and other countries to win their emancipation.

LURA S. BOUCK,

Member of Washington State Grange.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

REFERRING to letter from Charles E. Duryea, on page 117 of your issue of July 6, 1918, regarding Cottonseed Flour, I beg to inform you that the University of Texas, Department of Home Economics, of which Miss Mary E. Gearing is Professor, has done original research work with cottonseed flour and has issued a bulletin on the subject, which will be available to anybody writing to the University.

MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM.

Galveston, Texas.

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Adventures of an Ambulance

(Continued from page 194)

This ought to be the end of the adventures of Cortelyou ambulance. One should be able to add, "and lived happy ever after," or to a good old age in the service of soldiers.

Not at all.

This was an independent ambulance with its own ideas of self respect. So it ran away. Yes, that is just what Cortelyou ambulance did, it cantered off all by itself and refused to go in the Red Cross parade—just got its back up over being rejected for the Army, no doubt. All the little Cortelyou 'uns were asked very politely to march in the Red Cross parade with their very own ambulance at the head of all the elementary schools in the city. And they all accepted and dressed themselves up with a fine silk banner made on purpose to tell about their ambulance. Fathers and mothers lined the curbs, just the way fathers and mothers do when their big sons go out in khaki, in order to see the children's ambulance go by.

Everyone was quite without any anxiety that a huge gray motor vehicle could get itself mislaid like a laundry bill or a fountain pen. But that is what this ill-starred ambulance did. It couldn't be found, not hide nor hair of it, and it wasn't found until the parade was all over. It had deserted, which was disappointment number three or four, or perhaps fourteen, for P. S. 139. But the Cortelyou School is not going to be disappointed any more. The gray ambulance at last reported for duty, quite sorry and ashamed of itself, and is now going to France to do its bit and bring loyal credit on the children who earned it, the Brooklyn Suffrage Party who accepted it, the Women's Oversea Hospitals, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Needed for the

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Bed gowns for men, long and short.

Bath gowns of cotton flannel (to keep bulk as small as possible). These may be made by any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Sheets for single beds, pillow cases.

Send before August 15 to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon, and mark for

Women's Oversea Hospitals.

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ASSOCIATION

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If you can you will want to read our articles on

PARTIES AND PRIMARIES

If you cannot you will want to read them just the same—
for you will vote next year or in 1920, if not in 1918.

There are seven of these articles—

July 20th and 27th, two articles, introductory and general

by Mary Sumner Boyd.

August 3rd—To-day—An Appeal for Democracy

By Ellis Meredith, Director of Publicity of the Woman's Bureau of the
National Democratic Committee.

August 10th—Why You Should Be A Republican

By Helen Varick Boswell

President of the National Republican Women's Association.

August 17, 24 and 31, articles on the Socialist, Prohibition

and National Parties will follow in

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On the War

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"OVER THERE": Captain R. Hugh Knyvett.....	1.50	2.00	.50
FIGHTING FOR PEACE: Henry van Dyke.....	1.25	1.85	.40
WHY WE ARE AT WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	.50	1.35	.15
IN OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	1.00	1.65	.35
FIGHTING FRANCE: Edith Wharton.....	1.00	1.65	.35
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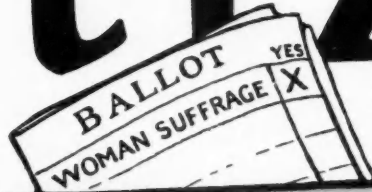
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10 cents a copy
August 10, 1918

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III AUGUST 10, 1918 No. 11

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

THE tremendous power of the ballot as a weapon for good when used with intelligence was never more forcefully demonstrated than it was recently in Texas, when the women participated in their first statewide primary election. Those candidates supported by the women were nominated, and no candidate received their support unless he could score 100 per cent under the loyalty and suffrage tests.

Women in great numbers in the unenfranchised states are looking forward with great expectations to the time when the Senate will make possible their early participation in government. Men the country over are seeing with President Wilson that suffrage is an essential part of this world war for democracy. After all, suffrage is just a matter of education, and there is no better text-book at hand than the *Woman Citizen*, which cannot fail to convince those who have not closed their minds to progress. We have said before and shall say again that a constant reader of the *Citizen* is a well-trained recruit for the final battle.

"It would be impossible to keep up with the times—now so rapid—without the *Woman Citizen*," writes Rev. S. E. Eastman, D.D., of Elmira, New York. That has been our honest conviction right along and we are glad to have our beliefs borne out by one so discriminating.

Mrs. J. M. Ransen of Tullahoma, Tennessee, writes us: "The BEST WOMAN'S PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES." (The capitals are hers.)

"I should not want to live without it, for I feel in no other way could I be anything but a back number suffragist." Again our belief in the *Citizen* as a medium of information is confirmed by Mrs. Thomas Colby Balaan of Nauvoo, Illinois: "The magazine is the best I have ever known and keeps all suffragists so well posted."

"Courageous, persistent, intelligent and patriotic" is the way Mrs. Ernest Bambach described our "fight for equal suffrage." And all these things it will continue to be until we reach the great goal—political freedom for all women. One of the best ways in which to bring about an early solution of this half century or more of struggle is to enroll men and women everywhere under the banner of the *Citizen*.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
Chairman.

"Your last number (July 27th) is the 'best ever.' Send me the worth of the enclosed in copies that I may distribute them."

WALTER CLARK, Chief Justice
Supreme Court, North Carolina.

STATE CIRCULATION CHAIRMEN

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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

July 27th

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. New York
10. Massachusetts
11. Ohio
12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. Connecticut
22. West Virginia
23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington, D. C.
26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska
29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont

August 3rd

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. New York
10. Massachusetts
11. Virginia
12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington
26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska
29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 10, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Essential in the Conduct of the War

WHEN America first went into the war to fight for democracy for European men there were those who said that the suffragists should furl their banners and wait till the war was over to resume the struggle to secure democracy for American women.

They said that the right of self-government for which American women had been so long fighting had no kinship with the right of self-government for which European men were fighting.

They said that it was not patriotic for American women to think or care about the right of self-government in America when America was thinking so much and caring so much about the right of self-government in Europe.

They said that woman suffrage was not a war problem, that it had nothing whatever to do with the successful conduct of the war, and that it was harsh and selfish for women to insist upon it while the vast problems of the war pressed for consideration.

MEANTIME an authoritative voice had begun speaking for America on the subject of war. It interpreted and clarified. It made men know and remember what the war was for, as nobody and nothing else had done. Europe fell easily into the habit of listening when it spoke and of valuing the content. "President Wilson's War Aims," "Wilson's ideals," "the Wilsonian democracy"—the words became catch phrases all over Europe. America was justified in her own eyes and Americans gathered around the President with moral support and confidence without regard to party. Able men, national legislators in particular, took pleasure in boasting that since unity was vastly desirable and since the President's ability to see into and through a matter to its answer was so marked, they were ready to defer to his judgment and be guided by his conclusions. They were pleased to put the matter as a mark of their patriotism. On measure after measure pertaining to the safe conduct of the war, the President's judgment and conclusions have been accepted as final. Individual dissent has ironed itself smooth in order to meet him, securer in him than in itself. As a converter of the dissonants he has had no equal.

YET national legislators, who have supported him staunchly on other issues because he was the country's war leader and their allegiance to country was involved in their allegiance to his leadership, have pointed out that he has never officially taken his stand for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure, and that they were obligated to his support only on such measures as he considered essential for winning the war.

Now comes the President with a statement, unofficial, to be sure, but unequivocal, as to his view of the essential need of passing the Federal Amendment in order to win the war.

Writing to the President late in June, Senator Shields, of Tennessee, pointed out that if he could be persuaded that the adoption of the suffrage resolution would contribute to the successful prosecution of the war he would unhesitatingly vote for it, but that he was not so persuaded. These were plain words, but the President's reply was plainer still. In his view "the passage of the amendment *at this time* is an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy." America's action upon this amendment, will, in the President's belief, "have an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war, and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the thing is. We can win if we have the will to win."

WHEN it comes to a question of choice between the President's judgment and the judgment of the individual Senator as to what are the essential elements of winning the war, it is to be remembered that America chose long before the President included the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment among the essentials. It has come to the pass that it is exceedingly difficult for the American people in this supreme war crisis to brook having one of the essential elements of success deflected and defeated by men who have pledged themselves to the President's support in winning the war. How much longer will the obstructionists in the United States Senate be allowed to block the passage of the amendment? And by what name does America know those who fortify themselves against the elements essential to the successful termination of the war?

Republican Achievement

By Helen Varick Boswell

FOR two generations, with short interruptions, the Republican Party in capacity, conscience and courage has been translating the dependable, popular sentiment of the republic into governmental policy. The Republican Party was born as a party of liberty. It came into existence, because of the need of the plain people that farmers and men working in industrial centers might have a means of political protest against the aristocracy behind slavery.

From the fact that since the date of the Civil War to 1901, eight out of ten Presidents elected by the people were Republicans, and since that date two out of four have been Republicans, it may be deduced that the Republican Party which has elected ten out of fourteen Presidents since the Civil War deserves the title of "The Party Which Best Serves the People." In the long run people get pretty nearly what they want.

The fundamental difference between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party is: first, that the Democratic Party has been the historic party of States Rights and of Free Trade.

THE Republican Party has always been the party of a strong, vigorous union. It has ever put the United States before individual States. It has been the party standing for a protective tariff. Subsistence is a first requisite of existence, and we have the higher American standard of living because of the Republican protective policy which made of Americans the best paid workmen in all the world.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the protective policy which made us industrially and commercially eminent is necessary to preserve that eminence. A protective and productive tariff which prospers America first is the kind of policy this country needs and wants. It is an economic policy, which sends the American working man to the savings banks rather than to the soup houses. The Republican Party has been ever consistent in its unchanging position upon this policy.

History records the failure of revenues under Democratic policy whenever that party has been in power. To meet the deficiencies which ever attend Democratic control, the depression and disaster which always follows Democratic revision of the tariff, we had to have war taxes on people while we were yet at peace. The European war was a relief to the country, and to the Democratic Party in respect to the deficiencies in the treasury. No one disputes a temporary prosperity in our land today, but we know that it is brought about by conditions of war and not by sound business conduct of the affairs of the nation.

We have lived to see the Democratic Party become penitent somewhat in its relation to tariff, because it saw failure written across the Democratic Administration. The short time the party was in power before the European war created many changes. The Democratic Party has now come to see the wisdom of a Tariff Commission, a Republican creation.

The Republican Party will be needed by the country at the close of this war, when the great reconstruction period in industry is upon us. Never in our history will there have been such great need for a protective defense against foreign invasion of our industrial security.

THE Democratic Party has always remained sectional. The Republican Party had a Federal foundation, and under it the nation expanded to greater national glory. The policy of the Republican Party toward the Philippine Islands was so broad and comprehensive that it has made the Democratic intention to set adrift this people, one of the blots on our recent history. Some rebellious Democrats joined the Republican minority in sparing us this national disgrace. Our strength at home, our widened relationship to people's welfare all point to the fact that there can be no real national achievement that does not lift the great rank and file to an ever higher plane. Republican policies when they are maintained provide conditions for the ideal arrangement of the people and the development of the real American spirit.

In support of the claims made for the Republican Party as the best and greatest agency of governmental life in the United States, the facts here submitted and which cannot be controverted, speak for themselves.

LABOR LEGISLATION

1. The first eight-hour law was passed by a Republican Congress in 1868, and signed by a Republican President, Ulysses S. Grant.
2. The Bureau of Labor (then in the Department of the Interior) was created by a Republican Congress in 1884, and the law was signed by a Republican President, Chester A. Arthur.
3. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created, and its Secretary made a Cabinet officer by a Republican Congress, the law being signed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903.
4. The law compelling safety devices for interstate railroads was first passed by a Republican Congress March 2, 1893, and signed by a Republican President, Benjamin Harrison.
5. This law was amended and improved by a Republican Congress on March 2, 1903, and signed by Theodore Roosevelt.
6. The Government's Compensation Law for Federal Employees was passed by a Republican Congress May 30, 1908, and signed by a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt.
7. The Employers' Liability Law was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President on June 11, 1906.
8. Since the days of the Morrill Tariff in 1862, every time that the Republicans have been in control of Congress we have had a protective tariff to maintain a high scale of wages for American working men, and to uphold the American standard of living which is universally recognized as higher than that of European countries.

LEGISLATION ESPECIALLY AFFECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN

1. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution laid a firm basis for all equal suffrage arguments. It was submitted to the states by a Republican Congress in 1869, and adopted by a majority of the Republican States in 1870.
2. The Model Child Labor Law for the District of Columbia, which is the only territory controlled directly by Congress in such matters, was passed by a Republican Congress May 28,

1908, and signed by a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt.

3. The Pure Food and Drug Act was passed June 30, 1906, by a Republican Congress and signed by Theodore Roosevelt. This was the famous law known to housewives providing that "Labels must tell the truth."

4. Meat Inspection Act, providing for protection to food "From hoof to can" at Government expense, was passed by a Republican Congress June 30, 1906, and signed by Theodore Roosevelt.

5. Law incorporating the Red Cross.

6. The White Slave Law, providing a heavy system of fines and imprisonment for interstate traffic, was passed by a Republican Congress June 25, 1910, and signed by a Republican President, William H. Taft.

7. Sweat shop legislation in 12 states (up to 1906); 10 Republican, 2 Democratic.

8. Legislation providing seats for females in shops and stores in 22 Republican states, 9 Democratic states.

9. Child Labor Law. Twenty-eight states prohibiting child labor under 12 (up to 1906), 19 Republican, 9 Democratic. Of these 19 Republican states, 17 have factory inspection. Four of these Democratic states have factory inspection.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING GENERAL BUSINESS

1. A general policy for the regulation of corporations instead of their destruction.
2. The first Federal corporation tax of 1 per cent on net profits was passed by a Republican Congress in 1911, and signed by William H. Taft.
3. The Anti-trust Act was passed in 1892. The principal authors were William McKinley, Senator Edmunds, Senator Sherman.
4. An act creating an interstate commerce commission was passed February 4, 1887, and signed by Benjamin Harrison.
5. An act amending and enlarging the same was passed on June 18, 1910, and signed by William H. Taft.

Railway rates were fixed by commission; rebates and discriminations penalized.

Passes prohibited.

Sleeping car, express companies and pipe lines were brought under its jurisdiction.

Postal savings banks act, guaranteeing 2 per cent interest on deposits June 25, 1910, was signed by William Howard Taft.

Rural Free Delivery was established by a Republican Congress under President McKinley in 1897.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PROVIDES SOUND MONETARY SYSTEM

1. The greenback craze and fiat money craze of the 70s were advocated by Democrats and Populists and defeated by the Republicans.
2. Free silver and 16 to 1, advocated by the Democrats under Mr. Bryan, was defeated by the Republicans under Mr. McKinley.
3. The Gold standard was preserved under Republican legislation.
4. A National Monetary Commission was created by Republican legislators, on whose report the Federal Reserve Act was passed under President Taft in 1910.

(Continued on page 216)

Strenuous Recess of North Carolina Senators

By Marjorie Shuler

NORTH CAROLINA is proving that just as blue plus gray equals khaki, so states' rights divided by women's rights results in endorsement of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. North Carolina sent the first United States soldier to land in France. And North Carolina would like to send a United States senator up into the front rank of the army of Federal Suffrage Amendment advocates.

States' rights are states' rights. And dear forever, to every Southerner. So is the Confederate flag. Yet, today, in many Southern homes, Confederate flags are enfolded in the Stars and Stripes. And so states' rights give way to the larger conception of the greatest good for all.

"Vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment," is the message which North Carolina has been flashing over the wires and writing and saying to her Senators, until her junior Senator turned wearily to a representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a fortnight ago, in Asheville, and said: "I came home for a rest, but the minute I arrived I was told the suffragists wanted to see me."

Perhaps the weariness in his tone was partly because the interview had been requested by Charles A. Webb, Democrat, United States Marshal for western North Carolina. Excellent senatorial timber. Hitherto counted a member of that invincible circle pledged to safeguard one from the other—the women of North Carolina and the politics of North Carolina. Now Mr. Webb was asking the senators of North Carolina to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. What next?

Perhaps the weariness was partly because the other sponsor to the suffrage interview was that staunch Republican, Judge Jetter C. Pritchard, judge of the circuit court of appeals, who has served his state with honor before and would be a welcome candidate again for the Senate. "Buncombe County wants woman suffrage," Judge Pritchard said.

Perhaps the weariness was partly because the Senator is beginning to see in this increasing desire for his company, a danger—who can tell how the desire may have grown by 1920? Perhaps North Carolina will want to keep him home all the time.

WAS there increasing friendliness to woman suffrage in his promise during the interview, that if the women of North Carolina show him that they want the vote he will stand for it—in North Carolina?

North Carolina is determined to show that her women do indeed want the vote.

On July 24 the State Press Association invited a representative of the National Suffrage Association to speak. On July 25 it passed, unanimously, this resolution, introduced by the Resolutions Committee: "The committee has not thought it wise to recommend the passage of a resolution committing this body to woman suffrage. We believe that conferring the vote on women is an event of the near future and we sympathize with those women who honestly seek the ballot as an opportunity for wider and better service."

THIRTY editors pledged themselves to print a Federal Amendment editorial in their papers the week of August 3 to 10.

And there was a petition from the Press Association, asking the senators of North Carolina "to support the President and vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a pledge to the world that our country is as sincere in its claim to democracy as our allies, Great Britain and Canada, which have already enfranchised their women, as a war measure." The signers included the retiring president of the association, Sanford Martin, who is Governor Bickett's secretary; Z. W. Whitehead, the incoming president; J. B. Sherrill, who has been secretary of the association for countless years; the three Asheville editors, J. H. Caine,



MISS MARJORIE SHULER

Thomas W. Chambliss and James F. Barrett; such longtime supporters of woman suffrage as W. Thomas Bost, Wade Harris and Rufus Clark; R. F. Beasley, state welfare director; C. A. Perry, Western News editor for North and South Carolina, and a score of others, including all the women members of the association. During the convention the editors heard Mr. Bost, as orator of the year, champion the Federal Amendment and characterize the attitude of the Southern anti toward women, as the "chivalry of mannerism." And they heard George Creel declare himself for the Federal Amendment, as he told of other countries watching the United States to see if it is establishing a true democracy at home.

Another petition to the senators was started during the same week, by that amazingly long list of the Buncombe County legal profession, who stand practically united for woman suffrage, headed by Gallatin Roberts, Judge Henry B. Stevens and Thomas J. Harkins.

J. E. Rankin, who was elected mayor of Asheville in 1876, and has been it most of the time since, signed one of the petitions with the two other Asheville commissioners.

The Rev. D. Atkins, president of the Ministers' Association of Asheville, put his name down first on the petition which that association started during the same week.

And still another petition was started at the mass-meeting of women, called by the president of the Asheville City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Thomas J. Harkins, to hear a talk by the National Suffrage Association representative.

All of these petitions and many others are to be gathered together in one big city-wide petition by the Asheville Woman Suffrage League.

DO the Senators of North Carolina need more proof that a majority of the women of the state want the Federal Amendment passed? Have they forgotten the endorsement of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, nine thousand strong, which was read into the *Congressional Record* at Washington this year? Have they forgotten the 2,500 letters from Greensboro? The fifty telegrams and hundreds of letters from Asheville? The Goldsboro petition? The Raleigh petition with its thousands of signers, including the daughters of the senior Senator? The petitions from the normal schools and Trinity College? The labor resolution and the hundreds of signers to the labor petition?

If the Senators of North Carolina need further proof, there is only one way for the thousands of voters-to-be to give it to them—through the action of the thousands of loyal voters—that are, who stand shoulder to shoulder with the women in their appeal to the Senators to vote for the Federal Amendment. The sentiment for the Federal Amendment seen by one representative of the National Suffrage Association, in one week spent in North Carolina, is but a small part of what the two North Carolina Senators must see during the month which they are spending at home.

North Carolina has solved the problem of states' rights and women's rights. The quotient is laid before her Senators for their acceptance.

Methodist Camp Meeting Scores Anti-Suffragists

A RESOLUTION condemning Senators Brandegee of Connecticut, Reed of Missouri, and James of Kentucky for opposing the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment was adopted last week at the Franklin Grove Methodist camp meeting by the assembly representing fifteen thousand members, is the report that comes from Michigan.

Only Useful Statesmen Wanted

"IT is a poor statesman who cannot see that the present and future are shaking off the shackles of the past. The useful statesman will heartily assist in the process, now that the hour has arrived for action. The political equality of all American citizens ought to be an established and unquestioned fact. The Senate can make it so by passing the suffrage amendment."—*Washington Post*.

Senator Overman's Vacation

"EQUAL suffragists, whom he infelicitously and persistently calls 'suffragettes,' have been on the trail of Senator Lee S. Overman, who imagined a rest in the glorious vicinage of Grove Park Inn.

"Senator Overman came here early in the week for a vacation, which interest in the equal suffrage cause has not enforced. He took capacious rooms in Fred Seeley's unmatched magnificence and soon found himself the most sought citizen of the commonwealth. The suffragists had been urged to follow him, and they are well on his trail all the way from his early senatorial indiscretions down to the present.

"It is no secret that national suffrage leaders are extremely anxious to make use of Mr. Overman. They are willing to help him to a decision favorable to themselves. To that end they have persuaded about twenty-five North Carolina editors to sign a suffrage obligation—an editorial on the Federal amendment pending. The date upon which the psychological moment is to obtrude itself is between August 3 and 10.

"Such editors as that fine Democrat, Rufus Clark, a scrapper for equal democracy, did not hesitate. Then came Marshal Charles A. Webb, owner of the afternoon *Times*, who signed the petition urging our senators and representatives to support the amendment. The conversion of Mr. Webb, one of the most powerful of the machine forces, to the cause is considered a big suffrage gain up here. He has been state chairman, has been a possible opponent of Senator Overman, and undoubtedly the best club that has been held over Senator Overman, who believes in political peace in its most violent form.

"So long as the war lasts it is manifest that Senator Overman need have no multiplicity of worries, but two years from now few up here, except the army officers, expect Senator Overman to be the beneficiary of a politics that has adjourned. Fact is, they think Senator Overman may have difficulty in saving himself from adjournment sine die. Two more years of political upheaval may find Senator Overman without locomotion rapid enough to maintain the pace.

PRESSURE ON OVERMAN

"The suffragists have been asked to put the pressure on Overman. But there's the difficulty. It does not worry them that Senator Overman has told them this is the wrong way to move him. They know better. They have the Senator's number. They recall sundry traditions, and what they do not recall somebody up here supplies with adding-machine accuracy. They find no circumstances quite so pleasing as the protestation of the Senator that he cannot be hurried. You see, they have the history. Some miserable foe of that peace which smacks of chloroform has told them about Watts and Charley Webb and Locke Craig and Hammer and nearly everything else in the decidedly smooth career of Senator Overman.

"For instance, some political rascal told these suffragists before they got to town that Marshal Webb, whose signatory to the suffrage amendment so pleases all us girls up here, is marshal by the grace of pressure. In political, rather than poetical justice, he hadn't ought to had it, to quote these pleasing visitors from Yankeeedom. It had been promised to Sheriff Manly

W. T. BOST
in Greensboro, N. C., News

McDowell. About that time, as the almanacs say, Senator Overman was advised, though many say cajoled, threatened and otherwise 'pressed,' to give Charley Webb something. Simmons's men in Raleigh, who never will forgive Senator Overman for allowing himself to be used by Claude Kitchin as authority for the statement that Simmons was not to harvest all the Senate honors under Wilson, say outright that Locke Craig told Overman that Overman must take care of Charley Webb, else Webb and Craig would take care of Overman. This meant that Craig would run for the Senate. Behold the appointment of Webb.

"So hot did they make it for Overman that Simmons's men just told everybody who would stand still and listen that they made all of Overman's appointments. Mr. Simmons was more modest. He never did personally name more than two of any three going up from Overman's bailiwick. It was very annoying to Senator Simmons to have it constantly charged that he appointed all of Overman's men. There were some for whom Simmons evidently did not desire to accept responsibility.

BUT WHAT KIND?

"But just what kind of pressure to put upon Mr. Overman nobody is able to tell the suffragists. They would prefer his own best weapon, soft soap, if they thought that the best way to get results. The Senator persists in telling these women that they are beautiful, things that they know full well, and that he likes to talk to them, things they know perfectly well that he does not mean. They haven't much patience with that kind of appeal. Yet they realize that outside the tenth district Senator Overman finds no suffrage agitation that really is uncomfortable for him, and from behind a hedge of 'home savers' and old-fashioned chivalries he smiles in good-natured impudence. They know that they cannot win him by swapping saccharine slugs with him. What they must do is to get him interested in votes, not in goose gabble about looks.

"They have no idea that Charley Webb became marshal because he told Senator Overman what a handsome fellow the junior Senator is. They know perfectly well that A. D. Watts was not made collector because the ladies of the land begged for him. They even doubt that the late E. J. Justice and Ex-Governor R. B. Glenn found rich federal appointments because Senator Overman's personal appearance figured. So, while Overman appears to hope for a permanent getaway with chivalric goose speech, the women know perfectly well that they must move him elsewhere.

"Of course, without an opponent of Overman, they are greatly disadvantaged. Here in Asheville, where Judge Jetter C. Pritchard, Tom Rollins, Tom Settle, James J. Britt and other prominent Republicans are all lined up with the suffrage cause by party platform, there is hope. The tenth district is all right. No anti-suffragist will again be nominated. Should an opponent of Overman rise up hereabouts, he would start with the tenth, and this is a big district. The Republicans have many possibilities, and

there are such Democrats as Gallatin Roberts, Tom Jones, Charley Webb and plenty of others soon.

"There is hardly an opponent save Webb who is an appointee. But Webb is not a likely candidate. Two years off there is none, and the suffragists want action before then. They do not know how to get it.

EDUCATE THE WOMEN

"They are persuaded that the education of the women has been neglected. Senator Overman has indicated that if they will convert the women he will not oppose the adoption of a suffrage constitution in his own state. He opposes the Federal Amendment and will not yield. He will not forsake that great Southern diet, which is as essential to Tar Heel life as fried bacon. State's rights must be protected, no matter how many unanswerable interrogatories about Brigham Roberts and federal prohibition these women can ask. If the women wish to unsex themselves by being reasonable and asking questions affecting one's logic or his political consistency, they must suffer the penalties.

"But the suffragists realize the force of feminine indifference, and that is why they seek the press. They would carry the cause to the country. Outside the tenth there is little evidence that the women desire to vote. Without any visible opponent of Overman, suffrage sisters have been coached to believe that pressure from women upon men who would probably be ingenious enough to find an opponent would do good. Nobody doubts that visions of opposition might come to Overman if enough men interested themselves in suffrage. And men would be interested through women.

NEWSPAPERS NOT UNFAVORABLE

"Ruf Clark was ready to make a fight for suffrage, an open editorial expression in favor of it, had the ladies, whom he never blarneyed a minute in his life, desired the controversy. As it was, the editorial resolutions, read by Blockade Preacher Archibald Johnson, 'sympathized' with the suffragists. It is the interesting metamorphosis of woman politics that first it is endured (with great difficulty), then pitied and finally affectionately embraced.

"The newspapers represented at the press association were overwhelmingly inclined to suffrage. There were a few which oppose altogether, among them those rare individuals who bi-annually discover the danger to the American home. More numerous are those startlingly original men who are willing when the women 'want it.' Then come the great bromide class, who cannot see that women are more than human beings, and the fellows just promise off the reel to help.

WISE WOMAN COMES DOWN

"Among the missionaries sent out is Miss Marjorie Shuler, of New York City. She came to the press association, made a little jumped-up gem of a speech Wednesday afternoon and won praise for her infinite tact.

"Just to show how much she has, she tackled District Attorney Hammer for help. Hammer smiled a Billy Kersands, said he liked the ladies and spread his ponderous pinions as if to sail to everlasting glory. But Miss Shuler desired

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Senator John K. Shields Gives Audience to Tennessee Suffragists

*Special Nashville Correspondence
to the Woman Citizen*

SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS of Tennessee has been quite a busy man since coming to his home state during the recess of the United States Senate. The purpose of the Senator's visit is to look after his political fences, but notwithstanding the pressure of business he found time to grant an audience to Tennessee suffragists at the Hermitage Hotel, on Friday afternoon, July 25, at 3 o'clock. The audience was asked for by Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, and immediately upon receipt of her letter Senator Shields replied most courteously that he would be glad to give the suffragists a hearing as soon as he could possibly arrange for it.

Mrs. Warner was notified at 11 o'clock on the day of the meeting, that the Senator would meet her and her followers that afternoon—but even in so short a time she was able to gather about her suffragists from many sections of the state.

An S. O. S. call was sent out and women put aside their Red Cross work, their knitting and their canning and hurried to Nashville from many of the nearby towns. When the Senator entered the hotel in company with Mrs. Warner he was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience of suffragists.

In calling the meeting to order, Mrs. Warner made a brief but eloquent address, in which she expressed pleasure in being allowed to present the claims of suffrage to Tennessee's senior Senator. She also expressed regret at the absence of Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose presence, she said, would have given additional weight to the conference.

Prominent suffragists made three-minute speeches, as follows: Mrs. George Blake, representing the Club Women of Tennessee; Miss Addie Lawrence, the Business Women of Tennessee; Miss Nina Wooten, the Trained Nurses of Tennessee; Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford, the suffragists of East Tennessee; Mrs. W. A. Overall, the suffragists of Middle Tennessee. The following Tennessee counties were also represented in forceful speeches: Williamson, by Mrs. Ed. Perkins; Maury, by Mrs. William Porter Morgan; Lincoln, by Mrs. Carter;utherford, by Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, president of the Tennessee Hermitage Association, spoke eloquently for the citizens of the Hermitage district and Mrs. Charles W. Baker spoke for the suffragists of Nashville.

At the conclusion of the speeches Senator Shields made a short address, in which he expressed gratitude at being permitted to hear so many "eloquent and logical speeches for the suffrage cause," and said frankly that the suffragists he had heard talk in the past had been mostly picketers. He promised to give the suffrage claims, as presented, thoughtful consideration before the Susan B. Anthony Amendment comes up at the re-convening of the Senate in September.

Mrs. Leslie Warner, and other prominent Tennessee suffragists are very sanguine of victory, now that Senator Shields finds that the women of his state want the vote so

earnestly. Much praise is due Mrs. Warner for her tactful arrangement of the conference and the number of effective speakers she was able to assemble on a short four hours' notice.

Tennessee women now believe that Senator Shields will vote favorably on the Amendment and thus cause his name to go down in history as the greatest Tennessean of them all.

President Wilson to Senator Shields

THE most significant and far reaching stand yet taken by President Wilson in his support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, now awaiting the action of the Senate, is revealed in correspondence which passed between the President and Senator Shields, of Tennessee, in June.

The President's letter of appeal follows:

"The White House, Washington.

"My dear Senator: I feel so deeply the possibilities latent in the vote which is presently to be taken by the Senate that I am taking a step which in ordinary circumstances I would not feel justified in taking, and ask you very frankly if it will not be possible for you to vote for the Amendment.

"I feel that much of the morale of this country and of the world will repose in our sincere adherence to democratic principles—will depend upon the action which the Senate takes in this now critically important matter.

"If it were merely a domestic question, or if the times were normal, I would not feel that I could make a direct request of this sort, but the times are far from normal, the fortunes of nations are so linked together, the reactions upon the thought of the world are so sharp and involve such momentous issues that I know that you will indulge my unusual course of action and permit me to beg very earnestly that you will lend your aid in clearing away the difficulties which undoubtedly beset us if the Amendment is not adopted.

"With much respect, sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

In reply, Senator Shields declared that if he could be convinced that the passage of the Amendment would help to win the war he would be glad to vote for it. The Senator said in part:

"If I could bring myself to believe that the adoption of the resolution would contribute to the successful prosecution of the war we are waging against Germany, I would unhesitatingly vote for it, because my whole heart and soul is involved in bringing it to a victorious issue, and I am willing to sacrifice everything save the honor and freedom of our country in aiding you to accomplish that end. But I have been unable to do so."

President Wilson's reply reiterated even more strongly his belief that the passage of the Amendment would be an important contribution to the work of winning the war. The President wrote:

"Thank you very sincerely for your frank

letter of yesterday about the Suffrage Amendment. I realize the weight of argument that has controlled your attitude in the matter, and I would not have written as I did if I had not thought that the passage of the Amendment at this time was an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy.

"I am led by the single sentence in your letter, therefore, to write to say that I do earnestly believe that our action upon this Amendment will have an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war, and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the whole thing is. We can win if we have the will to win."

These two letters, written by the President on the eve of the anticipated vote in the Senate in June, are declared by suffragists and political leaders to be the most forceful representation of the justice of woman suffrage yet made by the nation's executive.

In President Wilson's Own Voting State

PRESIDENT WILSON has written to Senator David Baird, of New Jersey, urging him to vote for woman suffrage. The letter from the President was made public on August 2.

Senator Baird is the second Senator the President has written to lately in behalf of suffrage.

The letter from the President to Senator Baird follows:

"The White House.

"Washington, July 31, 1918.

"My Dear Senator Baird: The whole subject of woman suffrage has been very much in my mind of late and has come to seem to me part of the international situation, as well as a question of capital importance to the United States. I believe that our present position as champions of democracy throughout the world would be greatly strengthened if the Senate would follow the example of the House of Representatives in passing the pending amendment. I, therefore, take the liberty of writing to call the matter to your serious attention in this light and to express the hope that you will deem it wise to throw your vote and influence on the side of this great and now critical reform.

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. David Baird, United States Senate."

GOVERNOR WALTER E. EDGE, of New Jersey, has notified the public that he is seeking the Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

In throwing his hat into the ring, Governor Edge has hastened to explain his platform as one supporting the President in his war policies, including the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

George Record, a candidate for the Senatorship is also for the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Carrying Democracy Into Florida

FLORIDA is aroused. The strongholds of U. S. Senators Park Trammell, Tallahassee, and Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, have been entered and the war has been carried into the enemy's country. It is an open warfare. A clear-cut aggressive. And it is led by Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Tennessee, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

These two senators are watched by women all over the country from Key West to Seattle, Washington, and way down East in Maine. Their votes are wanted for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

"Do you believe in democracy?" is the question which precedes Mrs. Dudley on thousands of fliers which announce her presence in each town. "Do you believe in it enough to fight for it? Do you believe that senators who will not stand by President Wilson are representing you? If you believe that the Declaration of Independence applies to women as well as men, hear Mrs. Guilford Dudley."

And Florida is hearing Mrs. Dudley. The *Pensacola News* of July 23 carried a long headlined story of her speeches there on July 22. Two speeches there were—afternoon and evening—one in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, and one in an out-of-door open-air stand. These were no parlor meetings for ladies with knitting bags. The fight was an offensive with no quarter, and went straight to the voters.

"Many converts," says the *Pensacola News*, "fell under the spell of the young suffrage speaker and pledged their loyalty to the President in his war measure. Pensacola swung into line for equal suffrage. Pledge after pledge was given in support of the measure, and the day brought forth many letters to Senators Fletcher and Trammell, which are expected to turn the tide in favor of the Amendment."

It did not take quick-witted Florida people long to put two and two together. And if they needed a graphic illustration of the potency of suffrage sentiment in Southern States, they certainly got it when the news of the Texas nominations was made public, and the defeat of James E. Ferguson was known.

Pensacola people were quick to remember that Representatives Sears and Drane, both of whom voted for the amendment in the House on January 10, were re-elected; Sears by a three-to-one majority and Drane without opposition. It seemed pertinent also that J. Walter Kehoe, who opposed suffrage in the House, was overwhelmingly defeated by J. H. South-

wick when he came up for re-nomination. It was pointed out by the press that it was evident that Pensacola is backing the suffrage congressmen of the state by "the hearty support given the amendment at both the afternoon and evening meetings when great throngs of people fell under the influence of a woman and saw in a new light the fight women are making for their enfranchisement."

Mrs. Dudley's clear statements made them see that the vote stands to loyal women as a symbol of their patriotism and of the democracy for which the Allies are fighting. Suffrage as a war measure is a thing male voters were quick to understand.

"As far as the eye could reach," men and women crowded around the open parkway



MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

where Mrs. Dudley spoke in the evening of July 22. They stood and listened and "heard the message of men and women working and voting together, of the wielding of women's influence in bringing the war to a successful conclusion and of a leader, the President of the United States, who is pleading that the feminine sex receive the simple recognition of the ballot."

"I come to you, here in Florida," Mrs. Dudley said, "you, in the land of flowers, who have several small white spots on your map, which show that you have recognized the flower of womanhood by trusting them with the ballot; I come to tell you that the honor of your country is at stake."

"You may think this is a sweeping assertion, but I have back of me one whom some one has termed 'the gift of God to America,' the President of the United States. It is he who has said that 'the extension of the vote to women is essential to the winning of the war.'"

"The golden pages we are writing in history will be forever marred unless we can get this thing for which we are asking."

Mrs. Dudley told an amusing anecdote of a Tennessee politician who, when asked to support

"The Message of Men Working and Voting"

Shall America, the torch-bearer of rights to women?

Shall the European nations which with consistency and truth that America peoples except her own women?

Are the senators and representatives are on his fight to pass the equal suffrage amendment in accordance with President Wilson's war message:

"The right is more precious than and we have always carried nearest our hearts submit to authority to have a voice in our government"

the suffrage bill in the Legislature said, "I bet you have left some unwashed dishes at home." "A good suffragist," Mrs. Dudley said, "does not allow any sort of dirt around her, not even dirty dishes."

"The French have a piquant little saying," the speaker continued, "'cherchez la femme,' find the woman, which implies that whenever there is any trouble one must look for the woman. But I say to you, when man has reached his highest development, that is where he finds the woman."

"I see her now where she will stand, more protected than ever and more protecting. It is a call to duty, this call which is coming to you."

The states rights question was thoroughly discussed. "I believe in states rights, too," said Mrs. Dudley, "when they do not conflict with human rights, but has it ever occurred to you that men never stop to think of states rights in relation to anything but suffrage?"

"IT'S all insincere, this talk of government by the people with one-half the people disfranchised."

"No nation ever entered war with such high ideals as America; no scene in history can ever compare with the United States troops when they marched down the streets of Paris. And the French have promised their women the ballot along with Canada and England."

"If you will pardon me, I will tell you what the American troops said when Gen. Foch told them to rest for an hour in the big offensive. 'We won't wait a damn minute,' they said, and they were over the top and five miles into the German trenches before any one knew what they were about."

"I am glad that they have not only been brave but that they have been Americans. And perhaps you will be glad to hear what the women have done. It is the first time in the

Men and Women Coming Together"

...er party, be the last nation to give equal

...which franchising women be allowed to say
America willing to fight for the liberty of all

...ntations are opposing President Wilson in
accord with this declaration in

...than and we shall fight for the things we
early democracy, for the right of those who
e in government!"

history of the world that woman have been given military titles. In France they have been awarded the cross of honor, in England the Victoria Cross, and even our Teutonic enemies have in some instances presented the iron cross. There are women doctors and nurses, and so on down the line. And there isn't one of those men in Europe today who will talk of women's physical inferiority. They don't mention that on the battlefields.

"All this, their time, their strength, their money they are giving. And these things do prove that they want to see America free.

"OUR Senators say that they are waiting for the state to speak. I ask you men and women of Pensacola to say to Senators Fletcher and Trammell that Florida has already spoken."

Mrs. Dudley has not been without allies herself in her Florida trip. At the opening meeting of her tour through the state, at the city council chamber in the Pensacola City Hall, she was introduced by Governor Sidney J. Catts, who says he is "unequivocally and eternally" for the ballot for women. The governor's was the first signature on the petitions to ask the two Florida Senators to vote for the suffrage amendment. These petitions were circulated at the afternoon meeting, and at the big evening suffrage meeting men were clamoring for a chance to sign.

Governor Catts, who followed Mrs. Dudley as speaker, flung out a ringing challenge to his state's representatives in the upper House.

"If I were senator," said the Governor, "I would not be in Washington two minutes before I would have that deadlock broken, and the women set free.

"Write to Senators Fletcher and Trammell in Washington," cried Governor Catts, and say to them: "Speak out for Florida. • Tell them to vote for the franchise for Florida women. Say to them: Don't be afraid that the people of this state don't want their women to have the votes. Let them come out in the open and show where they stand.

"Woman, throughout the past, has stood by the side of man and she has never come into her rights. It is time now that she be given those rights.

"Look at what England has done! Look at what Germany has failed to do! Don't give up yet. Women have never given up and they never will.

"Don't give your senators any last word. Bring such pressure to bear that they will be forced to break the deadlock. Make them stand out in the arena. There is one vital thing, the winning of this war, and President Wilson has said that the enfranchisement of women is a war measure. We have kept the women down and out of their rights too long. Give them what belongs to them.

"If we are sending our sons across the water to fight that all nations may be free, how can we do less than to give to the mothers and the wives of those men the right of liberty?"

It is significant that Governor Catts's mission in Pensacola just at this time was in part one



GOV. SIDNEY J. CATTS OF FLORIDA

to see that municipal conditions were improved. He called upon the sheriff to enforce the city ordinances, and concluded, "as governor I propose to see that it is done."

With Mrs. Dudley, also at that first meeting, was H. Clay Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong made the charge that the men who do not vote for suffrage are not standing by the President any more than are the pacifists and opponents of the draft.

Mayor Sanders, who presided, told the men in the audience that the vote for women is coming and that they might as well "get on the band wagon."

From Pensacola Mrs. Dudley went on to Jacksonville, the home city of Senator Fletcher, where Governor Catts, Mayor John Martin, and former State Senator Fred Cone of Lake City, who introduced the first suffrage bill in the Florida legislature, were invited to be present and occupy seats on the platform.

In every part of her trip Mrs. Dudley has emphasized her connection with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the suffrage group headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

New York Women Ask Questions

THE Woman Suffrage Party of New York state is in the active political campaign this fall and means to know just where the candidates for whom they are voting stand on all vital public questions. At a meeting of its State Board, at 303 Fifth Avenue, it was decided to send out some questions to Assembly district leaders throughout the State to be put to candidates. This is the questionnaire that is being sent to candidates throughout the state:

Will you support the Government to the utmost in its prosecution of the war?

Are you in favor of Woman Suffrage?

Will you support the Federal Suffrage Amendment in its passage through Congress and its ratification by the New York State Legislature?

Do you favor the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment by the New York State Legislature?

Do you favor the improvement of the rural school system of the State along lines which have proved most successful in other States and which have the approval of the State Department of Education?

Do you favor equal pay for men and women?

Do you favor legislation against all profiteering?

Do you favor the creation by law of a wage commission which would fix in different industries and localities the least upon which girls and women can live in decency and health?

Do you stand for the maintenance of our present labor laws?

Do you approve their extension to new occupations into which women must go?

Will you support further legislation in interest of labor—both men and women?

"DELEGATIONS of prominent women are carrying this questionnaire to each candidate," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "They are being presented at public meetings at which prospective candidates are seeking opportunities to speak throughout the State. The Woman Suffrage Party is maintaining its non-partisan attitude, always giving the opportunity of its platform in various meetings to candidates from every party. Six hundred and eighty thousand women in New York State are already enrolled in political parties, but we find that this is only a slight indication of the interest women have in political affairs and in the outcome of the primaries and the election.

"Many women who are not enrolled are taking a lively interest in the candidates' petitions. What we do find everywhere is a great political 'limbness' on the part of the women. In many instances a Republican woman here or a Democratic woman there who is dissatisfied with the way the nominations seem to bid fair to go is announcing her intention of 'scratching' the ticket." Mrs. Laidlaw said the educational work established by the party for the benefit of organized women voters was rapidly bearing fruit. This work has been carried on through correspondence courses, traveling libraries, citizenship schools, and civic centers.

Fitting the Dress to the Task

Fashions for Women Citizens

THE male reformer and the male physician are both ringing the tocsin to alarm the world about woman's clothes. The reformer is afraid she will continue sex allure as the chief factor of her costuming and the physician is afraid she won't. "And then where will the race be?" a medical scientist glooms editorially in a recent issue of *American Medicine*.

In different biological stages, writes this pessimistic physician, Dr. Talmey, under the caption, "The Psychology and Genesis of Female Clothes," different senses have been the vehicle of sex attraction. Our furry quadruped ancestors traced their mates by scent. The human male, like the male bird, first strutted and preened in gaudy raiment. His the silken hose and lace frills to please the eyes of ladies who looked passionately out of little slits in castle walls and wanted him for their very own.

Then man grew busy selling hardware and



butter and railroad shares and getting himself elected to things; and he gave less and less attention to alluring the fair sex. He took what he wanted and paid the price.

Now woman is getting too busy, what with the war and one thing and another, to keep up the stale pastime of dressing to please men. It begins to look, suggests Dr. Talmey, dolefully, as if the allure business is beginning to bore everybody.

Men found out long ago that it wasn't what it was cracked up to be and wished it on the women. If women fall down on the job it just naturally looks as if there isn't going to be any race.



Evening Telegram
AS THE GOVERNMENT WANTS WOMEN TO DRESS LIKE SUPERIOR PARLOR MAIDS.

It's as bad as that, so the medical man says. The only hope is that some other sense will come to the rescue, such as tasting, or hearing, for example. Women may possibly be induced to go back to their old game of cooking their way into men's hearts, or playing the ukelele under their windows o' nights to coax men's sense of hearing. Otherwise?—Well, that way annihilation lies.

But Dr. Wilbur Crafts, of the International Reform Bureau, thinks there is enough and aplenty of sex allure in women's clothes right now. He is thundering against it in lectures all up and down the land. Quite recently he went to a convention and told the lady Dunker Quakers what he thought about it. And the ladies must have blushed behind their little bonnets at the adjectives he used. Sal-a-ci-ous was a prime favorite with the reformer. He told the gray-clad Quaker

BEHIND THE LINES

run out every morning and do her own errands. Of course he had thought up a suitable costume for her to carry home all the cereals she must buy in order to get enough flour to thicken the gravy. And the Red Cross (with all-masculine official boards) de-

manded her hands free to knit as she walked. Then there was her own dear Uncle Sam, who had just handed her out overalls, and told her to wear them for his sake.

All of these things she had done with becoming alacrity, for, just between friends, there is no harm in saying that women were at a point of revolt about those clothes which they had been expected to wear to keep the race instinct extant, and have been ready to bolt any time since the Civil War. In fact, they rather suspect that a large number of commercial gentlemen have been capitalizing this race preservation busi-

(Continued on page 214)



Fruch in New York World
Becoming styles in "Cash and Carry" Hats and Parasols.

AS THE GROCER HOPES SHE WILL DRESS

ladies that the clothes of women in the great unregenerate world are salacious—which seems to be exactly what Dr. Talmey wants them to be.

So what in the name of common sense is the worried shopper with \$29.50 in her hand-bag going to do about it? She was just about fed up with masculine advice before Dr. Krafts and Dr. Talmey began pulling her two ways at once. There was Mr. Hoover, who neatly specified her housewifely tasks and took a day off to make her an apron and a cap to do them in. And there was the grocer, who wanted her to



Fruch in New York World
This Tunic is all the rage for shopping.

"Alors Ces Dames Americaines"

What a Schoolboy of Labouheyre Thinks of the Staff of the
Refugee Unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

By Anne Hirst Curry
Special Correspondent

TWO dispensaries are running now, a surgical and a medical. From May 19th to June 13th there were 171 treatments among the townfolk of Labouheyre alone. Arrangements are now being made to begin our mobile dispensary service in other towns in this Department, and details of this will come a little later. We have been made the regional hospital for the Department of Landes and as such will have the care of all refugees within this Department. Our cases here are chiefly infections, throat diseases, neuritis, gynecological cases and anemia. Now they average from four to eight a day. No charge is being made for diagnosis nor for treatment, though we have found it wise to make a small charge for drugs, of from 25 centimes (5 cents) to a franc. The actual refugees will of course have treatment and medicines entirely free. Their houses are progressing, and soon they will be collected from their temporary homes in this Department and brought to locate in Labouheyre.

A few refugees arrived unexpectedly last Saturday—three women, three young children, an infant and one man. There was no shelter in town for them, so they became our "week-end guests" and we put them up in the wards. Our nurses looked after them, and they needed quite a bit of care. They were people of the better class of peasants, and were thoroughly tired out from their journey from north of Paris which they had evacuated upon two hours' notice. They brought with them the barest necessities, and were grateful that we could make them comfortable even for a short time. They departed for one of the barracks on Tuesday morning, rested and cheered by the few days with us.

AT one o'clock one night last week, Dr. Gregory was awakened by a sharp knocking at her door and the hoarse calling of an American soldier. His message was brief. Twenty miles out at the station of an American camp, a young French girl, the daughter of the chef de gare, had been crushed between two trains. The medical director of the camp had given first aid and sent his messenger for us. Our chauffeur was called out, a nurse hurriedly dressed. Our ambulance "Civitas" took up the route of the soldier's car down the road that gleamed so dimly in the dark; there was no moon, and clouds were black as "Civitas" sped through the night on her first emergency call.

Meantime, everybody at the barracks dressed hurriedly. All of our equipment had not yet arrived, and the operating-room must be made ready, and quickly. With what we had, we started in. No pump was yet placed for the hospital, so water must be carried from the barracks. From every room pitchers were collected, filled at the kitchen pump and carried, two and three at a time, through the pine path and up the sand hill to the hospital. Candles gleamed like fireflies through the trees as one after the other of us searched out the path in the dark. The maids were called, boiled water in big kettles on the kitchen stove and made coffee against the return of the ambulance. Our Delco motor has not yet come, whatever was to be done had to be done by lamplight. Fortunately, we had already provided little kerosene lamps

"American ladies, who practice medicine in their own country, have devoted themselves to the care of refugees. They have themselves founded a hospital. What noble sentiment of patriotism have these ladies obeyed to make them, so to speak, exiles from their own country! They are as worthy of admiration as those brave poilus at the front. I find worthy of love, respect and recognition these brave ladies who sympathize with those in need of consolation and with those who lack necessities."

for winter use in the personnel buildings. These were brought from the store-room, cleaned and filled, and set about the table for instant lighting—not lit, for kerosene is precious. The path across the hill from the operating-room to the pharmacy was worn smooth that night. Hypodermics were brought in, needles and syringes, prepared. Our sterilizer has not come, so water for the purpose was boiled over Sterno heaters in the sterilizing-room. The surgeons' instruments were arranged on their stands ready for instant sterilization. Dressings were laid conveniently near. Bichloride solutions were prepared, green soap and all the other paraphernalia of operating that we could command were quickly assembled. Rubber gloves were unpacked and laid near, to be sterilized. Scrub-basins cleaned, and alcohol set by them for emergency sterilization. The table was made ready for anesthesia, and a bed in the nearest ward opened and heated with hot-water bottles.

Before two o'clock the operating-room was ready for any major operation that might be necessary. A few candles were left burning, the outside shutters closed against the daylight that soon would be slipping through. (The windows were painted the next morning.) The doctors, nurses and aides returned to their rooms to rest until the arrival of the patient.

Suddenly we heard the chug-chug-chug of our motor. But instead of coming through the hospital entrance, it drove into the garage of the Mayor, where our cars are still kept. When we ran to meet the nurse and chauffeur, our fears were verified. The nurse, escorted to the kitchen, told her story while she drank the hot coffee. The girl had died—died before we could help her live. Our nurse had stayed until the suffering one lay quite still. Back to bed we crept, silent with pity for the slim young thing whose last cry of "Je suis trop jeune a mourir!" we heard as we fell into heavy sleep.

It was an experience, especially for the "unprofessional" members, and a good drill for everybody. The letter of appreciation that came the following day from the American doctor was gratifying, and we had the satisfaction of knowing that we had indeed been ready when the call came.

Today, our flagpoles are being planted for the formal opening of the hospital, the 23rd of June. The flags will guard the entrance to our administration building,—or "bureau" as it is called over here—and when the Tricolor flies beside our Stars and Stripes we shall indeed feel

that we are registered as a part of the Allied resistance to the Prussianism that is responsible for the condition of these refugees.

Our presence in the village here is naturally a topic for comment among the townspeople, and they are friendly and gracious to all of us. Their appreciation of the service we are able to offer is as sincere, we believe, as it is often touching. It is seldom we walk to the Post Office or to the station that one or another of the women whose homes we pass does not offer us flowers—lovely roses of a perfection that only France seems to produce, fragrant pinks, frail but gorgeous poppies, magnolias the size of cabbage-heads and as waxen-white as gardenias. Children coming to the dispensaire are armed with clusters of posies in their (dirty) little fists.

Recently, we learned that the children in the public school here had been given a composition to write upon the presence of "les dames Americaines" in Labouheyre. Here is one boy's effort:

"THE REFUGEE HOSPITAL IN LABOUEYRE"

"Dans notre petite commune de Labouheyre les habitants aiment beaucoup leur patrie. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont morts pour la sauver. Il y a quelque temps, certains propriétaires ont donné une partie de leurs propriétés pour faire construire des maisons aux malheureux réfugiés qui ont été chassés de leur pays natal par les maudits Allemands. Ces maisons sont en planches; elles sont démontables, et, après la guerre, on les transportera dans les pays envahis en attendant qu'on ait reconstruit les belles maisons d'autrefois. Ce sont des Boches qui les montent et pensez quelle haine ils éprouvent en bâtissant des maisons pour leurs ennemis! Mais ces réfugiés sont malades des souffrances endurées, des privations supportées, de fatigue quand ils arrivent. Alors des dames Americaines, qui exerçaient la médecine dans leur pays, se sont dévouées pour venir soigner ces réfugiés; elles ont elles-mêmes fondé un hôpital. A quel noble sentiment de patriotisme elles ont obéi ces dames qui se sont pour ainsi dire exilées de leur patrie! Elles sont aussi dignes d'admiration que nos braves poilus du front. J'éprouve de l'amour, du respect, de la reconnaissance pour ces braves dames, qui (tant d'autres à leur place possédant leurs richesses seraient restées dans leur maison) souffrent, à ceux qui ont besoin d'être consolés, et à ceux qui manquent du nécessaire."

Needed

Bed gowns for men, long and short.

Bath gowns of cotton flannel (to keep bulk as small as possible). These may be made by any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Sheets for single beds, pillow cases.

Send before August 15 to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon, and mark for

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Send All Funds for the Hospitals
to the treasurer of the

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Woman and the Law

Maids, Wives and Widows *

ONE of the centers of the long-drawn battle between the anti-suffragists and the suffragists has been the question of woman's need of the vote for the making of better laws for themselves, their own homes, and children. Anti-suffragists have said that these matters would take care of themselves, entirely forgetting that each advance in the status of women has come as some phase of women's active struggle for the ballot. Mrs. Rose Falls Bres, in her new book, *Maids, Wives and Widows* (E. P. Dutton), has no doubt on this point. She makes it very clear that it is the "torch of woman's emancipation" which has "blazed new ways and lighted dark corners" for women. In its path, she says, "follows legislation which gives to men and women the same legal status."

Mrs. Bres finds this contention vital and thinks women, as a whole, are too indifferent to their own legal status—too ignorant of it, rather. Some years ago she printed a small brochure, *The Law and the Woman*, a book dealing with the legal conditions affecting women and minors in the several states. It appeared in a small edition, soon out of print, and practically reappears with additional data, in the present volume.

The present book is of the utmost importance to the suffrage worker. It provides her with a recent comparative table of the laws governing women in the different states, a subject to which the latter half of the book is devoted. There, at a glance, one may see which states permit women to own their own wages, to have joint control with their husbands over their children, to secure widowed mother's pensions.

The whole question of marriage and divorce needs the attention of women, says Mrs. Bres. As it stands now, "a woman may be divorced in one state and held not to be divorced in another state, which means that children may be legitimate in one state and deemed illegitimate in another." A cursory survey of the differences between the divorce laws of the various states is given by Mrs. Bres in chapter IV. It might be well for suffragists to know what Felice Cohn, a brilliant young woman lawyer of Nevada, has to say about the much-discussed divorce laws of Nevada. She gives cause for reflection to those opponents of suffrage who are always charging the equal suffrage states with laxness and immorality. "More than four-fifths of the decrees granted yearly in Nevada are to residents of other states who come here for relief denied them at home," writes Miss Cohn. Speaking of the Eastern states, where divorce laws are rigid, this Nevada lawyer goes on: "New York sends more matrimonial misfits to Nevada than any other state, and in most cases a divorce could be obtained at home, but for the sake of avoiding scandal the litigants come to Nevada to secure a divorce on any other grounds than New York's lone ground—adultery. This is a condition which could not exist, and will not exist, when laws are enacted in the different states giving adequate and prompt relief to deserving cases."

*Orders may be sent to Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Avenue.

"The torch of woman's emancipation comes blazing new ways and lighting dark corners. In its wake follows legislation which gives to men and women the same legal status, whether constituting a right, or privilege or claim, the protection or defense."—Rose Falls Bres.

In every state in the Union such laws as are given below were once common. The long, uphill fight of women for their own rights and those of their children has left only a few dark corners in the United States.

Guardianship of Children in Delaware

"The control and guardianship of children is given preferably to the father, and he may by will name a guardian even though the mother survive."—From *"Maids, Wives and Widows."*

There is no branch of the law which should receive from women so much attention as that which regulates marriage and divorce, says Mrs. Bres. "On the contracts of marriage and on the decree of divorce, rests property rights, personal rights and the legitimacy of children. The great need is of a general housecleaning of the statute books and uniform legislation along certain lines so that full faith and credence may be given by each state to the laws and judgments of the courts of other states."

Status of Indian Women

A BOOK has been recently written by H. H. Aga Khan, one of the great Mohammedan princes of India, who is said to be regarded by a large section of the Moslem world much as the Pope is regarded by pious Roman Catholics. "This book contains a chapter on the status of Indian women which might have been written by you or me," writes Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, of Great Britain, to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. "It is absolutely sound on the woman question and, of course, on woman suffrage. . . . The world is really moving and moving fast in the direction for which we have all been working for so many years. In the meantime it is good to remember that Old England and New England are closely allied as friends and comrades, and the two grand flags are flying side by side."

The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies of Great Britain sent an address to the Imperial Conference sitting in London in July, asking for the inclusion of women in the extension of responsible government to India.

A Wrong to Correct

HERE is a wrong for children's year to correct. A recent hearing before the Massachusetts Commission on Education brought out the fact that war work had taken out of the Massachusetts schools, no less than 50,000 children between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

Know All Men by These Presents

"**K** NOW all men by these presents, that I the undersigned —, formerly —, do hereby certify that I am the daughter of —, deceased, named in his last will and testament, dated —, and the codicil thereto, dated —, that I am of lawful age, married, engaged in my household duties and residing at —, in the City of New York, State of New York, United States of America, with my legitimate husband, Mr. —, and that my husband is of lawful age and is engaged as editorial writer, residing at the above address, appears in this document, and hereby gives consent and permission to the acceptance of the inheritance as stated in the will and codicil above mentioned."

The above is not a quaint document handed down from the eighteenth century; it is a legal paper recently signed by a woman of twenty-six before she could take possession of an inheritance from her father in the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Norwegian Law

THE text and some comment on the Norwegian Illegitimacy Law of 1915, with amendments and supplementary legislation, is to be found in the Children's Bureau Publication, No. 31, recently published. The law, though it is commonly regarded as radical, is to a large extent a return to the status of the illegitimate child recognized in the early folk law of Norway, which was abrogated in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Fitting the Dress to the Task

(Continued from page 212)

ness and pooling the profits at women's expense. But when it comes to being handed out an adjective like salacious, the self-respecting woman rises to explain that she bought her last gown because it was marked down to \$29.50, which was all the money she had, and then only after she had shopped all over the place to find something else. By that time she could not have told sex appeal from Tom Thumb fringe. She was much more interested in matching her best hat, and she hoped the gown wouldn't wear shiny nor accentuate the fact that she had lost her slim silhouette a long time since. Anyway it was the best she could do for the money, and she was too dead tired to go a step farther. As for her, the biologic need to keep the race extant could go hang. Only she wished to Heaven the gown had pockets and that it wasn't so perishable and hadn't so many hooks and eyes to be fastened and to come off and be sewed on again.

And then and there she swore a lively oath that her next gown should be made with some relation to the uses to which it was to be put. Upon which all the commercial gentlemen shuddered and turned as pale as ashes. "For what will become of our business if women begin to demand that their clothes shall be suitable?" And the medical gentlemen groaned, "What will become of the race?" And even the male reformers bit their nails and sighed, "We never meant it to go as far as that."

Congress Grants Inadequate Raise to Women Workers

By Ethel M. Smith

A NEW wage scale, won by a hard fight on the part of the organized women employees, the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the Plate Printers' Union, and Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana, became effective in the pay envelopes of the 4,000 women employees of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing the middle of July. These women, who help to make the federal paper currency, the liberty bonds, the postage, revenue and war savings stamps, are paid from funds provided by Congress in the sundry civil appropriation bill. According to the statement of Director James L. Wilmeth, of the Bureau, the appropriation for the current fiscal year will enable him to pay the women workers a minimum of \$2.37 per day. The new scale supersedes a scale of \$1.75 to \$2.24 per day for nearly all the 4,000 women employed at the Bureau.

The women had asked, however, for a minimum of \$2.88 per day. Food and rents in Washington have risen 15 to 20 per cent beyond the costs in other parts of the country, it is said, and according to the secretary of the Women's Union, Miss Gertrude McNally, 70 per cent of the Bureau women, by actual count, have dependents. As the increase obtained is so much less than the amount asked for, the women say that they will return to Congress at once with a renewed demand for an adequate wage.

The campaign just ended, they declare, has but demonstrated once more the necessity and the possibilities of organized effort. Their union (Federal Labor Union No. 12776, A. F. of L.) affiliated with the National Federation of Federal Employees and the Women's Trade Union League at the beginning of this fight,

in May, and the activities of these allied forces obtained from the Treasury Department and Congress the first increase the Bureau women have received for 15 years.

The campaign was opened at a meeting held jointly by the Women's Union and the Women's Trade Union League, for the purpose of putting before the public the existing wage conditions at the Bureau. A committee from the three organizations was sent to Director Wilmeth and Secretary McAdoo, and through telegrams and open letters to members of Congress, published in the newspapers, Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Women's Trade Union League and vice-president of the Glove Workers' International, told the public and the legislators repeatedly the results of inquiries at the Bureau to the following effect:

That the pay of skilled women operatives at the Bureau was less than the *minimum* pay of *unskilled* labor in the Chicago stockyards.

That the skilled women operatives in the Bureau were paid less than the Bureau itself paid to *unskilled* laborers *who are men*. Men who wipe machines were paid more money than the women who operated those same machines; men who carry the product of the machines from one part of the plant to another received more money than the women who produced the output. Ink carriers, waste-paper sorters, stable men, practically all the men in the Bureau, in fact, however unskilled, received more pay than the women, however skilled.

That while the women had had no increase in pay for 15 years, practically every class of

male workers had been increased since the war began.

Miss Nestor emphasized the further point that in these conditions the Bureau was violating two principles of the Government's own policy as laid down by the National War Labor Board—namely, the principles of equal pay for equal work by women and men, and a living wage for all.

Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana took up the fight in Congress, and also, with the president of the Women's Union, Miss Lulu Harris, directed a campaign among the women employed at the Bureau which brought the membership of the Women's Union, within a week, from 700 up to 2,600. A legislative committee of 16 Bureau women and 6 men from the Plate Printers' Union was formed, also under Miss Rankin's direction, to canvass the House in the interests of the desired increase.

Meantime the legislative committees of the Women's Trade Union League and of the National Federation of Federal Employees worked incessantly in the congressional districts, and the American Federation of Labor in convention at St. Paul adopted a strong resolution urging the increase. This and other similar messages were showered upon Congress from numerous sources.

The House cut the appropriation more than two-thirds, in spite of Miss Rankin's efforts to amend the bill on the floor, but the Senate restored the full increase, and during the several days the bill lay in conference the women and their allies fought hopefully to retain the Senate provisions. The conferees compromised, as not infrequently happens, and the bill as passed carried but \$330,000 for the increase, or about half the original figures.

“Consummate Despotism”

SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD of Texas, where women have just taken part in a great victory in the primaries, said his say on August 5th to the Senators who are opposing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Senator Sheppard addressed himself particularly to the Senators from Southern states. He called to mind that it was by the votes of Senators from the South that the provisions for amending the Constitution were adopted, and said they were untrue to historic traditions in declining by their votes the submission of the amendment to the states.

“The refusal of certain Senators to submit the suffrage amendment to the states is tantamount to depriving the people throughout three-fourths of the states of exercising their sovereign authority,” Senator Sheppard said. “And yet certain Senators in the name of state rights are about to vote to deprive the states of the most sacred and distinctive right they possess. To the states as co-equal units of an inseparable whole, acting through a three-fourths majority, belongs alone the right to say whether or not the Federal Suffrage Amendment should become a part of the Constitution. The Senator who denies them that prerogative is a usurper of their functions and despoiler of their rights.

“The preservation of the people's rule is the issue at the heart of the conflict that now di-

vides the world. The United States has entered the struggle because the principle of the people's control has been everywhere imperilled. The basis of the German imperialism lies in the fact that the German people may make no change in the German constitution unless the German Emperor agrees that it shall be made. Thus he stands between the German people and the German constitution, and yet there are men in the United States Senate who say they will not permit the American people to consider a change in the American Constitution in the manner solemnly prescribed in that Constitution unless these men first agree, and believe that it should be made. They thus hold in spirit and effect the same attitude toward the American people as that occupied by the German Kaiser toward the German constitution and the German people.

“If I were opposed to the Federal Suffrage Amendment on its merits I would vote to submit it to the states in order that they might exercise their exclusive right to consider changes in the Constitution they created.

“Here let me say that the right on the part of three-fourths of the states to adopt amendments to the Federal Constitution was established by the votes of Southern Senators. Without the votes of the Southern states the idea of three-fourths of the states controlling all in the matter of amending the Constitution would

have been rejected and the United States would not be an organic union but a loose alliance of dependent countries, an alliance that would have broken under the very first strain. Let nobody therefore assert that the adoption of the suffrage amendment would be contrary to the historic Southern view of the Constitution.”

Senator Sheppard told his colleagues from the South that there is no reason to fear the race question in connection with extending the right of suffrage. He said:

“Nor will the laws of any state growing out of the race question be disturbed by the Federal Suffrage Amendment. These laws have no relation to the question of sex, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding their constitutionality would not be affected by the adoption of the suffrage amendment?”

“The United States is on trial before the court of all humanity.

“Will it refuse the other American states acting through the channels they themselves established the right to mould their own government? Will it prevent them through a distorted and imperialistic conception of the mere functions of submission from considering the question of embodying in their organic law a new charter of freedom, the extension of political liberty to millions of the human race? If so, then let it be said in sorrow and humiliation that in a land dedicated to democracy the American Senate, so far as this question is concerned, has lifted the banner of consummate despotism.”

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

**HOME CANNING
IN A NUTSHELL***(Clip this out and save it.)*

Boil jars and tops for at least 15 minutes before filling them. A wash boiler or any other large vessel (with tight-fitting cover) fitted with false bottom of slats or wire mesh may be used for the processing vessel.

While jars are still hot, pack with prepared product.

Without delay place rings on jars and put on hot tops, but do not screw or clamp air-tight at this stage.

Place partially sealed jars while still hot into warm water up over the tops. Put cover on boiler.

Boil (process) the filled jars for the time or periods specified. Seal by clamping or screwing tops until the jar is absolutely air-tight. Cool the jars out of a draft and when cold, test for leaks.

Canning Baby Beets

THE following recipe for canning baby beets is applicable to carrots. Only young, tender beets should be canned to get a high quality product. The best variety for canning is the Detroit.

Sort the beets, putting uniform sizes together. Cut the stems off, but be careful not to cut off too closely or break the root. This will cause loss of juice, color and flavor. Boil in an enameled pan until three-fourths done, peel, pack hot in layers in previously boiled jars, fitting the second layer into the spaces left by the first layer and repeating. Cover with clear hot water; partially seal the jars and boil them in a water bath for one hour continuously, counting from the time the water boils again around the jars.

Do not allow cold water to touch the beets after they have been cooked. If beets are packed in tin the cans used must be inside-lacquered. Beets 1½ inch in diameter and over should be cut or sliced before packing into jars. When a steam-pressure canner is used, process pints 30 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

String Beans

STRING beans for canning should be tender and fresh. When the beans within the pod have grown to any size canning is more difficult and the finished product is of poorer quality. The Refugee is a good variety for canning. Use only well-sorted, small, tender beans. Wash and pick over the beans. String

the beans and cut them into 2-inch lengths. Cutting diagonally or "on the bias" gives a pretty product. If desired they can be canned whole and packed log-cabin fashion in square jars.

After the beans are prepared, blanch by placing in a cheesecloth bag in boiling water for from 3 to 8 minutes, according to the age and size of the beans. Blanch only until the pods will bend without breaking, then plunge the hot beans into cold salt water (1 tablespoonful salt to 1 quart of water) for an instant. Drain well, pack quickly and cover with hot brine (2½ ounces of salt to 1 gallon of boiling water). Partially seal jars.

Processing with steam under pressure is recommended. Process pints 45 minutes under pressure of 10 pounds. Seal immediately, cool in a draft-free place. When cold, test for leaks, and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If the intermittent boiling process is used, boil for 90 minutes on the first day and 60 minutes on the second and third days. Before each subsequent boiling the covers must be loosened, and after each boiling the covers must be securely tightened to make sealing complete. Cool, test and store.

If a single-period boiling process is used, place jars in the canner and boil for at least three hours. Seal, cool, test and store.

Lima beans are treated the same as string beans, except that a seasoning (one-third level teaspoonful salt and two-thirds teaspoonful sugar) is added after the jar is packed with beans. When the jar is filled with beans, cover them with clear hot water. Paddle with a wooden paddle to remove air bubbles and partially seal lids. Process as with string beans.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

I CAN, WE CAN, YOU CAN

Get that canning impulse.

Make your hoe this summer keep your can opener busy next winter.

Get ready for canning season now. Regrets are the only things ever canned in the jars you forgot to order.

Can nothing that can be kept without canning. Dry such vegetables as corn, string beans, navy beans, mature lima beans, okra, etc.

Allow root crops to grow and store them when mature in bins, cellars, pits, etc.

Helping Uncle Sam Save Food

CAMP FIRE GIRLS in Ulster County, New York, have been helping with the canning of food and are planning a conservation exhibition for the county fair. In Monroe County, New York, they formed a gardening unit, and purchased seventeen pigs, which they are raising for the market.



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Republican Achievements

(Continued from page 206)

1. Under its administration slavery was abolished and the Union restored.

2. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery was passed by the Republican Congress in 1865, and ratified by a majority of Republican States in 1865.

3. The Fourteenth Amendment, creating citizenship of the United States as distinguished from citizenship of the several states was submitted by a Republican Congress in 1866, and passed by a majority of Republican States in 1868.

4. The Fifteenth Amendment, by which it is provided that the right to vote should not be abridged by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude was submitted by a Republican Congress in 1869, and passed by a majority of Republican States in 1870.

5. The twelve states that have granted full suffrage to woman are ordinarily Republican states. They are as follows:

Washington	California
Oregon	Idaho
Montana	Wyoming
Nevada	Colorado
Arizona	Kansas
Utah	New York

6. In the present agitation before Congress for the Federal Amendment granting equal suffrage to women more than two-thirds of the Republican delegation is in favor of suffrage, and in the solid Democratic South almost three to one are opposed to it.

We thus see that this country became a really great world power because in the last fifty years the principles and policy of the Republican Party had built up a firm foundation on which blossomed a nation appreciative of industry, of education, of all forward movement that helped build up the individual home life of the country. Real democracy as exemplified in the Republican Party worked with the individual for the good of the mass, thereby differing from Socialism, which would work with the mass for the good of the individual.

After every excursion into Altruria and after every experiment along Socialistic lines, humanity comes back to the older, slower individualistic process of educating by helping men up one at a time. An ideal must work. It may have its head up among the clouds, but its feet must be on the earth. The Republican Party has always had the highest ideals, and yet has kept its feet on the earth and has shown how a successful national life can be built.

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Large quantities of attractive and desirable Furs were purchased previous to the increased cost of skins and labor and made into fashionable Fur Coats, Coatees, Neckpieces and Muffs for this Annual Event.

Prices quoted will prevail only during the month of August.

Purchases will be stored, without charge, until November 1st.

The following illustrate a few of the remarkable offerings:

Hudson Seal Cape, as illustrated.....	August Sale Price	42.50	regularly	57.50
Hudson Seal Muff, as illustrated.....	August Sale Price	16.50	regularly	22.50
Skunk Scarfs.....	August Sale Price	37.50	regularly	55.00
Skunk Muffs, made of finest pelts.....	August Sale Price	35.00	regularly	45.00
Best Quality Taupe Wolf Scarfs.....	August Sale Price	32.50	regularly	37.50
Best Quality Taupe Wolf Muffs.....	August Sale Price	35.00	regularly	45.00

Correspondence

"Look Like He Daid," Said B'rer Rabbit. "Act Like He Daid"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

In behalf of the American Constitutional League, I desire to call your attention to a gross misstatement in one of your leading editorials of July 27th.

You declare that letters read into the Congressional Record from this League by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut were "from an organization that was defunct, with a president who has been for some time dead."

I beg to remind you that the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, secretary of the treasury under Grover Cleveland, and president of the American Constitutional League, was present in the visitors' gallery with me during the entire debate on June 27th. He met a number of Senators. Mr. Fairchild is no more dead than our organization is "defunct," and if your clipping service is efficient you will be able to discover that it was Mr. Fairchild who was selected to preside at the great "Win the War" meeting recently held in New York.

As for the American Constitutional League, it is concentrating the efforts of its members on war work and constructive patriotism, presenting briefs and arguments against the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment only when the menace is most acute.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Senator Brandegee and to the editor of the *Woman Patriot*. Very truly yours,

J. S. EICHELBERGER,

Washington, Aug. 1, 1918. *Field Secretary.*

To Mr. J. S. EICHELBERGER,
726 Fourteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1st calling attention to the fact that the report of Hon. Charles S. Fairchild's death was grossly exaggerated in the *Woman Citizen*.

I take pleasure in making correction and I am sorry that the mistake occurred. It seems to have been due to some confusion as to the identity of Mr. Fairchild.

With regard to whether or not the American Constitutional League is dead or alive, contradictory opinions are extant even within the League's own official personnel. In its issue of July 27th, the *Woman Citizen* quoted verbatim from a letter written on the League's letter-head, dated June 4th and signed by the League's secretary. It said:

"Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, who is now out of town, has requested me to send you a brief statement for publication, announcing the termination of the affairs of the American Constitutional League."

"The American Constitutional League, as you will recall, has been working against the Federal Suffrage Amendment for the last few weeks on the ground that its passage would be a violation of the Constitutional principle of States rights. For adequate reasons it is now terminating its affairs, and I should appreciate very much if you would make the an-

nouncement of this fact in your columns."

You will agree that this sounds so very much dead that the *Woman Citizen* is justified in considering itself entitled to the appreciation promised for compliance with the League's dying wish. Very truly yours,

ROSE YOUNG,

Editor of the Woman Citizen.

New York, August 6, 1918.

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Within the Organization

Women for New York Assembly

UP-TO-DATE information about the women who will probably run on the Democratic ticket for the New York Assembly include Miss Kathryn Starbuck, of Saratoga County, who was formerly a suffrage leader in the up state campaign of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Miss Starbuck has been urged to run by her friends, who believe her strong enough to win, even in a normally Republican County.

Miss Mary M. Lilly, a lawyer, was nominated on August 1, by the Amsterdam Democratic Club for the Seventh Assembly District, in Upper New York City. Miss Lilly graduated from New York University Law School in 1895 and was the first woman to win a full law school scholarship at a competitive examination. She is a recording secretary of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of the Women Lawyers' Club, and editor of the Journal of the Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives. She was for two years editor of the *Women Lawyers' Journal*.

As for the G. O. P., it is not behind in courtesy to women. The designation of Mrs. Mary S. Brennan of St. George, Staten Island, by the Republican Committee of Richmond County, was announced on August 5. Mrs. Sadie Karst of the Twenty-second and Miss Jennie Cohen of the First Assembly Districts, Manhattan, have received Republican endorsement for the state lower house. Both of these women will have to run in overwhelmingly Democratic sections of the city.

DEMOCRATIC women having been given the freedom and privileges of Tammany Hall recently, New York women voters, inclined towards the Republican faith, now find themselves similarly honored by admission into the Republican Club of New York City on an equality with the men. The Women's Republican Club, which heretofore has been homeless, now is firmly established in the men's organization, where an assembly room has been set aside for the use of women.

Following the recognition given women by party organizations, the Democratic executive committee of Brooklyn has decided to give 1,600 women places as inspectors and as poll and ballot clerks next November. These positions pay from \$5 to \$10 a day and are always eagerly sought for by the men. It is expected that the Republican organization will arrange for a similar distribution for the November 5th election.

Endorsed by Two Parties

THAT the Democratic and Republican Parties of Indiana were sincere in their endorsement of Woman Suffrage in their party platforms is indicated by the fact that Democratic Chairman Van Nuys and Republican Chairman Wasmuth, on behalf of their respective parties, invited representatives of the Woman's Franchise League to speak at the thirteen district conventions of both parties. This is said to be the first time that members of the league have appeared at the district conventions. The suffragists will urge that both parties support the campaign on behalf of the Federal Amendment.

Miss Belle O'Hair and Mrs. Olive Belden Lewis of Indianapolis spoke at the Fourth District Republican Convention, and following their talks Chairman Wasmuth and all subsequent speakers gave the request of the suffrage leaders their hearty personal endorsement. E. M. Willoughby of Vincennes, a nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, spoke on behalf of the suffragists' plea. John S. Benham, candidate for Congress, gave strong endorsement to suffrage.

Iowa Women Invited Into Politics

THE Democrats of Iowa took a firm stand for suffrage—state and national—in convention at Des Moines, July 18th, and extended to women an invitation to take part in the councils of the Democratic Party. The following plank was written into the platform:

"We favor the speedy enactment of the pending federal amendment giving equal franchise to women, and pledge the Democratic members of the state legislature of Iowa to ratify promptly such amendment, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of all war activities and believing in the principles of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party."

Tennessee Women Patriots

THE Tennessee Capitol Association held its annual meeting, June 21, at the Centennial club, the leading woman's club of Nashville. This laudable undertaking, with Mrs. Robert Weakley of Nashville as president, has for its noble purpose, the protection, preservation and enlargement of the fine old State House of Tennessee, situated at Nashville, the grounds and surrounding property for future generations. They have already acquired valuable property and have extensive plans for reclaiming and rebuilding. It is a patriotic and splendid work, for it is the dream of this association to have a second Acropolis that will face a boulevard leading through the heart of Nashville, out to the home of Andrew Jackson, the beautiful historic Hermitage, thirteen miles away. At this meeting, the Tennessee Suffrage Association, in the absence of Mrs. Leslie Warner, was represented by Miss Matilda Porter, a member of the State Board, who spoke in behalf of Tennessee suffragists, pledging their co-operation and loyal support in the work of the Capitol Association. These suffragists, while fighting for the world's new Democracy are in complete sympathy with every movement that stands for the protection of old traditions and historic possessions.

No Longer Dangerous

AN overlooked incident took place on the famous January 10, when the American Lower House and the English Upper House were deciding the fate of women's enfranchisement in two great Anglo-Saxon countries. Women suffragists, anxiously awaiting the decision of the House of Lords on the woman suffrage clause in the Reform Bill, were gathered in a room in the Parliament buildings, London, when an English bobbie put his head into the room, saying: "Lord Curzon is hup, ladies, but 'e won't do you ladies no 'arm."

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Senator Overman's Vacation

(Continued from page 208)

an editorial. Hammer must be away from his paper, so he couldn't keep up. Then sign the petition. He couldn't, there was the 'nigger' and there was the Federal amendment. 'But how about the Federal prohibition amendment?' Miss Shuler said as sweetly as one fallen into the hands of the vigilantes, as tenderly as a Boston philanthropist talks to a poor relation.

"Oh, well, I aint a going ter argue with you," said Mr. Hammer in a whisper that could be heard eight blocks, and Miss Shuler agreed. She wasn't really arguing; she was telling him.

"But Miss Shuler remained until this afternoon and she gathered much from the abundance of interest in the mountains. She is a full-blooded Hollander-New Yorker. Her perfectly nice mother is a suffragist, too, and has been president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs. Of all the women sent here by the national organization none has been more tactful. And that's a great gift. To interview statesmen whose passion for universal justice halts at the first local application is very annoying.

"Miss Shuler's exact work seems to be getting as many people as she can to talk suffrage, to write suffrage and to think suffrage, and these she will carry back to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who doesn't hold it against Senator Overman that all suffragists look alike to him. Mrs. Catt may have said something about this senatorial failing, but she does not harbor such feelings. Neither does Miss Shuler. The young visitor from New York did the best work that has been done by any individual who has come here. She has sense to spare.

"Meanwhile cogitation upon the case of Overman will continue. Mrs. Catt will give her splendid brain and tact to the study of the man who calls them all 'suffragettes,' and makes no distinction between Mrs. Catt and Alice Paul."

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If you cannot you will want to read them just the same—
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August 10th—To-day—"REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENT."

By Helen Varick Boswell, President of the National
Republican Women's Association.

August 17th—"WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR THE
SOCIALIST PARTY." By Anita C. Block,

Associate Editor of the *New York Call*.

August 24th—"WHAT THE PROHIBITIONISTS WANT."

By Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Candidate for
Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, and
"THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S PLACE IN
POLITICS." By Adella Potter, Superintendent of
Organization Department of Anti-Saloon League
of New York.

August 31st—"THE NATIONAL PARTY."

By Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, Member of the
National Executive Committee of the National Party.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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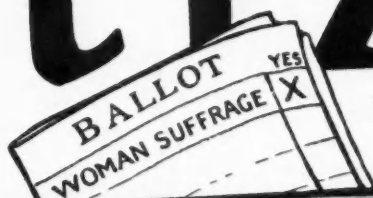
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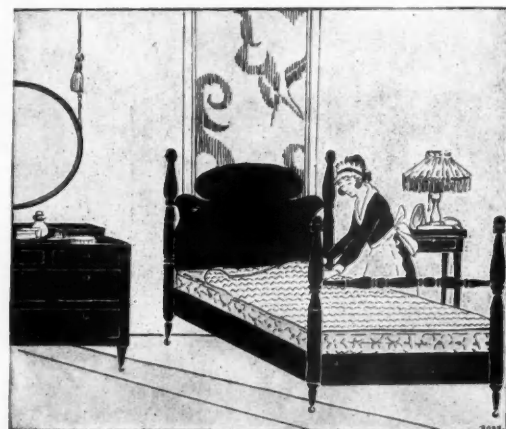
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III AUGUST 17, 1918 No. 12

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

BY the time this number of the *Citizen* reaches its readers in all sections of the country, Congress will be on the eve of reconvening after its summer recess, thus bringing appreciably nearer the day when the Senate will act on the Federal Amendment. The next few weeks, therefore, promise to be literally cramped with news of interest to women, the scope of whose political activity is reflected in the columns of the *Woman Citizen*, their political journal.

All of which reminds us that the official suffrage organ is more than ever a necessary part of the reading course of the woman who would keep fully posted on her rapidly changing political status. Every subscriber added to our lists means, therefore, the addition of another well trained, well informed member of the suffrage army now sweeping on toward victory.

The *Citizen* has come to fill a unique place in American magazine circles as the official organ, or clearing house, for the news of women's progress in political fields. This fact is in itself a telling argument for the use of the many active workers in the subscription contest. It should be an easy matter to convince your neighbors that the next few months will be the most crucial and interesting period in the long campaign for political enfranchisement, and that the *Citizen* is the authentic medium for the interpretation of women's progress and participation in the tremendously vital activities of the day.

"One reading of a copy of the *Woman Citizen* was a lamp in the darkness, and I hasten to subscribe for it," writes Gladys A. Lindsy of Omaha, Nebraska.

And V. J. P. Luckinsing of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, writes of the "information and inspiration contained in the *Woman Citizen*."

"It keeps me in touch with woman's progress more than any other magazine I read," is the enthusiastic message from Mrs. J. R. Prewitt of Tillar, Arkansas.

"No woman in our country should be without the *Woman Citizen*," says Mrs. May Belle Vail of Marshalltown, Iowa. We take the liberty of saying, "and no man either."

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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

August 3rd

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. New York
10. Massachusetts
11. Virginia
12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington
26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska
29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont

August 10th

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. New York
10. Massachusetts
11. Virginia
12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington
26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska
29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 17, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Why a War Measure?

AGAIN and again the point has been made in recent weeks by no less an authority than President Wilson—that the world is at war today for an ideal. And from time immemorial the point has been made that it is a good plan to practice what you preach.

The ideal for which the world fights is the right of self-government. The point of application for America to practice what it preaches lies in granting the right of self-government to American women.

President Wilson has made the connection. He has pointed out that there are two factors in the war, one moral and the other material, one a matter of psychology, one a matter of man-power. When you fight for the right you must be right all through.

You must not stand on some old wrong to fight for the right. If you do the psychology in the case will get you.

It's like fighting against yourself.

The man who tries to put over what he preaches while practicing something else, is viewed with distrust.

America can put up a stiffer fight for democracy in Europe, if she fights from the base of an impeccable democracy of her own. As long as half her people are denied the vote her own democracy cannot be called impeccable.

This is the fact which the President has faced and answered in his appeal for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment—"to strengthen our position as champions of democracy throughout the world." Could reason be more plainly stated?

"The fortunes of nations are so linked together, the reactions upon the thought of the world are so sharp and involve such momentous issues," that he feels that he must urge forward this critically important measure.

Yet now come the Wadsworthians demanding of the President the reason for his reasons. "It is conceded," they say, "that the war offensive directed against us is two-fold, military and political," but—but—but. And thereupon they butt into their usual bogies, socialism and pacifism.

Yet in conceding they have conceded everything.

The war has another than the military side.

Call it political, call it psychological, call it what you will. That side, too, must be looked after.

America's political defensive and offensive must be built up. Her democracy at home must be impregnable.

Self-government within her borders must be of, for, and by the people, not of, for, and by one-half of it.

* * *

PRESIDENT WILSON has just said that the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment at this time is an essential *psychological* element in the war for democracy.

Why?

Because women love their land and want their voice and vote to stand behind every measure which will hasten the ultimate triumph of its armies overseas.

Because, enfranchised woman feels the thrill and the exaltation of standing with the enfranchised men of her country.

Because, unenfranchised woman is shamed and discredited before a watching world which asks, in effect: "Are not American women intelligent? Are they no longer moral? Have they been proved disloyal? that a democracy cannot trust them with the vote, when the monarchies of Great Britain, of Canada, of Denmark have enfranchised women since the war began."

But woman suffrage is not only a psychological element for winning the war, it is an element of *efficiency*.

Why?

Because the vote gives the wife and mother of the soldier a chance to back up at the polls in America the cause for which he is fighting in France. It helps her protect his home and children from the slacker and the profiteering enemy over here.

Because the unenfranchised woman must expend part of her energy on the fight for democracy instead of spending all of her energy on the prosecution of the war.

Because the enemies of woman suffrage are the real enemies of a true democracy. By every day's delay in the United States Senate in which they are leaving American womanhood pilloried before the world as unworthy to share the political freedom for which braver men are shedding their blood they are proving it. For the enemies of woman suffrage are not in the trenches of France. The soldier vote in New York State proved this. They are in the easy chairs of America.

As Seen by the Socialists

By Anita C. Block

Associate Editor, New York Call

IT has always seemed to me that the test of where a woman belongs politically is the attitude she takes toward the social condition known as poverty. Does she regard it as a deplorable but necessary evil, as something which can, at best, be lessened and alleviated, but never abolished? Or does she refuse to accept poverty as a part of her world, and is she determined that a way must be found to get rid of it?

If you belong to the latter class—if in your mind the problem of poverty transcends all other problems, if you have declared war on poverty and have decided some way, somehow, poverty *must* be abolished—then the Socialist Party has a claim on your attention and has something very important and very definite to say to you.

For the Socialist Party says that in the highly advanced stage of economic and industrial development to which we have attained, poverty is entirely unnecessary and inexcusable. Under modern labor conditions enough of everything can be produced to satisfy the needs and normal desires of all. It is to our irrational and unjust system of the private ownership of the means of life, and of their production and distribution, that the poverty of the masses is due. And since poverty is, in turn, the cause of practically every other social ill, such as disease, crime and ignorance, there is just one great task before awakened men and women. That task is to do away with the *cause* of poverty; namely, with this present industrial system of the private ownership by the privileged few of the land, of its natural resources, and of the machinery of production and distribution of the things that all people need in order to live—the system to which the Socialists have given the name of Capitalism.

The workers, whose labor, whether of the hand or brain, has alone created the country's wealth, are forced, by this capitalist system, to be wage-earners, millions of whom never know what it means to win out in the struggle against poverty. They are forced into this miserable position because they do not own the modern tools with which they must work in order to live, and because those who do own the tools can therefore dictate to the workers the terms under which they must labor and live. The object of the owning, or capitalist class is to keep the wages of the working class down to the lowest point at which they can remain in a fit condition to work and to produce more workers. The lower the wages, the greater the profits. The object of the dispossessed, or working class, on the other hand, is to wring as high wages as they can from their employers, by whatever methods they can devise.

Thus there exists between the owning class and the working class constant, open hostility, which evidences itself in the form of strikes, lockouts and boycotts, which often assume the proportions of civil war. This incessant and inevitable conflict between the employing class and the employed class arising, as it obviously does, out of their diametrically opposed economic interests, the Socialists call the *class war*. Only the wilfully blind can deny that a class war exists, and only the wilfully unjust can assert that the Socialists "preach" class hatred.

The claims of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties have now been presented in these columns by their own women leaders to the women voters of the country. The next number of the WOMAN CITIZEN will contain the arguments of the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Saloon League. The series will close with the August 31st issue, which will carry an analysis of the National Party's platform.

The Socialists are merely brave enough to recognize the class war as an existing fact, and to insist that the only way to put an end to it, and to the division of the body social into classes, is the same as the only way to end poverty, namely, by having the nation own the land and the resources and the tools of production and distribution and having all work for the use and benefit of all, and for the profit of none.

Are the Socialists impossibilists and dreamers? The way the railroads and telegraphs have gone would not seem to brand them so, nor the hundred other ways in which the Government has shattered all claims of private ownership. If the nation can own and control in the people's interest in time of war, why not in time of peace? Is peace profiteering any better than war profiteering? Are the lives of the workers, who alone make it possible for the nation to endure in time of war as well as in time of peace, less precious than the lives of the soldiers? Let us have done with profiteering *all the time*, say the Socialists. Let us wipe PROFIT off the map, and with the lust for profit will go militarism and junkerism, autocracy and poverty, and all that divides the nation against itself and nations against each other.

AND this brings me to a matter which is uppermost in the hearts and minds of us all, and which, if properly understood, would be the most potent reason for voting the Socialist ticket. It is assuredly the hope of every decent-minded person that this war shall be the last ever to darken the world again, and that out of it will grow a world of nations which shall know no rivalry, but only the peace that comes of friendly co-operation. Is there any way, however, of bringing about this internationalism, except by removing the causes which have hitherto prevented it? And what has caused the rivalry between nations and the building up of stupendous armaments? There has been but one basic cause: the competition between the capitalists of the different nations for the control of the markets of the world so that they could sell their goods and amass their private profits.

Thus so long as goods are produced in each nation, not for the use of the workers who produce them and for free exchange with the workers of other nations, but for the private profit of the capitalist class of each nation which exploits the workers of each nation—so long will it be impossible to put an end to economic barriers between nations and to the wars that must arise as the result of those barriers.

A lasting world-peace cannot come because

we long for it, or because we ethically assert that it ought to be. A lasting world-peace cannot come so long as the economic system which prevails in the individual nations is that of *capitalism*, under which the economic rivalry among the capitalists of those nations is inevitable. A lasting world-peace, or internationalism, cannot exist in the same world with capitalism—in a world where production is carried on privately by a few who compete for profits, instead of socially by all who produce only for the use of all. Mark well our words, say the Socialists: Any peace that is not based on the socialization of industry, that still leaves capitalists in the various nations with the power and the right to compete with each other, cannot be a lasting peace, for the germ of war will not have been eradicated. If you want a world in which self-respecting nations can live at peace, then vote for the Socialist Party, for International Socialism alone can bring about such a world.

AND now, finally, what is the status of the Socialist Party in America, and what is its immediate practical program?

It was at the last election, in November, 1917, that Socialism revealed its great growing strength in America. New York City took the lead; first, by giving Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, nearly as many votes as it gave Mayor Mitchel, who was running to succeed himself; second, by electing seven Socialists to the Board of Aldermen and a judge on the municipal bench, and, third, by sending ten Socialists to the State Legislature.

Milwaukee also elected a large number of state legislators, aldermen and judicial candidates. Cleveland, O.; Marion, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Allentown, Pa., and a large number of other cities reported the election of many Socialist officials.

In Chicago the old parties were forced to resort to fusion in order to beat the Socialists, and then they carried three wards for their entire ticket and three more for part of their ticket, while in the outlying county they carried nineteen out of twenty-nine towns.

In Oklahoma, Nevada, Montana, Washington, California and Idaho the Socialist vote exceeded ten per cent of the total vote.

And now here in New York City, the pillars of reaction and bulwarks of privilege, as, for example, the *New York Times*, are frantically calling for fusion as the only possible method of beating the Socialists in a number of Congressional districts. The much-shouted differences between Republican and Democratic "principles" are fast disappearing into thin air, and the woman voter will soon have to decide whether she will take her place on the side of privilege and profits or on the side of industrial freedom, social justice and real democracy.

The record of the Socialist Party on woman suffrage need surely not be repeated here. The fact that it demanded political freedom for women half a century before either the Republican or Democratic Party dared even to think about this elementary measure of justice is already history.

It should also be of the greatest interest to
(Continued on page 236)

State Regulation of the Social Evil

A NEW POLICY

By Alice Stone Blackwell

given to every young sailor, lays stress upon the mean and unpatriotic aspect of illicit indulgence. It would be a capital thing to place in the hands of every young civilian.

The dangerous feature of the present policy is something quite different. It is the introduction of the periodical compulsory medical examination of prostitutes. This is the foundation stone of the system of the state regulation of vice. It has been thoroughly tried out in Europe for centuries, and has always in the past led to a long train of abuses, which have fallen with crushing weight upon women.

Attacking Social Diseases

THE physical examinations required by the draft have called attention to the wide prevalence of the maladies due to vice. This has led to a nation-wide movement, promoted by the federal authorities, for a much needed educational campaign, and also to secure state legislation on the subject.

The laws which different states are adopting differ, but their starting point is to make these diseases "notifiable," i. e., to require physicians to report a contagious case of this kind, as they would a case of any other contagious disease. This has long been urged as a necessary first step in dealing with the problem. In these cases, however, the patients are not to be reported by name, but by number. They are to be warned that they must take medical treatment. If they do not take it, or if, while taking it, they so conduct themselves as to endanger the health of others, they are to be reported by name to the local authorities, and, in some states, they are then to be shut up until cured.

On the face of it, this seems all right; and the first part of it is all right. The dangerous part is the power given in some states to the authorities to arrest any persons on suspicion and require them to prove their innocence and good health; and to shut them up if they do not give satisfaction on these points.

In these particulars, the law is aimed mainly at prostitutes. Theoretically, it is applicable to men also; but it is sure not to be impartially applied. Let us leave on one side for the purposes of the present discussion its effects in the army and navy, where men as well as women can be kept under strict discipline, and where the authorities are backing up their medical measures with strenuous ethical instruction and a strong effort to eliminate prostitution. Let us leave on one side also those places where soldiers or sailors are stationed, and consider only how these features of the law will work out in the average civilian community.

The local enforcement of the law will be in the hands of the ordinary political officials. Most of these do not believe that prostitution can be eliminated; many of them do not wish to have it eliminated; and the large majority of them do not believe that sexual offences in men and women should be treated impartially. They will not try in good faith to put down vice; they will not enforce impartially any measures that mean restriction and incon-

venience to the male offender. But whatever can be done to make vice "safe" for men, from a sanitary point of view, will strike them as an excellent idea.

IT is announced that all prostitutes will be subjected to frequent medical examination, and measures are openly proposed in regard to them which no one would think of applying to their customers. Thus the *Vanguard* informs us that a big central hospital is to be opened in Portland, Ore., and that the state will pay the cost of sending diseased prostitutes there, from towns all over Oregon, to be shut up until cured; so that a town may not be tempted merely to drive them out and let them go on to the next place.

Sporadically and for a short time the law may be impartially enforced; as a general thing it will not be. Vagrants and other friendless men will be arrested on suspicion and forced to undergo examination, and possibly imprisonment, but very few of the well-to-do men whose money maintains the social evil, and who are the chief agents in spreading contagion among the innocent. The compulsory features of the law will become simply a repetition of the old "Lock Hospital" system, which the women and the Social Purity Societies in foreign countries have fought for half a century, and which they had succeeded in abolishing in England and many other countries, until the war came, and in part undid their work.

How Not to Do It

WOMEN in all countries have objected to the compulsory medical examination of prostitutes, first, because the illusion of security increases vice. It is only an illusion; for if a woman is examined and pronounced "safe," her very next customer may make her unsafe for all who come after him. It has also been found impossible, even with very wide and arbitrary powers, to bring the majority of prostitutes under government control. A famous Paris chief of the "Morals" police, a strong advocate of the system, confessed that he had never been able to get more than one-fifth of the city's public women registered and subjected to examination. Four-fifths evaded him.

Under the new American laws, no health certificate is given to the woman; but this is a small matter. When it is announced that all prostitutes are to be frequently examined, and that those who are found diseased will not be allowed to ply their trade, the customer looks upon it as a blanket certificate that any such woman who is at large and is connived at in plying her trade has lately been examined and found free from disease.

In the second place, women have always objected to such laws because they are never applied impartially to men.

In the third place, they are objectionable because they open a wide door for the blackmail and persecution of innocent women, as well as of women who are not innocent; and in every country such abuses have followed. The women's periodicals from foreign countries that were on the *Woman's Journal's* exchange list for forty years reported innumerable cases.

(Continued on page 235)

Needless Criticism

FAULT has been found by some well meaning persons because, if a soldier or sailor yields to temptation while absent from his camp or his ship, he is required on his return to confess his lapse and to take treatment with a view to prevent his developing disease. If he does this, he is not punished; otherwise he is punished for "concealing venereal disease." This has been represented as condoning the wrong-doing, or as making the risk to health the only serious offence. The criticism is not well founded. Anyone reading with an open mind the strong, plain and practical warnings and admonitions in the directions given to every enlisted man, must see that the guilt is emphasized, as well as the danger. "Fire Straight: If You Would Shoot Straight," a pamphlet

Concerning Tactics

Special Correspondence from Washington

THREE points were brought out clearly in the Senate discussion of the action of the pickets on August 8. One point was that if the press of the country should refuse its co-operation in furthering the publicity campaign of the pickets, there wouldn't be any campaign. Another point was that the Federal Suffrage Amendment marks a movement of nation-wide importance that cannot be side-tracked on the ground of tactics. The last point of all was made in swift response to Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who, in scoring the direct action of the picketers before the White House, seemed to make no difference between the tactics of the Woman's Party and of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Interrupting Senator McKellar, Senator Thomas of Colorado said he thought possibly "those reading the Senator's remarks would confuse the regular organization, which has represented the cause of woman suffrage and represented it ably and sanely and well for a great many years, with this so-called National Woman's Party, the principal object of whose officials, in my judgment, is to seek the notoriety given to their actions by the press and sometimes by ourselves in outlining and discussing it."

Mr. McKellar: "I thank the distinguished Senator for calling my attention to the difference, in which opinion and statement I agree heartily. I think we all understand that the organizations are entirely separate and that a very great difference exists between the purposes of the two organizations."

"These representatives of the National Woman's Party are simply allowing their zeal to overcome their judgment. They know perfectly well that the President is sincerely desirous of seeing the amendment adopted and is exerting the power of his great influence in every proper way to that end. If they do not know that these statements on their fairness about the President are untrue, then those who are responsible for their being in Washington ought to discharge them for ignorance. Everybody else knows it."

Mr. Smoot, of Utah, said: "I do not believe Tuesday's demonstration would have taken place if the papers would ignore such actions. I believe, with the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas), that the principal object of these demonstrations is to get publicity."

Mr. Thomas: "Mr. President: I should perhaps say nothing further on the subject which the Senator from Tennessee has brought to the attention of the Senate. Indeed, I fully share the view of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Smoot), that if the press of the country would ignore these sporadic outbreaks of misdirected enthusiasm there would be a complete abandonment of the so-called policy of direct action in a movement which is of nation-wide importance."

Anti-Suffrage Agent Under Arrest

PRESS dispatches from Falls City, Nebraska, tell of the arrest of J. F. Norton, one of the agents sent out by the state anti-suffragists to obtain signatures to the referendum petition which would retard the operation of Presidential suffrage for the women of Ne-

braska. Norton is employed as a mail clerk on a street car. His case will be tried in December.

C. A. Sorenson, attorney for the suffragists, in the petitions cases, has recently announced through the *Omaha News* that the signatures obtained in five counties, necessary to the referendum, have been disqualified through admission of fraud and deceit. The counties are Douglas, Richardson, Johnson, Nemaha and Hall. In Hall County, Grand Island, the sheriff reported that he could only find 35 out of 120 men subpoenaed. Evidence, he says, was obtained of twenty forgeries, of sixty signers who were not voters and of five persons signing twice.

Who Will Cast His Ballot?

MRS. RICHARD E. EDWARDS, of Peru, busy president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, is also a business woman. She is part manager, with her husband, of the Peru Chair Works, and is now qualifying to take entire charge of the works when her husband enlists for active service early in September.

Thus she will release a man for service at the front, but must continue at the same time her struggle of voteless Indiana women who have no political representation even by proxy at the polls while their husbands and sons are serving the cause of democracy abroad.

A Voice from Connecticut

A LARGE delegation of prominent Connecticut Suffragists, headed by Miss Katherine Ludington, State President, was received by Clifford B. Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor, and candidate for re-election. Miss Ludington said she believed Mr. Wilson to represent the more progressive element in the Republican ranks of the state, and asked him to line himself up with the leaders of the national party in their support of the Federal Amendment, as five-sixths of the Republicans in the House voted for the amendment, and the National Republican Committee has endorsed suffrage.

Mr. Wilson, in reply, said he was able to assure the women that he was entirely in favor of woman suffrage, that it was a good thing and would do no harm. He said he would give his help to the suffragists in every way possible.

Block System in Indiana

A UNIQUE effort to distribute work and responsibility for the spread of suffrage in Indiana is being tried out in Shelbyville by the Woman's Franchise League. The plan is that each block of the city will be represented by a woman who will direct that particular unit. This leader is subject to the direction of the precinct chairman of the ward, who is in turn, under the jurisdiction of ward chairman.

The Woman's Franchise League has now the most thorough organization in Shelby County and is able to carry on work that will assist in the winning of the war.

At a recent meeting of the league the members voted to co-operate with the county agent in obtaining a food administration for the county.

For Other Women's Children

MRS. WILLIS G. MITCHELL, wife of Commander Mitchell, Fleet Engineer of the United States Navy, has announced her intention to run on the Republican ticket from Washington County for the New York State Assembly. She has also explained why she wants to run and some parts of her program.

"The women were all strongly in favor of Charles O. Pratt," said Mrs. Mitchell, "but when it was found that he was not to be permitted to run, I said I would run myself. I thought I couldn't, at first, with my children, my war work and the Red Cross. My husband is strongly in favor of my candidacy. He says that it is the best kind of war work to uphold home conditions, for it is impossible to do anything with the men and keep up their morale if affairs at home are not going smoothly. There should be women in the Assembly to look after the laws for the women and children."

"I oppose Eugene R. Norton—but I shall not say anything about him, for I have decided I shall not make any statements against my opponent, though when I am campaigning I shall try not to be too modest about myself. Every member of the County Committee is for Norton. The factory workers who know my stand on the labor laws and the farmers, will be for me."

"I had to get 390 names before I could file my petition, and I had three days to get them in. The Republicans of the organization said I could not get twenty. I had 701."

"My fight will be in the primary election September 3. There are about 6,000 women in the county, and 5,000 are Republicans. I shall tell the women to come out and vote for the best candidate. My father was a strong Republican, and worked hard in all campaigns. I love to fight, and so I think I am going to have a beautiful time. One of the farmers who wanted to circulate my petition said there were 'three men and a woman running and that the best man was the woman.'"

Mrs. Mitchell is a little lady with three children, aged, respectively, 2, 4 and 6. She is the daughter of Abram Wakeman, secretary of the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association. She was chairman of the Rural Problems Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Assembly District Leader, and a member of many different committees. She was one of the members of the organization cited as a good mother and good suffragist.

Women's Relief Stations

WOMEN in Chicago are to have another measure of consideration granted them as a concession to wartime conditions and the growing influence of women in public office. Three Chicago jails are to be converted into detention houses for women only, and will be conducted exclusively by women. Women offenders will be arrested by women officers, booked by women desk sergeants, jailed by feminine turnkeys and will remain under the care of matrons.

This plan hopes to achieve several things and among them a square deal for the woman arrested by mistake, who will thus escape some of the notoriety and degradation of police arrest. The plan is also remedial and aims to win back to wholesome conduct actual offenders.

From Canada to Mexico

50-50 in Michigan

A NEW note has just been injected into the campaign for votes, now being carried on in Michigan. This was a popular rally and entertainment in the Garrick Theatre, Detroit, on August 14, calculated to bring the suffrage measure clearly before all of the people of the city.

Miss Jessie Bonstelle, president of the Stage Woman's War Relief, herself took a hand in this part of the Michigan Suffrage campaign. The Wayne County Equal Suffrage League opened its big drive for membership in the active campaign for the state referendum at the polls in November, with this big rally. The program, arranged by Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, chairman of the First Ward Suffrage Organization, and Mrs. James A. Hurst, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, included the first performance of a playlet, "Fifty-Fifty," written by Mrs. C. Piquette Mitchell. The play was given under Miss Bonstelle's direction and by her company, with Robert Frazer, her leading man, as star.

The Army and Navy Orchestra, Corporal Bartlett, leader, and Mr. Lew Fullerton, soloist of the Bonstelle Company, furnished the music for the entertainment to which admission was free. A discussion of "Suffrage as a War Measure," by Miss Bonstelle, Mrs. Myron B. Force, Mr. J. Fred Lawton, "the popular Liberty Loan yellmaster," Mr. James Schermerhorn and Lieutenant Maxwell, was a novel feature of the afternoon and evening entertainments.

The Fair Mind of Texas Men

MRS. ELIZABETH HERNDON POTTER, of Tyler, Texas, has just been elected to the Executive Committee of Smith County Democrats and is chairman of Ward 3 of her city. "Smith County," says the Tyler Tribune, "is entitled to the distinction of being the first county in Texas to recognize the services and accomplishments of our allies—the good women of Texas. Let our neighbors follow our lead."

Mrs. Potter is the daughter of Colonel W. S. Herndon, one of Tyler's most illustrious former citizens. She is also a leader in the suffrage forces of Texas and the Congressional Chairman for the state. She is remembered in Washington for the eloquent plea she made last December in behalf of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, before the Texas Congressional delegation.

Mrs. Cone Johnson is advocated as a member of the State Executive Committee and Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston, as a member of the New Commission of Appeals. Added to this is the fact that Miss Blanton, whom the suffragists of Texas urged to run for the office, was elected State Superintendent of Schools. It now seems as if women are coming strongly into the political foreground in Texas.

And they are welcome, according to the Dallas press.

Says the Dallas Journal, concerning Mrs. Ward's possible appointment: "Women are eligible to hold every judicial position in Texas with one exception. The judge of the County Court at Law in Tarrant County must be a man until women are made qualified electors."



MRS. E. H. POTTER, TYLER, TEXAS

Hobby for Governor Campaign, Austin, Texas

From the Chairman to Mrs. Potter:

Our campaign is ended. The fight is won. On tomorrow, Ferguson and Fergusonism will be overwhelmed in an avalanche of ballots cast by the honest and patriotic electorate of Texas.

You have been a part of the organization that has worked unselfishly and unceasingly for the ideals exemplified by the candidacy of our intrepid leader, Wm. P. Hobby. You have been loyal and faithful. Your generous co-operation has made my task a pleasant one.

My fervent good wishes shall ever attend you, and, in the name of the Governor and this Committee, I thank you.

WALTER J. CRAWFORD,
Chairman Executive Committee.

This paper favors the participation of women in official positions, saying, "Some weeks ago we suggested that as women had become voters in the Democratic Party, they were entitled to do more than vote, and we predicted that many would be elected to party offices. . . . Far be it from us to interfere in affairs outside of our bailiwick, but we cannot refrain from congratulating Ward 3, Tyler, upon the election of Mrs. Potter, and we shall congratulate the Seventh Senatorial District if it elects Mrs. Johnson."

The Dallas Morning News is also thoroughly cordial to women participants and reminds its readers not to repudiate too hastily the women office holders, simply because they are new. "If men had uniformly made politics all that politics in a representative government should be; if men had always been wise in council and efficient in office, there would be good reason to fear a change. . . . Women's influence in politics may reasonably be expected to remedy some admitted evils. But in order to fulfill their destiny in free citizenship the women will have to take a share in party government as well as in actual voting."

Lawyers to Senator Shields

SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS of Tennessee is again in receipt of a communication concerning the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and this time from the lawyers of his own state. The Tennessee Bar Association, in convention in Chattanooga, on August 8, unanimously passed the following resolution: "The Tennessee Bar Association goes on record as endorsing woman suffrage by Federal Amendment." A copy of this resolution was telegraphed Senator Shields. Several hundred lawyers from all parts of the state attended this convention and among them Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford, a member of the Tennessee Bar, and one of the leading suffragists of her state. In her message to the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, giving the story of the resolution, she said, "I am proud to own membership in this association."

Asking Senator Pomerene Why

AMONG the men in the United States Senate, whose constituents are determined to know why they failed to vote with the majority of the Senate on the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, is Senator Pomerene, of Ohio.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, whose executive board was recently in session in Canton, says that the Senator's home town expects him to vote for the amendment when the question comes up after recess.

From its executive session, the Association sent the following telegram to the Senator in Washington:

"The executive board of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association in session in your home town, Canton, deeply regrets that you have so far failed to support the national amendment for woman suffrage, and expresses the earnest hope that you may see your way clear to follow President Wilson's lead in this as you have in other measures."

Louisiana Men Should Register

MRS. LYDIA WICKLIFFE HOLMES, State chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, is reminding all the men of the state that they cannot vote this fall unless they have registered since January 1, 1917. Registration papers issued before then are no good.

Louisiana is to have a referendum vote at the polls on an amendment to the state constitution, granting women the vote, and Mrs. Holmes warns the men that "the organized minority opposing woman suffrage will control a majority next November if their effort to register all men opposed to the amendment is not met by an effort by the women to see that men who favor it are registered. What we want," she says, "is a full vote and a fair count. The larger the vote, the more certain a victory for suffrage. Those who oppose suffrage will certainly go to the polls and vote against it and many of them are registering for that purpose alone. It therefore behooves the supporters of suffrage to do likewise."

"The chief beneficiaries of suffrage will be
(Continued on page 238)

First Gas Hospital Goes to France

THE first hospital unit, designated exclusively for work among gas victims, has just started for France. This is a unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., the hospitals of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It will make the third unit sent out by the suffragists. Mrs. Raymond Brown, who is fourth vice-president of the National Association, returned recently from a field survey of the hospitals in France and brought with her a request from the French *Service de Sante*, under which the Women's Oversea Hospitals are operating, that a 300-bed hospital for gas cases, staffed with an American personnel, be sent over by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. During her few weeks in this country, Mrs. Brown selected this personnel and has started back to France with its first contingent. On the eve of her departure she made the following statement:

"We are going out to serve men of all nations, who need our help, but we shall be directly at the disposal of the French War Department, who have requested our services so urgently that they have promised the upkeep of 300 beds. A recent cable asks for our immediate aid, even if we can furnish only the personnel. We shall however provide much more than this. We are sorry that we cannot say that this first gas unit destined for the front, is going under the medical department of our own army of the United States, but at the time the Women's Oversea Hospitals were initiated the United States were not accepting women in the medical reservé, therefore we are directly under the medical department of the French Army.

"The staff selected for the new gas hospital, which is the first and only one for the treatment of gas cases, consists of a medical doctor and four general practitioners, an ophthalmologist, and a laryngologist. The medical doctor is Dr. Marie Louise Lefort from New York City, a skin specialist, recently with the Fosdick Commission on training activities. Working with her are Dr. Adah McMahon from Lafayette, Indiana, Dr. Irene Morse of Clinton, Mass. These three women are about of an age and of equal abilities, but Dr. Lefort, because of her perfect French, is to be the leader. The other two are younger members of the staff—Dr. Elizabeth Bruyn of Brooklyn and Dr. Alice Flood of New York. Miss Stella Fuchs, Mrs. Anna Ellis of Westerly, Conn., Mrs. Edith Lacey and Miss Clara Paquet are also on the staff. The representation in the Women's Oversea Hospitals is nation-wide. Among the aides—nurses' assistants—are women from all over the Union, from New York to Los Angeles.

"The equipment of the hospital is mobile and the chief mechanic—also a woman—who is going to drive a three ton motor truck and run a stationary steam engine is coming on to New

With All Three Units of the Des Beaux Manifestations

At the Military Unit

By Dr. Caroline Finley
Surgeon of Septic Ward



DR. ADAH McMAHON

Women of the Equal Franchise League of Indiana are proud to have their state and their League represented in France by a woman so high in her profession as is Dr. Adah McMahon, of Lafayette. Dr. McMahon was the first woman chosen by Mrs. Raymond Brown for the new gas hospital unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. She received her A.B. and A.M. degrees at Indiana University, and her degree in medicine at Northwestern in the Woman's Medical College. She has been consulting physician on the staff of the Home Hospital at Lafayette, and gives lectures at St. Elizabeth Hospital and to the young women of Indiana University.

Dr. McMahon was for several years a member of the Franchise League's board and a former chairman of the public health committee of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, inaugurating the system of registration of births.

She is a highly equipped surgeon.

York from Binghamton to take a special course from the people who make the engine.

She is Miss Anna McNamara.

"THE hospital will have immediately two ambulances and two trucks, one three-ton and one one-ton. These trucks are designed by American doctors and will carry the equipment used in treatment of gas cases. The two trucks are simply for the portable equipment, to run to any place where men are being shelled.

"We have arranged a uniform for nurses and aides of bloomers and blouses with short skirts—a regular rough and tumble thing necessary for this swift and dangerous work.

"We still need nurses, aides, nurses' assistants. They must be entirely self-supporting. We figure that they must have \$600 to carry them over the first half year. We need self-supporting chauffeurs also."

THE French made Independence Day an occasion for showing their appreciation of our services. In the morning the two principal officers met us all in Cuvelaire's bureau and made speeches about our work to us. They said so much about the help we had given them, and especially about our volunteering and coming so promptly last March, that it touched us deeply. The little ceremony was really quite impressive. The two colonels stood slightly ahead of the other officers, who were grouped behind them. We all stood when they came forward. After the speeches Miss Lanz replied for us—just a few words—and she did it very well. Our eating tent was all decorated with flags of the Allies. Behind the doctor's table was an immense French flag with an equally large American one on each side and the English and Belgian, much smaller, beyond. Then there was a wonderful dinner. In this land of poor food we do not understand how they managed such a good one. At the end I had Miss Lanz propose a toast to France. I cannot tell you how touching it was. Many of the French nurses present have been prisoners. Some had recently just escaped being taken, and they all hailed us as comrades. Of course, we have really all been under fire together—the night when so many were killed in the air raid—eighteen in all—but all soldiers. I have heard that a doctor was sent to Paris especially to get American flags for Independence Day.

Our nurses and doctors have shown just the same bright courage since the air raid as before. I am so proud of them.

I want to tell you something of my especial ward. I have the septic cases in the fracture service, and they are, of course, the ones who remain with us longest, so that I get to know my men very well. The other day I was terribly depressed. It was necessary to hurt the men so in dressing their wounds that sometimes I can hardly stand it. The men seemed to know how I felt. One, who had been groaning and actually crying while I dressed him, when I finished patted my arm and said, "Pauvre Madame," realizing that I was just as unhappy as he was. A few minutes later another whom I had dressed that day gave me some flowers that had been sent him from home. He just put them in my hands, "pour vous," but the look that went with them was almost too much for me to bear when I remembered how he had suffered. On Independence Day I walked into the ward as usual, when, just at the center, all the men cried out in concert "Vive l'Amerique!" I was considerably startled, but managed to answer "Vive la France!" When I came back after dejeuner they were ready for me and all sang "The Marseillaise," as they explained they knew no American patriotic song. They are so very sick that it was hard to sing, but they tried.

the Women's Oversea Hospitals

estates Franco-Americaines

At the Refugee Unit

By Anne Hirst Curry

Special Correspondent

Time: Sunday afternoon, June 23, 1918.

Place: Labouheyre, Landes, in Southern France.

Drop Curtain: Yellow army barracks set on hill; platform erected in front of one marked "Administration"; flagpoles at either side of entrance with French and American flags ready for raising; background of blue-and-white sky. Pine groves to right and left, sandy hillsides spotted with purple heather.

Caste: Dr. Alice Gregory, Medical Director.

M. Bourienne, Prefet of Landes, and attendants.

M. Lapassouse, Representative of Mayor of Labouheyre.

French officers, guests of the day.

American officers, commanders of neighboring camps, and their staffs.

Mme. Bensac, schoolmistress, and seventy pupils.

American band from 20th Engineers.

Invited guests of Labouheyre.

Members of the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

About 1,000 townspeople of Labouheyre—gathered in front of Administration Building and scattered over the

hillside—

Single Act opens with music by band.

Speech by Dr. Gregory:

"Ce nous est un grand plaisir d'offrir nos soins et notre secours et d'apporter notre concours par cet hospital aux malades et réfugiés du département des Landes. Nous vous prions de l'accepter en l'esprit dans lequel il vous est offert, un esprit de bonne volonté pour les malheureux, exiliés, d'admiration profonde pour les peuples Françaises."

According to a newspaper of southern France this speech of Dr. Gregory, spoken with emotion and warmth was saluted by "bravos and enthusiastic applause."

Upon the arrival of Monsieur Lucien Bourienne, le Prefet, a band from a neighboring American camp played the Marseillaise, after which the pupils from the public schools of Labouheyre sang songs in both English and French.

Monsieur Bourienne, in an eloquent discourse, responded to Dr. Gregory's offer of the hospital. This speech, received also with the same

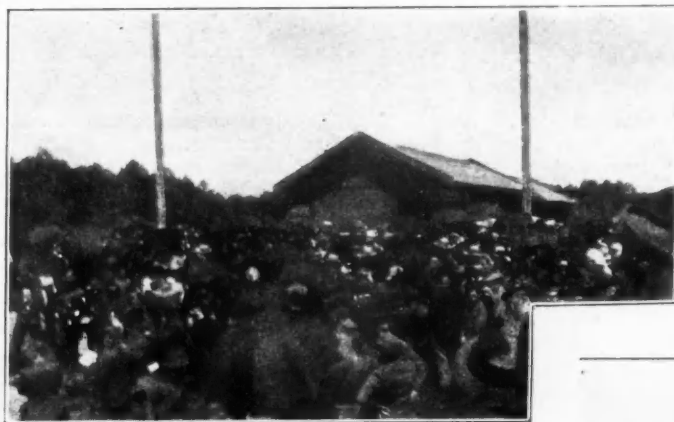
iest applause, was, in part, as follows:

"Ladies, your great country, devoted to peace, arose a year ago for the universal combat. It wanted to be, and is, the well from whence flow without interruption toward Europe, food, munitions, cannon, and above all, men. The two great democracies separated by the ocean but brought together by the same ideal, have united for the defense of imperishable principles, and mingle their blood together in the dust of our fields and our hills.

"In saluting you, I salute the nation which never fought but for a principle, and which wishes to remain faithful to her glorious past. I salute the generous people who came to offer to Europe all their resources in the sacred war for civilization and the right in the disinterested fashion of their ancestors who, when they came into a new world to found a new nationality, based it upon an ideal of pure justice. And above all, I respectfully salute the one who so highly symbolizes that ideal and who before the crimes of Germany declared that 'the triumphant, equitable force will be able to make Right the law of the world and so overthrow all selfish dominations'—I name Monsieur le President Wilson.

"Every American citizen may feel proud to see what your admirable soldiers have accomplished every day. And every one of us knows that when the giant strength of your Republic shall be thoroughly in action, the struggle of overthrowing Germany will be soon accomplished.

"But if we thank the United States for the soldiers that they send us, we are equally



AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE REFUGEE HOSPITAL

grateful for their material and moral help, which developed into work so ingenious, so delicate and so varied that a long enumeration would be necessary in order to name them one by one. You belong, Ladies, to one of those great organizations, and I cannot say how moved I have been when I find myself among valiant women who tell me, 'We came here to do good; our services are at the disposal of France.'

"You settled down in this commune of Labouheyre, where you

have already won the esteem and sympathy of everybody. The Mayor, absent now because of serious family cares, asked me to say that every member of the Town Council will do all in his power to help you in any way if needed. At my side are all those who have helped toward the realizing of this Hospital, now disposed according to severe modern hygiene.

"I thank you all beforehand for the good you are going to do for our unfortunate brothers and sisters. Your flag and ours will be raised over this building, floating together side by side, mingling their folds, the symbols of America and France, the eternal democracy, sisters whose destinies are bound to each other and cemented by the blood of their sons fighting always for the same ideal of Liberty and Righteousness." (Most of the audience have never before seen their Prefet, and to hear him speak marks a real epoch in their lives.)

The French flag was raised by the Prefet, accompanied by "La Marseillaise" sung by children.

The American flag was raised by Dr. Gregory, and the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in English.

The singing of the children deserves especial comment. They learned "The Star Spangled Banner" in three days, and sang it with vim and intelligence, and unique embellishments. Such words as "twilight" and "wave" didn't bother them one bit. It was prettily done.

The two flags still fly above the buildings, and the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., Unit No. 2, is officially dedicated to the service of the refugees of France.

URGENT NEEDS

Single sheets, 1½ x 3 yds. wide.

Draw sheets, 1 x 2 yds. wide.

Pillow cases, 36 in. x 45 in.

Bath gowns, cotton flannel or other material that is neither heavy nor bulky—any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Send to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon, and mark for

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Send All Funds for the Hospitals to the treasurer,

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
171 Madison Avenue, New York City.



A BUSY CLINIC

Making the Dress Fit the Task

ON every side a protest has arisen against the clothes of women. Women have always been the leisure class in the mind of the milliner and the dressmaker. The leisure class woman was never more than a fraction of a per cent of the women of the world. And now there is no leisure class at all. No women have time to wear perishable garments, and everywhere they are clamoring for suitable clothes that fit their tasks. Women farmers have worn men's overalls, because there were no women's overalls to answer their purpose. The woman conductor on the surface cars of Manhattan has an unsuitable, untidy uniform, belying all her natural instincts for beauty and order.

The *Woman Citizen*, watching the woman worker and sympathetic to her needs, has published a fashion page at intervals, a fashion page of its own. From Mrs. Walter McNab Miller's Russian blouse dress of the Missouri University girls to Miss Marjorie Gregg's patented "putnees" for farm workers, these "fashions for women citizens" have attracted many readers. Today the fashion page shows a utility dress, invented by May Rhoads, a manufacturer of model frocks, who once made elegant designs to tempt the boudoir type of lady. Now she senses the new demands of women, and is showing among the fall styles what she calls "the dress of the hour."

Miss Rhoads speaks of her reason for inventing useful dresses instead of luxurious ones. She went to her very first suffrage meeting and heard Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw speak. Imme-



diately the thought flamed into her mind that here were women who had sacrificed all their lives to raising women up to noble social interests and away from personal self-indulgence. "I made up my mind," said Miss Rhoads, "to try to make clothes for the earnest woman instead of the other kind."

Fashions for Women 1864-1918

IN these days of flying knitting needles and capacious knitting bags which have become the vogue with the advent of the war, it is interesting to look back to another war period—1861 to 1864—and note the lines of activity which claimed women's attention then. An interesting illustration of woman's achievements with the knitting needles and the spinning wheel in the days of '64 is shown in the photograph of the gown fashioned entirely by Mrs. L. D. Ledbetter of Coleman, Texas. Mrs. Ledbetter was then Lena Dancy and lived on her father's large plantation. Though but fourteen years of age at the time, Miss Dancy carded, wove, spun, cut out and made the gown shown in the photograph. Even the thread with which it was sewed was spun by Miss Dancy.

Mrs. Ledbetter, in the near future, will present the gown, together with some fancy stockings which were knit some time previous to the weaving of the gown, to the Daughters of the Confederacy.

MEANWHILE the world has rolled on and the war work of women in 1918 is not the same as the war work of 1864. The woman who steps from car to car as a subway conductor or stoops all day over a potato patch or runs a motor ambulance could not wear the full skirts, the long shoulder seams, the loose sleeves of her mother or her grandmother. The industry of Miss Dancy produced enough material for two of the short, compact gowns now in use in the hundred and one activities of women.



WOMEN'S
NEW TASKS
HAVE
CREATED
NEW
NEEDS



UTILITY
DRESS
FOR
THE
WOMAN
WAR
WORKER
OF
1918



Suffrage Meets a "Pair"

IT is not within our province to criticize either branch of Congress for any decision that may be made. If the voters, for whom Congress acts, do not agree with the position taken, they have their remedy in the elections.

But when a decision upon a most important measure is prevented by a minority through questionable, petty parliamentary tactics—that is a different matter.

The Senate has before it the fundamental question of enfranchisement for women. It seems inconceivable that an overwhelming majority of the American people do not now favor that measure of real and necessary democracy. The President does. But whether or not the Senate, if it ever does act, conforms in its decision to the wishes of the people is not immediately involved in this revelation of the Senate. The fact of another failure to act either way, the method employed in its latest refusal to face the responsibility of a decision, is the significant thing at this moment.

The public understands the situation with respect to suffrage prior to this last fiasco. To enfranchise women requires an amendment to the Constitution, involving all the tedious and complicated processes made necessary by our basic laws in such a change. First, both branches of Congress have to approve a constitutional amendment by a two-thirds vote. That step had been taken by the House on January 10, 1918. The Susan B. Anthony amendment went to the Senate for action and was placed on the calendar on May 6.

It has been debated repeatedly. Every Senator knows how he intends to vote. Less than a half-hour would be required to make the final decision, yet upon one pretext or another the opponents of suffrage have delayed and prevented the final step. Each separate occasion on which they prevent action takes several times as long as would be required definitely to settle the issue, and the aggregate of time employed in promoting delays on suffrage would be sufficient to complete the most debatable project, yet the enemies of suffrage persist in the position that to take time for a final vote on this question would be to sacrifice, not one, but several measures demanding immediate action.

THERE was an attempt on May 6 to make the suffrage amendment a special order for May 10. That was defeated, by one vote, through the absence of pro-suffrage Senators.

Later, Senator Hollis (N. H.), representing the Committee on Woman Suffrage, gave notice that the question would be called up for a final vote on June 27. It was then brought before the Senate, but there was no final decision. That is the story.

Since there was no vote, and probably will be none until the President, with the people back of him, demands what he has recommended, it will be well to examine into the immediate situation with a view to getting some popular education out of it. That is all the Senate has done, or seems likely to do, on the question—afford the public an excellent opportunity to study the Senate. In the end woman suffrage is sure to come, unless the Prussian idea of autocracy dominates the world; and the

From the June-July Issue of The Searchlight on Congress

long delay in its coming may be compensated by forward changes in the personnel and processes of the Senate—changes which might not otherwise seem so essential to public welfare.

It has already been pointed out that the lack of time is not a valid excuse for the Senate's failure to decide the suffrage issue. It is only a flimsy pretext. On the other hand, the only way to save time would be to vote upon the question.

There is the always convenient and accessible—and overworked—pretext of senatorial courtesy. That comes into the story in connection with its illegitimate offspring, "pairing." The truth is that on this occasion had senatorial courtesy been on the job, it would have worked for a final vote. The Suffrage Committee had announced a time for a vote. The customary part of senatorial courtesy would have been to "stand by the committee." But senatorial courtesy is inconsistent—it has a way of getting on the wrong side of things.

Moreover, if this same senatorial courtesy had been at all kindly and considerate, even to the extent of a small part of what it is supposed to imply, it would have taken into account the feelings and aspirations of millions of the nation's best and biggest women the country over. They wanted the issue decided one way or the other. Scores of them had come to Washington from a distance to witness the final decision. They were in the galleries on the day announced for the final vote. But what does senatorial courtesy—snarling, selfish, afraid—care for the deepest disappointment to mere women!

THESE women would not have questioned the Senate's right to decide against them. What they wanted was action. They have a right, therefore, to resent the spectacle that ensued.

A two-thirds majority of the Senators present, so far as can be ascertained, favored the suffrage amendment. Why, then, could they not vote it through when the parliamentary opportunity had been specified and provided?

Because, with a filibuster in reserve to prevent a vote, the enemies of suffrage demanded that a "pair" be arranged for one of their number, who was ill and absent, with two pro-suffrage Senators who were present.

Otherwise they refused to permit a vote. To have voted on their condition, letting them use one sick Senator to invalidate the votes of two who were on the job, would probably have defeated the measure.

That, then, is what the people should understand—that opponents of woman suffrage in the Senate employed "pairing," a barbaric, unburied relic of the dead political past, as a pretext to defeat a vote.

It is fortunate, no doubt, that this conclusive illustration of the character of pairing came in connection with an issue in which so many thinking millions are vitally interested. Pairing will now be scrutinized microscopically. The women particularly will take a close-up look at

it. It may survive until the women are a democratic part of the nation, but not longer.

Pairing, at best, is only a cheap parliamentary device through which members evade responsibility for not being present and voting. In the old days, now happily gone forever, Republicans were supposed to take one side of every question and Democrats the other. Then there was an excuse, if never a valid reason, for pairing between a Republican and a Democrat *when both were absent*. Pairing was directly a product of rampant, unreasoning partisanship, and in the beginning was indulged with no worse result than a further strengthening of a practice inherently a subterfuge. It did not affect decisions, because no absent member was counted among those voting.

GRADUALLY, however, pairing took on new phases and powers. As the only possible excuse for it diminished, the practice grew into an influence which was sometimes as real as it was always perverse. It began to involve members who were present, thus directly affecting decisions. It will be remembered that on May 23, 1916, pairing was manipulated to defeat confirmation of the President's appointment of George Rublee as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, an episode in which occurred the unprecedented, unconstitutional invalidation of the Vice-President's right to decide the tie vote by the fact of his being "paired" with an absent Senator.

Now, in this case, pairing was employed, not to influence a decision, but to prevent action of any kind. That is carrying a cheap political practice to an extreme which the American people ought not to tolerate.

Ollie James (Kentucky), an anti-suffrage Senator, was ill in a Baltimore hospital when the woman suffrage amendment was called up for final action. Senator Underwood (Alabama) reported that James had wired him requesting that he be paired. To meet this request, the pro-suffrage side would have had to pair two of their number who were present and ready to vote for the measure with the ill and absent James. The request was rightly refused. Whereupon the antis would not permit a final decision.

And there you are. Now no one can foretell when the issue will be decided. Whenever there is another attempt at a final vote, pairing or some other parliamentary pretext may again be interposed to prevent action.

The Senate is habitually doing business these days with a handful of members. But in this case it was demanded that an absentee be counted to disfranchise two Senators who were on hand to take a legitimate part in the proceedings. Is it any wonder that the advocates of such a practice are opposed to the enfranchisement of women? The episode, as we hinted before, is hilariously funny—and mighty tragic in its deeper meaning.

THE latest war call sent out to the timid sex is from the commanding officer "in a far-off tropical island" to whom the Army Nursing Corps is sending a nurse for lepers.

Correspondence

A Strange Paradox

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

A MOST astonishing epoch marked the last Congressional session near its close when a few legislators, who still oppose the principle of equal rights, successfully delayed the vote on woman's suffrage until "a more opportune time."

One year and two months had passed since a state of war had been declared to exist between this country and Germany, and that interval had been the crucible into which the souls of women were indiscriminately tossed.

In the crucial refining wrought by a process of heartache and sacrifice, nothing but unconquerable courage, unfailing loyalty, and unrivaled capacity to rise in any crisis had resulted from the test. They had answered with the gentleness of women; with the firmness and determination of men; with a heroic patriotism that asked no exemption. They had met and faced every demand upon them for physical energy and executive skill; for the uprooting of deep-seated convictions; for the sundering of ties that had bound them to the dearest things of life, and they had met it all bravely—not without sorrow, but without repining. The nation had called to them, and they had given their sons, and answered "here" for themselves.

In the genesis of the world, having created God said, "Let there be light." That was eons ago when no man can remember. Ever since the completion of that creation it has been the cry of nations that women should bear children and people the earth; and ever since women have borne children the love that encompassed their offspring has been counted second only to that of the Infinite. It has been the superlative of all comparisons for gentleness, self-sacrifice, for human capacity to suffer vicariously.

During the fourteen months just passed women have not only fulfilled this ordained destiny, but they have given to the utmost of physical and mental energy, and have given it under a weight of sorrow, a burden of ever present mother anxiety and abnegation that trebled the drain upon their endurance. Yet they have given, and will continue to give. In shops, on farms, in offices, anywhere and everywhere the need may rise, women will step into the gap—and the work will go on.

In the face of all this, when the women cried, "Let there be light," feeling that the genesis of a new era had surely dawned and the time for legislative equality had arrived, when life and freedom should follow by right of and according to their deeds, the attitude of a few who held the instrument of affirmation or negation—who had asked and taken even to flesh and bone and heart of the women—these few made it necessary to defer the question until "a more opportune time," and they embellished the process with the time worn-artistry of filibuster. "A more opportune time," they sang, and the eyes of the world grew wide at the wonder of it!

All arguments of the past have been nullified by the facts, which are made indisputable by demonstration. What manner of mind can refuse these citizens whose record is written in

a gold reduced from the most exquisite anguish of a mother's ability to suffer, and a most extraordinary ability to accomplish? A record unrivaled in its scope and achievement, and so plainly able that it should win the respect and recognition of every broad-minded, fair and honest individual. What manner of mind is it can refuse these citizens in this time of a nation's crisis, the full partnership in the formation and administration of the laws that govern them and theirs?

They found it was not "an opportune time" to ask of these solons the grant of freedom for which they are giving their all; giving that blood-drenched Europe may be wrested from the curse of bondage; and while they give and give, with a sublime devotion to the magnificent flag that stands before all nations as an emblem of the broadest democracy, the few deny to them the liberty to exercise their right of citizenship in a day when the world has become a seething mass of human flesh, locked in a long death struggle, in order that the power to speak the final word in the most vital thing that concerns life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—self-government—may be assured to all peoples. Strange paradox, indeed!

E. GORDON SMITH.

Anderson, Ind.

Cottonseed Flour

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

"THE publicity you so kindly gave my recent letter has brought me two addresses from which cotton seed flour may be obtained. My thanks to the writers. To help save wheat I am passing these on to you. Both are in the South, however, and so not cheaply available to those in the North who might like to try it out. You will note that both writers testify in favor of the cotton seed flour. Perhaps a further inquiry may develop stores in the North where this flour can be had.

Neither writer gave any advice as to cost. In these days of constantly rising prices the matter of price is important.

I regret that no information concerning flour from sorghum seed has been brought to light. Makers of sorghum molasses reported a very heavy demand for same last fall and winter, and no doubt the acreage was much greater this year. If so there should be a large supply of this seed.

To save sugar both sorghum and cane molasses should be used. The former is still made in the old way, but cane (New Orleans) molasses made in the old way is hard to find, and information as to who can supply it would be acceptable to your readers.

Yours to win both votes and war.

CHAS. E. DURYEA.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The letters to Mr. Duryea follow below:

"I NOTICED your inquiry in the *Woman Citizen* about cotton seed flour and I enclose the card of the firm in New Orleans that handles it, the manager of which is Miss Jean Gordon, the famous speaker and suffragist. She is likewise a woman of great business ability.

"If advertised in your city the flour would undoubtedly have a large sale there. It would have to be furnished to the retailers by a wholesale house ordering of Jean Gordon & Co. The flour is excellent and an important war saving."

HENRIETTA C. COSGROVE.

Joplin, Mo.

[Mrs. Cosgrove was the first advocate and originator of the law for Mothers' Pensions.—Ed.]

"IN response to your request in the *Woman Citizen* of July 6th am sending you the information desired.

"I made the bread according to a recipe in the *Woman Citizen* of Dec. 29, 1917, and found it very palatable, resembling and tasting like New England brown bread.

"The cottonseed flour was obtained from the Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg, Texas."

E. MAUSER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Economic Pressure

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I AM a "mere man" but read *The Woman Citizen* from the first to the last page inclusive and am deeply interested in reading of the opposition to woman suffrage by different men, and it seems to me that the cause of opposition lies deeper than indicated. The basic reason seems to me to be due to what is known as "economic pressure," that is two individuals looking for one job. When the day comes that two jobs seek one individual the opposition to "women" will cease. Get the women to studying political economy; that will help mightily.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

GEORGE LLOYD.

Contributions Received During the Month of July

Reported for the N. A. W. S. A.

By Emma W. Rogers, Treasurer

ANNUAL PLEDGES	
Carrie C. Catt.....	\$500.00
Mrs. D. O. Ives.....	25.00
Mrs. Jacob Baur.....	110.00
Martha Kimball.....	100.00
Penn. Woman Suff. Assn.....	500.00
Alabama Equal Suffrage Association.....	62.50
Mrs. C. H. Brooks.....	50.00
Kansas Equal Suffrage Association.....	80.00
Mrs. Frank J. Shuler.....	50.00
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association.....	125.00
Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw.....	1,000.00
Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association.....	100.00
Emily M. Hooper.....	250.00
Mrs. Malcolm McBride.....	75.00
Mrs. Stanley McCormick.....	360.00
Woman Suffrage Society of Phila.....	81.25
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.....	500.00
GENERAL DONATIONS	
Mrs. Edith L. Stebbins.....	\$20.00
Evelyn M. Ordway.....	10.00
Mrs. Charles Bond.....	50.00
Mrs. C. A. Griscom.....	10.00
Mary Ware Allen.....	15.00
Mrs. Charles B. Wood.....	173.97
Mrs. Henry S. Graves.....	10.00
Hilda W. Smith.....	10.00
Swampscott Equal Suffrage Club.....	5.00
Carrie C. Catt.....	79.88
Ruth Standish Baldwin.....	10.00
OKLAHOMA CAMPAIGN	
Mrs. Frank J. Shuler.....	50.00
DUES	
Evanston Political Equality League.....	\$65.00
Alabama Equal Suffrage Association.....	20.00
Friends Equal Rights Association.....	20.00
TOTAL	
	\$4,517.60

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Annual August Sale CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

Hundreds of specially selected Rugs recently added to our enormous stocks make this one of the most varied and interesting collections in America. Purchased previous to the marked increases in the wholesale market, the values offered in this sale warrant making purchases now for future requirements. Rugs purchased now will be held for future delivery if desired.

Persian Mahal Rugs

A special group of Room-size Rugs in rich colorings and firm weaves; suitable for any room.

175.00

actual value 250.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs

Most attractive lot of choice Persian Rugs in various sizes; colors and designs are unusually fine.

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Rugs of lustrous sheen, beautiful colorings and fine weaves; all the wanted sizes.

195.00 to 450.00

actual value 275.00 to 525.00

Small Oriental Rugs

A large assortment of Small Rugs at unapproachable prices. Silky Mosul, Beluchistan, Antique Daghestan, Sarouk and other weaves.

Special 24.50, 32.50, 39.75 to 95.00

State Regulation of the Social Evil

(Continued from page 227)

A Scotchwoman, Elsie Brown, falsely accused of soliciting by two policemen, was examined and found to be a virgin. She and her friends tried in vain for years to secure the punishment of the policemen who had committed perjury. Mrs. Percy, a young widow of Aldershot, falsely accused, was driven to suicide. In Italy, a girl accused by the police protested her innocence, and vainly entreated to be spared a personal examination that she regarded as an intolerable humiliation. She was found to be a virgin. She waited till the physician had made out a certificate to that effect, then, without a word, she went to the window, threw herself out, and was taken up dead. In Paris there was such a series of blackmailing cases, blunders and scandals that the Municipal Council repeatedly recommended the abolition of the whole system.

In a University city of Germany, all the professors united in a protest to the government against the arrests of decent women. They set forth that the police had made a descent upon the streets early in the evening, when many servants were out on errands. They had seized indiscriminately all women who were anywhere near the soldiers, and forced them to undergo examination. The memorial emphasized the case of one professor's fifteen-year-old servant, an innocent girl, who had been sent out to buy ham for supper, and came back at a late hour almost insane from the treatment to which she had been subjected.

I was in the ladies' gallery of the British House of Commons, many years ago, when

the case of a young woman wrongfully accused by the police of being a prostitute had caused so much indignation that the matter was debated in Parliament, and a vote in the young woman's favor was passed—probably a vote of censure on the police; I cannot recall its exact character. These are just a few cases that recur to memory, out of many. The cruelty often inflicted by the police on the unfortunate women who are really street-walkers is described in Victor Hugo's "Fantine." But it is not necessary to go so far away. In the New York night court, very recently, there have been cases of innocent women wrongfully accused by the police.

THERE is bound to be trouble when the power of arbitrary arrest on suspicion is given to officials who are not angels, but human beings—and usually human beings appointed by political pull. Yet a law passed by the last New York Legislature has practically established the State regulation of vice, with all its dangerous features. The Legislature went further. It established a "bureau of venereal diseases" under the State Health Commissioner, to make and distribute remedies for such ailments, to carry on an educational campaign, "and to use such other means as seem desirable for the instruction of the public and the suppression and cure of venereal diseases, and to take such further action as seems necessary to secure this end."

The remedial educational work is highly praiseworthy, but the last clauses give the

Health Commissioner blanket authority to do anything and everything he may choose to do without restriction. On this subject he is made supreme dictator. It is a simple historical fact that in the past the favorite method of tackling this problem has been by very high-handed and tyrannical measures applied to women. It is also an historical fact that these measures have always failed to protect the public health. New York might at any time get a Health Commissioner who favored such action. New York women should watch the operation of these two laws like lynxes until the next Legislature meets, and then get them both modified. As they stand, they open the doors to any amount of abuse. And women should be on their guard against the introduction of such legislation elsewhere.

Compulsory measures that cannot or will not be applied to immoral men should not be applied to immoral women. The compulsory periodical examination of prostitutes and their imprisonment in hospital should be abolished. But the work that the government is doing in providing free treatment and literature, and in carrying on a national campaign of education on this question for civilians as well as soldiers, is splendid and unique. Women everywhere should give it their heartiest cooperation.

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Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



HOW TO GET SUGAR FOR CANNING

1. Estimate the amount you will need.
2. Sign a card at your grocer's stating that the amount purchased is for canning.
3. If part of the sugar is not used it should be reported or returned.

VEGETABLE MARMALADES

VEGETABLE marmalades may be made at small cost from products from the home garden. Since most of the marmalades contain a smaller proportion of sugar than those made from fruits, it is especially desirable to make some of them this summer. They are made of combination vegetables, sugar and fruit acid. Lemon juice is usually used and other fruits are sometimes added.

Each of the following recipes makes about one pint of marmalade:

Carrot Marmalade

- 2 cups ground carrot.
- 1½ cups sugar.
- 2 lemons.
- 2 teaspoons ground ginger root.

Cook the carrots until tender. Add the sugar. Quarter and cut the lemons in thin slices. Cook slowly until thick, without stirring. Pack in hot, freshly sterilized jars and boil (process) for 5 minutes in steamer or hot water bath.

Carrot, Rhubarb and Green Pepper

- 1 cup ground carrot.
- ¾ cup chopped peppers.
- 1 lemon.
- 1 cup unpeeled rhubarb.
- 1 cup sugar.

Ginger root if desired.

Cut the rhubarb in ¼-inch slices and make according to directions for carrot marmalade.

Ripe Tomato Marmalade

- 12 medium-sized tomatoes.
- 1½ lemons.
- 1¾ cups sugar.

Peel and slice the tomatoes thin. Remove as many seeds as possible and make according to directions for carrot marmalade.

Ripe Tomato and Carrot

- 1 cup ground carrot.
- 2 cups ripe tomato.
- 1½ cups sugar.
- 1 lemon.
- 1 teaspoon ground horse-radish.
- 1 teaspoon ginger.
- 1 teaspoon vinegar.

Peel and slice the tomato. Put the ginger in cheesecloth bag and make according to directions for carrot marmalade.

Apple Jam

Apples with a tart flavor make the best jam. Peel, quarter, and core the fruit. Weigh. Place in the preserving kettle and add sufficient water to nearly cover the fruit. Cook until soft, and for each pound of fresh fruit add ¾ pound of sugar. The juice and grated rind of two or three lemons or oranges for each ½ peck of apples may be added if desired. Cook until thick, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Fill into hot freshly sterilized jars, seal and store as directed above.

Strawberry and Pineapple Jam

Hull and rinse the strawberries. Pare the pineapple, cut into small pieces, place in a saucepan with just enough water to prevent scorching, and cook until soft. Pass through a colander or sieve. Crush the strawberries, and add to the pineapple, using at least as much of the crushed strawberries as pineapple. One-half as much pineapple as strawberries makes a good combination. For each cup of material add ½ to ¾ cup of sugar, and cook until thick, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. When done, place at once into hot freshly sterilized jars, seal, and store as directed above. (Canned pineapple may be used instead of the fresh).

Pastes

Fruit pastes may be prepared from the same materials as just given for jams, using the same proportions. Cook to as thick a consistency as possible without scorching, and then spread upon platters or greased paper, and dry in an open oven or fruit and vegetable dryer until the paste can be lifted in a thin layer. Store in moisture-proof containers.

These pastes are sometimes made from the fruit pulp left after the clear juice has been extracted for jelly making. The pulp should be put through a sieve, combined pound for pound with powdered sugar and well boiled down before drying.

Apples, and also tomatoes, may be profitably handled by making them into pastes. No sugar need be used, and the paste may be used for making pies, sauces, soups, etc., by merely adding water sufficient to give the original volume.

CANNING IN A KITCHENETTE

Canning may be done in the smallest kitchenette, or apartment kitchen.

Put up two or three jars at a time, in between other household duties.

No danger that anything will scorch in canning. It may all be done with plenty of hot water if a water-bath outfit is used.

Start the filled jars boiling in a water bath—and let 'em alone for an hour or so.

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS
and DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices.
Prompt Delivery.

For stores throughout New York City, see telephone directory.

Socialist Party

(Continued from page 226)

the woman voter to know that from the very beginning the Socialist Party admitted women to membership on the same terms as men. Decades before there was any thought of women voting elsewhere, they voted in the Socialist Party and were eligible to all offices. Every convention, city, state or national, has had its goodly quota of women delegates, and women have been elected to sit in the highest body of the party, the National Executive Committee. Finally as an earnest of their belief in women's equality, the Socialists did not wait until they actually had the vote, but for years nominated women on their party tickets.

Among the many immediate demands of the Socialist Party, each one of which is a separate reason why you should vote the Socialist ticket, are the following:

Complete abolition of child labor.

A legal minimum wage based on the ascertained cost of a decent standard of life.

Abolition of private employment, detective and strike-breaking agencies, and the extension of the Federal Employment Bureau.

An uninterrupted rest period of one and a half days each week.

Adequate higher educational facilities for the entire youth of the nation, and such contribution to family resources as will enable the youth to remain in contact with such facilities until they are fully equipped for their economic and social careers.

Pensions for mothers, for invalidity and for old age.

The retention and extension of the public domain and the conservation and full development of natural resources by the nation.

Taxation to be raised from graduated taxes on incomes and inheritances and from site values.

Nationalization of banking and of socially beneficial kinds of insurance.

National ownership and democratic control of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones, steamship lines and all other social means of transportation, communication, storage and distribution.

Democratic control of the Government through a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.

Proportional representation of all representative bodies.

The abolition of the powers of the courts to make and unmake laws because of alleged unconstitutionality or other grounds.

Rigid maintenance of the right of free press, speech and assemblage, in peace and in war.

WHETHER or not the majority still fail to realize it, mankind is standing on the threshold of a new world. That this is going to be a world of Socialism triumphant only those will deny who fail to read the handwriting on the wall. The question is only whether you, by your vote, will retard or hasten the coming of the new world order—Social Democracy.

For Vigilance Committees

The National Women's Trade Union League reviews the case of New York's women street car conductors as follows:

"THE women street car conductors of New York City have received a fair amount of verbal and pictorial publicity, all of which would lead one to believe that these women have taken a step forward in industrial development. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, however, comes to the front now with a contrary statement, and this has unquestioned authority. The Bureau of Statistics has investigated the 887 women thus employed and finds that their work day is ten and often fourteen hours.

"The investigator for the bureau reports specific cases where working days of 14 hours and working weeks of 86 hours have been put in by women conductors and guards. He also points out that the actual work day of a street railway employee is hardly a fair test of the strain of the employment. The women as well as the men are required to spend a considerable amount of time in waiting between runs. These waits are usually in periods too short to let the worker go home or to a place of amusement. Therefore the working day is really the time within which the entire work is completed, and these figures are even more alarming.

"Using the term working day to include these short layoffs or rest periods, the investigator reports that during 7 days, 62.9 per cent of the days worked by women on the lines of the New York Railways Company were 12 hour days or longer. That during the same period 48.5 per cent of the days worked by women on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were 12 hour days or longer, and that 50

per cent of the days worked by women on the subway and elevated lines of the Brooklyn company were at least 12 hour days. These women all work a seven day week.

"The investigator also reports shocking conditions regarding night work among these women. Of the 2,127 total days worked by the women of the New York Railways Company 46.6 per cent or nearly a half began between midnight and eight in the morning; 41.7 per cent ended between ten at night and four in the morning. In the case of the women conductors on the surface lines of the Brooklyn company 48.7 per cent began between midnight and eight in the morning and 36.1 per cent ended between ten at night and four in the morning. In the case of the guards on the subway-elevated lines in Brooklyn 72.2 per cent of the days began between midnight and eight in the morning and 18.5 per cent ended between ten at night and four in the morning.

"The need of protective legislation is made perfectly clear by this case. As a matter of fact the New York City Women's Trade Union League had a bill of this character before the state legislature this winter. The Nichols bill which died in committee, would have protected the women against both excessive hours of work and against night work.

"The Wisconsin Industrial Commission handled the matter for that state by refusing to allow the employment of women on street cars for night runs or for more than eight hours in the twenty-four. This action was taken in connection with the employment of women on street cars in Kenosha. The State Federation of Labor and the Consumers League brought the matter to the attention of the State Industrial Commission."

The Patriotic Duty of Being Educated

"EDUCATION at the present time is a patriotic duty," President M. Carey Thomas recently told the graduating class of Bryn Mawr. It was President Thomas' opinion that to stay in high school until graduation is high patriotism for all boys and girls, and a still higher patriotism to stay in college until graduation.

"It is our duty," she continued, "to make sure that our boys below fighting age and all our girls shall receive an education that will enable them after the war is over to rebuild the world on firm foundations of international law and order. We have only to recall . . . the brutal barbarism into which Germany sank after the thirty years' war, the effects of which may be recognized to-day in the hideous savagery with which she wages war; the slow recovery of the arts of peace in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars . . . to realize that we are facing overwhelming intellectual and spiritual disaster.

"Schools are shortening their terms, children are being drafted into industry and farming, child labor laws are becoming a dead letter; already in the schools there is an appalling and ever increasing shortage of teachers, men teachers altogether disappearing, and women taking up better paid . . . war jobs.

"Surely with all the vast resources of men and women power in the United States we can compel our school boards to save our children from the terrible menace of illiteracy. Surely we can make a sufficient number of the thousands upon thousands of college women in this country see that as teachers in the schools they are standing shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in Flanders and Picardy in the performance of patriotic duty. And if we fail to do this we must see that they are paid living salaries and are drafted into the schools like their brothers into the trenches."

With College Women

THE University of Minnesota has created a vocational advisership for women. The work of the adviser includes making a study of the vocations open to college women, the qualifications and interests of women students upon entering and during their course in the university, holding personal conferences and public lectures to further such work.

The Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity of women has adopted fifty French children from the devastated districts of the Marne and the Meuse. Ten cents a day for each child is the amount pledged to food relief for Belgium,



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KHAKI, GRAY, BLUE and NATURAL

Patriotic Women and all War
Relief Organizations—knitters
who are doing their bit—can se-
cure **PROMPT DELIVERIES**
at **WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Write for Samples

E. P. BOND & COMPANY
13 East 22d Street New York City

A Remonstrance

THERE are some things that bother me:
Now why, if Germanee
Insists it is the Fatherland,
Refer to it as "She"?

Perhaps it is a fatherland—
A step-father it may be—
But even so, I see no cause
To always call it "She."

It might be called the Kaiserland;
He hopes e'er he shall quit,
To make the whole world bow the knee
And call his country "It."

But anyway, the Fatherland,
Until we bow the knee,
Should be content to call itself,
And let us call it "he."

ELLIS MEREDITH.

France, Serbia or Armenia. It has adopted 200 French orphans and has promised to carry through college 57 French orphan boys who wish to continue their educations.

The Alpha Phi chapter house of Syracuse University is a center for making surgical dressings and garments.

Another woman's fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, has pledged \$10,000 to each Liberty Bond issue—\$5,000 a year.

An American college girl, Miss May Angel, has spent two years establishing libraries in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Japan's First College for Women

THE first attempt at higher education for women in Japan has been taken in the opening of the Woman's Christian College of Japan. Through the co-operation of six mission boards—one Canadian and five American—this institution has been established in the suburbs of Tokio.

In the opening ceremonies, on April 30, there was a large gathering of Japanese, showing the interest they are taking in the new movement. The American ambassador, Roland S. Morris, was among the speakers. The college has eighty-four students.

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Shopping Guides Available***HOTEL LE MARQUIS**12 East 31st Street, New York
(Four Doors from Fifth Avenue)*Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.**Room and bath \$4.00 per day with meals, or \$2.50 per day without meals.**Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.*

JOHN P. TOLSON.

SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT3 EAST 38th STREET
NEW YORK**Louisiana Men***(Continued from page 229)*

the women who make their living in factories and stores, and the children. The most obvious and undeniable results of suffrage in other states has been that in the exercise of the power to vote the women have brought about better conditions for all workers, men and women; and better school conditions for the children. The mothers almost always know school conditions better than the fathers.

"Women suffrage is a big move toward the fullest completion of democracy. It means that all parts of the population really qualified to vote will vote, and will have a voice in the government. It is because so many in Germany were practically cut off from any influence over their government that a few plotters at Potsdam were able to drench the world in blood. If democracy be worth the sacrifice of sending men across the Atlantic to die in France, it is worth while, then, to see that there is a full registration and a full vote, that the fight here may be fairly conducted.

"If a man be in favor of making the people of this state as free and as democratic as possible he should register. If he believes that our government should be as little like that of Prussia as possible, he should register and make his opinions effective through his vote. Therefore, see that all such men are registered.

"If all classes be registered to the last man, the suffrage amendment will be adopted by a tremendous majority. The fight for suffrage stands now where the world war stood when Joffre sent the Huns reeling back from the Marne four years ago. The Battle of the Marne in the struggle for suffrage centers in the offices of the clerks of court in the parishes and the registration office in New Orleans. If it be won for suffrage by a full registration of all men who may meet the requirements, the outcome is as certain as victory for the forces of true democracy in Europe.

"It is the duty of every woman in Louisiana to see that the men of her family register."

War Work of Suffragists**Suffrage Schools for War Work**

WHAT scholar could offer a better excuse for absence from school than the following, sent from Kinsley, Kansas, by Mrs. Pearl W. Hague to the teachers holding suffrage school at Oskaloosa, Iowa:

"I am going to the country at noon today to liberate a man and six horses for the harvest field. While he is gone I will look after about 400 head of stock, 1,280 acres of pasture, several windmills and 3 small nephews. Hope the school is exceedingly successful."

Mrs. Hague when at home in Fairfield, Iowa, is the First District Board Member of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association and the one responsible for inspiring the women of Jefferson County to test the seed corn for the farmers. From the testing the suffragists earned their quota towards Iowa's fund for the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

The school which included in its curriculum all the approved branches of suffrage study was conducted under the following faculty: Miss Anna B. Lawther, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Devitt, vice-president; Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Dodson, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth Perkins, who gave an address entitled "From Cave to Congress"; Mrs. John A. Blanchard and Dr. Ella Stokes and Miss Madden of Penn College faculty.

Among the addresses and talks included in the school program and open meetings were those by Dean Klingenhagen, of the Iowa State University, on Americanization; Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, on "Learning Through the Council of Defense"; Mrs. John W. Watzek, president of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs, on "Women in Federated Club Activities"; Dean Catherine MacKay, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, on "Food Conservation"; Mrs. Homer A. Miller, chairman of the Suffrage Committee of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, on "Suffrage in the Federation"; Mrs. W. W. Marsh, Chairman of the Iowa Women's Liberty Loan Committee, on "Women's Help in War Finance," and Miss Essie V. Hathaway on "Child Welfare."

The attendance was excellent and as a result of the school twelve of the scholars are devoting the month of July to organization work.

ONE of the many avenues of war service being carried out by the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association is the establishing and conducting of Home Service Courses for the Red Cross Chapters throughout the state. Miss Anna B. Lawther, state president; Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, corresponding secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Perkins, former vice-president, are especially active.

Interest has been centering at Oskaloosa, where the suffrage school was in progress at Penn College, by courtesy of the college authorities. Prominent suffragists and members of the college faculty formed the suffrage faculty. The students pledged themselves to do intensive field work for the state association.

Suffragists War-Savers

NEW S has been added to the National W.S.S. in Texas. There the suffragist war savers have made a good record. This is said to be the only state in which the National War Savings Committee has a thoroughly organized Woman's Division in co-operation with the State Director of War Savings, with Woman's Committees in 245 of the 254 counties.

The State Chairman of the Woman's Division of the W. S. S., Mrs. Virginia Threadgill, is an active suffragist and the sort of organizer who thinks clearly and incisively, acts quietly and usually gets the results at which she aims. She has chosen chairmen for her women's committees on the basis of proved ability or upon the evidence of potential service, and it has turned out that the majority of them are good suffragists.

In Dallas County Mrs. Tex Erwin Armstrong heads the Woman's Committee with the same degree of intelligent leadership which she has put into many a suffrage fight in Texas. Mrs. Shirley English and Mrs. C. B. Luck, Dallas, faithful and effective War-Savers, are also prominent suffragists. Mrs. Cone Johnson, Tyler, a woman beloved of women and a long-time suffragist, has to her credit one of the finest pieces of organization work done in the state during the War Savings campaign. Mrs. W. E. Spell, Waco, has been largely responsible for the excellent work for the W. S. S. committee in her county, and did yeoman service in the Hobby-for-Governor campaign.

Mrs. J. W. Lee, Wichita Falls, has rendered invaluable service in the W. S. S. organization and was active in the formation of Hobby Clubs. Many other prominent suffragists are County Chairmen of the Woman's War Savings Committees and are political workers.

New Kind of Political "Pork"

IT was the women's clubs of Provo, Utah, according to the New York Sun, which solved the city's problem of waste. Mrs. Le Roy Dixon was appointed general supervisor; the city was divided into fourteen districts each with a woman in charge. Each block was in charge of an agent who visited every family and found whether it had poultry or live stock to consume food scraps. In all 2,339 families were visited; 2,000 were found to be feeding domestic animals. Arrangements were made that the wasted scraps of the other 339 families of 1,356 persons should be collected and distributed to live stock. The total saving effected by this system is estimated to be equal to 10,000 pounds of pork.

In Tennessee

MRS. LESLIE WARNER has been elected on the National Board of the Fatherless Children of France, and recently attended the first meeting of this body in New York City.

TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE, suffragists have recently demonstrated their practical patriotism by going out and working in the wheat fields, fifteen women, lead by Mrs. Lannon, president Tullahoma Suffrage League, and Mrs. Ranson, also an officer of the league, gave their services.

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"THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S PLACE IN
POLITICS." By Adella Potter, Superintendent of
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III AUGUST 24, 1918 No. 13

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

DIDN'T you feel a thrill of pride when you read in the *Woman Citizen* that the first gas hospital unit sent to France from the United States had been installed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as one of the three units of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.? What serial or story could carry greater interest for the progressive, up-to-date woman who is doing her bit in the war than the story of the wonderful work of these hospitals as told in the *Citizen* from week to week?

The news of the progress made by the hospitals and their work is only one of many interesting features to be found in the magazine. Despite numerous delays and vexations suffered by the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the stories which tell of its progress in the Senate and throughout the country are becoming more vitally interesting every week. A bit of history which will directly affect the lives of millions of women is in the making, and the one medium through which the women can keep fully posted on the rapid march of suffrage events is their own magazine—the political journal for women in this country.

It is as an official and authoritative medium of political news relating to and affecting women that the *Citizen* gains its greatest hold upon its readers.

"I am with you in all your efforts and glory in your bravery," writes Mrs. L. O. F. Austin of Toledo, a 77-year old suffragist, who hopes to live "to see things righted."

The *Citizen* will "carry on" with undiminished vigor until the final goal is reached. "Our cause is marching on. I do not want to miss a number," is the cheering word from Mrs. A. M. A. Pickler of Faulkton, South Dakota. "I hope and pray with thousands of other women that we may go over the top in the Senate soon," she continues.

Messages like this, of course, are of the sort which cheer. Others that arouse great satisfaction and a feeling of pleasure are the ones which tell of the various methods by which readers are extending the usefulness of the *Citizen*. We like to think that our sphere of usefulness is broadened every day, for the *Citizen* is distinctly a magazine of service—for men and women interested in the progress of true democracy.

"A Lucy Stone birthday subscription for someone who wants the magazine but feels she cannot afford it," is the way Miss Ellen Taylor of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, accounts for the extra dollar in her envelope.

"For two copies where they will do the most good," is the word from Mrs. Josiah G. Munro of Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in explanation of the added amount on her check.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .80 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

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August 10th

August 17th

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. South Dakota | 1. South Dakota |
| 2. Georgia | 2. Georgia |
| 3. Indiana | 3. Indiana |
| 4. Iowa | 4. Iowa |
| 5. Michigan | 5. Michigan |
| 6. Minnesota | 6. Minnesota |
| 7. New Jersey | 7. New Jersey |
| 8. Wisconsin | 8. Wisconsin |
| 9. New York | 9. New York |
| 10. Massachusetts | 10. Massachusetts |
| 11. Virginia | 11. Ohio |
| 12. Ohio | 12. Virginia |
| 13. New Hampshire | 13. New Hampshire |
| 14. Missouri | 14. Missouri |
| 15. Alabama | 15. Alabama |
| 16. Texas | 16. Texas |
| 17. Maryland | 17. Maryland |
| 18. Pennsylvania | 18. Pennsylvania |
| 19. Maine | 19. Maine |
| 20. Louisiana | 20. Louisiana |
| 21. West Virginia | 21. West Virginia |
| 22. Connecticut | 22. Connecticut |
| 23. South Carolina, Kentucky | 23. South Carolina, Kentucky |
| 24. Tennessee, Arkansas | 24. Tennessee, Arkansas |
| 25. Washington | 25. Washington |
| 26. North Dakota | 26. North Dakota |
| 27. Rhode Island, Mississippi | 27. Rhode Island, Mississippi |
| 28. Nebraska | 28. Nebraska |
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| 30. North Carolina, Kansas | 30. North Carolina, Kansas |
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 24, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Will Women Remember?

BEHIND William P. Hobby's victory over James E. Ferguson as a candidate for the Governorship of Texas, lay a chain of events: In 1916 Mr. Ferguson, who was then Governor of Texas, was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis.

This was the year in which five national parties, every political party of consequence, came out with an endorsement of woman suffrage as a plank in their platforms for the presidential elections.

At that convention Governor Ferguson showed himself far behind the democratic thought of the time. He was selected spokesman for the Democratic anti-suffragists and brought in a minority report refusing any consideration of woman suffrage in the Democratic platform.

After this Governor Ferguson returned to his own State of Texas and was impeached—not for his dullness in not hearing the death knell of special masculine privileges which was tolling all over the world, not for his political blindness in not seeing the dawn of woman's new day, not for any of those things—for maladministration of state funds.

And indignant Texas women set it down as an insolence to all women that a man who could not himself command the trust of his fellow citizens should have tried to keep honest women from the ballot. Governor Ferguson tried to start something against Texas women's political liberty in 1916, but he did not finish it. The women finished it at the primaries on July 27th.

OUR purpose," he had shouted in the St. Louis Convention, "is to prevent suffrage states from undertaking to tell other states what they should do. Does anyone believe that Woodrow Wilson can be intimidated by the swish of the skirts of the few hundred thousand suffragists in the United States?"

Much water has gone under political bridges since 1916. The tide of woman suffrage has risen like a flood—and President Woodrow Wilson himself has acclaimed it.

Texas women have received the right to vote in their state primaries, and for months they have been preparing their campaign—a campaign against the man whose ideas about women and whose official record are alike hateful to American womanhood. For women want clean government and a square deal. Women of Texas enrolled for the primaries in numbers so great

that at first they were disbelieved. More women enrolled than there were men voting for President in the Texas presidential elections, nearly 400,000 in all. And when the primary returns were all in, it was found that James E. Ferguson had been defeated by a majority of 250,000.

Texas women remembered.

Missouri Sentiment

NEWSPAPER reports indicate that the tremendous wave of Federal Suffrage sentiment which has been sweeping the country during the summer months threatens to inundate Missouri politicians who are still opposing the adoption of the Amendment. Practically all of the candidates for the state Legislature are said to have declared themselves in favor of suffrage and have promised to vote for its ratification as soon as it is submitted to the states by the Senate.

"I am amazed to learn that there still are Missourians so short-sighted as to continue roughening the road for the men and women who are campaigning in behalf of the Federal Amendment," said State Auditor Andrew J. Russell of Illinois, in the report of a recent address delivered by him in St. Louis. "I thought the species was extinct in this latitude. Politicians or any other persons who depend on public favor are digging their own graves when at this stage of the nation's development they attempt to stand in the way of suffrage."

"It seems to me the politicians of Missouri for their own good should get into the band wagon. I cannot understand the attitude of Senator Reed, who has been credited with astuteness, especially when the leader of his party considers suffrage in line with his war plans and asks for it from the White House. From a purely partisan standpoint, of course, such opposition is but water on the wheels of the Republicans."

IN the death of SENATOR GALLINGER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE the suffrage cause has lost a long-time friend whose loyalty has been often proved.

Suffragists all over the country mourn his loss and offer their sincere sympathy to his family and friends.

The Value of Being Constituents

From Senator Calder

OTHER times, other manners. Time was when, if women were constituents, they didn't know it. Now, take notice!

Many suffrage women who reside in the Fifth Congressional District of Brooklyn have received the following letter from United States Senator William M. Calder, a letter much appreciated as a courtesy extended by the Senator and as an indication of the decided change that has recently been observed in the attitude of the public official toward his women constituents:

"The New York State Legislature of 1917 reapportioned the Congressional Districts of Brooklyn. As a result, the District in which you reside has no Member of Congress.

"In view of that fact, I am now writing to you, as your Senator, to say that I would be glad to have you communicate with me when there is any legislation pending in Washington in which you are interested, or when I can in my official capacity serve you here.

"Permit me to congratulate you on taking advantage of the first opportunity to register. It indicates that you propose to take an active part in the affairs of the nation, state and city. It is a splendid thing at this time for our women to realize that it is their PATRIOTIC duty to participate in both the primaries and elections."

Mrs. Catt on the Senate Vote

ALL reports from Washington indicate that there is every possibility that the minute important war measures are out of the way the Federal Amendment will be called up in the Senate for action. Suffrage leaders are so confident of the result that they are preparing plans to launch ratification campaigns in forty-five of the states whose legislatures meet next year.

"The outstanding feature of my own optimism," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "is the aggressive part President Wilson has taken in his efforts to convince certain senators that it is to the country's best interests that the Amendment be speedily submitted to the states. The President's letters to Senators Shields and Baird corroborate the statements made some time ago that the President was prepared to go to great lengths in his fight for suffrage.

"Added to this are the reports coming from authoritative circles in Washington that visits back home have convinced a number of senators that a vote for suffrage represents 100 per cent in political expediency. Suffrage sentiment was never at greater height than during the last few weeks, and politicians who were deaf before are now waking up to the fact that the sentiment for the Federal Amendment has reached a state of crystallization which presages disaster to those politicians who would impede its progress."

A Message from Miss Hay

AS loyal supporters of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, we can help its passage by taking every occasion to influence public opinion in its favor. We can point out the fact

WOMEN VOTERS REGISTER

Do you know that if you wish to vote on NOVEMBER 5TH, ELECTION DAY you must REGISTER in OCTOBER? If you do not register you lose your vote. Your COUNTRY needs your vote.

Register to vote on Election day for the Candidates who will HELP TO WIN THE WAR.

REGISTRATION DAYS

October 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, from 5 p. m. to 10.30 p. m.; October 12, from 7 a. m. to 10.30 p. m.

For further information apply to Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters 3 East 38th Street, New York City Telephones 6310 Murray Hill

that the enfranchisement of all American women is bound to come, since matters cannot remain as they are, with the women of some states powerful in the electorate and the women of other states in the position of political nonentities.

The question then to be decided is which method of working for the ballot shall be employed, the long, hard, and costly one of the state campaign or the quicker method of the passage of a Federal Amendment and its ratification by the Legislatures of the states.

Our opponents who naturally want to make matters as difficult for us as possible are insistent in their charge that national action and state ratification are unjust both to the states and to the people at large. Senator Morris K. Sheppard in a speech on the Senate floor on Monday, August 5, presented this question from the suffrage viewpoint in a simple and lucid manner.

[Senator Sheppard's speech was quoted at length in the *Woman Citizen* of August 10.—EDITOR.]

What British Women Want

LONDON, July 15.—To the question "What will women want next?" the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have given a reply in their manifesto of reconstruction. Among the concessions asked for are:

- Women members of Parliament.
- Women envoys at the International Reconstruction Congress after the war.
- British nationality to be retained on marriage with aliens.
- Women magistrates and jurymen.
- Women solicitors and barristers.
- Higher posts for women in government offices.
- Women to be police constables.
- Women teachers paid same money as men.
- State maintenance for widowed mothers with dependent children.
- Equal guardianship rights for fathers and mothers.
- Equal moral standard.

From Kansas

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I THINK it would be of interest to all who are working for suffrage and a timely warning to all politicians as to what the future holds for them to know that a man that was a known "anti" in Kansas before women were enfranchised cannot now be elected to a public office of any importance. The recent primary election in Kansas for the nomination of a United States Senator has demonstrated that this is true in this state and will be also true in other states after the women have obtained the franchise.

Mr. Charles Scott of Iola, Kansas, formerly Congressman for this district, was at the bottom of the list in the race for the nomination on the Republican ticket for United States Senator. The other two men, Governor Capper and ex-Governor Stubbs, were both well-known suffragists.

I was president of the third district during the suffrage campaign and had occasion to ask Mr. Charles Scott at various times when he was making public speeches, to say something for suffrage but he consistently refused the requests of both the suffrage leaders and those of his friends.

Mr. Scott is a man of high personal character but has that type of mind that cannot grasp a change in public sentiment but believes that what has been is now and ever will be. He believes that if an idea has prevailed for several hundred years it becomes a sacred inheritance and can be changed only at the peril of civilization. Of course, he might concede that we might try out municipal suffrage for women a few hundred years and if no evil results followed, we might gradually extend it to state and then to national suffrage. He did not advocate the repeal of municipal suffrage in Kansas but it had no doubt not had a long enough trial to pass judgment upon, in his opinion.

Mr. Scott can never be elected or even nominated as a representative of Kansas as he cannot even carry his own district. This ought to be driven home to every man that is now opposing suffrage in the United States Senate, for the time is near at hand when the women of every state will help to select the men that shall represent their state. I do not think that Mr. Scott would now state that he was opposed to suffrage and would no doubt vote for the Federal Amendment, but it is before suffrage for women becomes a fact in a state that support in that state is needed and not afterwards.

Sincerely,

(MRS.) MAGDALEN B. MUNSON.

The Spirit of Rhode Island

"THE spirit of woman suffrage is abroad in Rhode Island. Our two Senators are pledged for the Amendment, our Legislature awaits with eagerness its passage to proceed to its ratification," says Mrs. J. W. Algeo, chairman of the Rhode Island Suffrage Party.

"Our women, native and foreign born, are preparing with earnestness and thought for the great day in 1920 when they cast their first vote.

"What, we ask, are we to think of a Senate which dares to hesitate in the face of so strong and insistent a demand?"

Suffrage as Seen by Soldiers

Called to the attention of Senator James Reed of Missouri, who recently asked on the Senate floor: "What will woman suffrage do for the war? Will it put another soldier on the battle front? Will it add a ship?"

The Most Ridiculous Thing

A NEW ENGLAND Lieutenant-Colonel, M. D., has written the following letter to his wife. This officer has seen front line service. The letter was brought to attention by Mrs. Oakes Ames, of North Easton:

"I wish I were a poet to write a few verses on the text of Woman Suffrage. It would make you sit up and take notice at your old gumshoe. It is not the things the women over here are doing so much as the way they do it and their attitude on the whole proposition. You see the old idea of non-combatants and the danger zones are quite changed with the back area bombing and shelling game. So that hundreds of nurses, canteen workers, Red Cross people of all sorts are now exposed to the danger of bombs and shells. I could give you tales galore. They not only stand it and stick till they are driven out or pulled out, and often after they have been ordered out several times, but till the last patient or civilian is out. Then and then only do they come. And all the time perfectly placid and calm and matter of fact. My attitude on their being up there now is quite different from what it was. Then I wondered whether we ought to allow them to be in the danger zone and wondered why the British last summer did not send all the nurses right away down to the base when they began to bomb the place. But there was no question in the nurses' minds where their place was, and I think there would have been an awful row from them if it was suggested that they should retire. Now, I feel that they have so earned their RIGHT to be there that we have no decision in the matter, but that we must give them freely the privilege to go where they want to go. Sarah Cunningham, 20 years old, with a little special training at P. H. stayed and looked after her remaining patients long after she had been told to clear out, and after the others had gone and the place was hardly livable. Another 23-year-old girl, who found a lot of poilus coming through the town she was in, and, having to wait over night, wired to the Red Cross "What shall I do?" The answer came "Feed 'em"; so she got a cart and for almost 24 hours she handed out stuff from the tail of the cart, and in the freezing weather both of her hands were frozen. Many other nurses have stuck to their wards while the enemy planes were overhead and the bombs dropping, often near them, and not lying on their tummies but going about, quietly, cheerfully, jollyng the patients as if nothing was going on. Last summer the nurses on night duty, alone often, with practically no light at all, were up, hour after hour, especially in the resuscitation ward where often there would be four to ten deaths a night. Gee, but it makes you want to shout or cry or pray. And to think that you, who as soon as the opportunity offers, go into this sort of work as a matter of course and ask and take no quarter or favors, should have to ask, and petition and fight for "equal rights" for the suffrage; why it is the most ridiculous thing in the world. If I am not busy when I come back and there should be any question about this, I think I shall take the stump for the Vimmens' vote."

"And to think that you, who as soon as the opportunity offers, go into this sort of work as a matter of course, and ask and take no quarter or favors, should have to ask, and petition and fight for 'equal rights' for the suffrage; why it is the most ridiculous thing in the world."

Women in Men's Jobs

IN answer to a letter, "Women in Men's Jobs," of August 8 (written by Henry Chancellor in the New York Globe), I would say that I am the soldier husband of a conductorette and fail to see why any one thinks that a woman cannot maintain her self-respect and womanliness, even though she is holding a man's job.

Did the women step up and try to take the men's jobs when they were not needed? No! They waited till the time came when they were compelled to work for themselves and then did the men the honor of taking their jobs so that they could show themselves Americans. Women in men's jobs must be willing workers to stick to their posts in spite of the slurs thrown at them by what are called "men."

The women should have their vote, and they will have it. Aren't they worth it? I consider my wife on a plane as high as any man and much higher than some men. Now that they are put to the test, the women seem to be very little weaker than the men. They deserve a vote more than a man who will actually throw mud on a woman's name in general.

Conductorettes should have seats. Where is the manly instinct of Henry Chancellor and his like? Has he no mother, wife, or sister? And why does he not get some kind of a rank to be written with his name before he considers himself authorized to criticize the women who are willing to work hard so that their dear ones might go to the front to protect the women and children from the fate of Belgium? It seems a shame that we must go out and fight for the people as a whole when there are such "men" mingled with them.

PRIVATE L. MULLER.

Camp Upton, N. Y., August 8
To New York Globe.

Major Elkins for Suffrage

"THE United States could not successfully prosecute the war with Germany and her allies were it not for the women.

"This acknowledged everywhere—and not in the voice of regret but rather with a note of triumph.

"Many men of West Virginia who, two years ago, were against the suffrage proposition, are strongly for it now. Among leading Republicans of the state many new champions have come to the cause of suffrage.

"Of four candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, but one—Major Davis Elkins—mentions suffrage. Major Elkins says:

"In this war of all wars, woman has earned many times over her complete and equal

political rights with man. I therefore favor the National Suffrage Amendment giving women the right to vote."

"No if, ands or buts about that, either.

"Mr. Highland does not mention it in his declaration of principles.

"Mr. Hughes is as silent as the grave—fearing that such an expression might lose him a few votes.

"Joe Gaines always was opposed to suffrage—same as to prohibition—and doubtless always will be.

"If the women of West Virginia want a strong exponent of suffrage in the United States Senate, they would do well to turn their attention toward nominating and electing Major Davis Elkins. He was never known to break his word when once given. He never reversed himself on any political policy for which he had declared—so long as such policy was for the betterment of his state and his people.

"A man who is brave enough to come out in the open and say that he favors woman's suffrage is certainly entitled to all the support that women can give him, especially when he is a candidate for the very office that will have the most to do with giving the women the right of suffrage.

"The women of West Virginia should sit up, take notice, and turn their attention toward electing a champion of their cause to the Senate."

Morgantown, W. Va., Post.

Lines from a Wounded Soldier

RED CROSS nurses who have joined the army hospital work are not a part of the military service within the strict meaning of the term, hence they are not entitled to representation on a service flag, such representation being confined to men in the service. This is the way the ruling affects one soldier:

IN Flanders' Field, in Holy Ground,
We shaped another lowly mound,
While sullen raindrops fell.
And in the darkness breathed a prayer
Then turned and left her lying there,
Whom we had loved so well.

She saw the gleaming Fiery Cross,
And, counting all for service loss,
She followed where it led.
And now in Flanders' field she lies
Beneath the sorrowing, silent skies
With other hallowed dead.

She bore no grudge that men decree
On service flag there shall not be
For her a single star.
The star, the symbol all men prize,
Of service and of sacrifice
And duty done in war!

It seems unmindful of her share
In that grim struggle over there,
Of dangers women face.
I do not wish my star to shine
On service flag, O Country Mine,
Unless hers, too, has place.

ALICE OVERBEY TAYLOR.

A Party of Principle

By Mamie W. Colvin, Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York

THE Prohibition Party was the first to champion equal suffrage, many years in advance of any other party. It declared for equal suffrage in its first platform in 1872. It has consistently stood by this principle, seating women as delegates in its conventions and electing women to membership on its committees. Because of this fact it merits consideration of its history and principles.

The Prohibition Party has an unstained political record of nearly fifty years. It is one of the marvels of political history that a political party without the spoils of office to sustain it, and with but few of its candidates elected has, year after year, continued to challenge the attention of the nation on its supreme issue.

It is the longest-lived minority party in the history of our country. Since its organization more than a score of minor parties have been launched, sailed the political seas for a time and disappeared. Its source of power is its heroic and persistent devotion to a great principle.

A NATIONAL POLITICAL PROBLEM

The most shameful page of American history is that which depicts the rise and growth of the liquor power in American politics.

The adoption of the internal revenue system in 1862 and the subsequent adoption of the high license system in most of the states entrenched the liquor traffic in the government revenues and every increase in the liquor tax has served to make it more difficult to dislodge.

The U. S. Brewers Association organized also in 1862 entered politics, and as early as 1867 declared that it would "sustain no candidate of whatever party in any election who is in any way disposed toward the total abstinence cause."

The liquor traffic is protected by national law, promoted by national liquor organizations which wield a balance of power and dominate political parties, and the evil consequences of that traffic are incapable of being confined within state boundaries. The Prohibition Party holds that these facts make the liquor traffic a national problem and its destruction the greatest internal task which America faces.

Furthermore it holds that the magnitude of the task requires a political party committed to Prohibition to deal with it successfully in administration as well as legislation.

A PARTY OF FARSEEING STATESMANSHIP

A great many people think that Prohibitionists are people of but one idea, but the platforms of the party bear witness to the fact of the farseeing constructive statesmanship which seeks not only to change the attitude of the government on the liquor traffic and harmonize the action of all departments of government on this subject, but to face squarely all other problems confronting the nation.

Some one has said that "A statesman is one who leads public opinion, a mere politician follows the crowd." If this is true then truly the men and women of the Prohibition Party during the last half a century have been the real statesmen of America.

The statement has been made by a noted Chicago journalist that most of the reforms of the last generation have had their inception

On the Prohibition Party Ticket

in the minds of the Prohibition Party.

Some of the principles which were first championed in the platform of the Prohibition Party, most of them many years before they were taken up by any other parties, are:

Equal suffrage, 1872; civil service reform, 1872; reform labor legislation, 1872; direct election of U. S. Senators, 1876, twenty-four years before either one of the old parties advocated it; suppression of polygamy and protection of the home through uniform marriage and divorce laws, 1876; omni-partisan tariff commission, 1904; anti-child labor plank, 1908, before it became the political capital of the Progressive Party.

In the last national platform, 1916, written a year before our nation entered the war, we pledged ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses adequate for national protection.

We declared that private profit, so far as constitutionally possible, should be taken out of the manufacture of war munitions and all war equipment.

In normal times we favor the employment of the army in vast reclamation plans, in reforesting hills and mountains, in building state and national highways, in the construction of an inland water way from Florida to Maine, in opening Alaska and in unnumbered other projects which will make our soldiers constructive builders of peace. For such service there should be an adequate industrial wage.

A plank on social justice included old-age pensions, insurance against unemployment and help for needy mothers, all of which could be provided from what is wasted for drink.

We declared for the public ownership of public utilities, for the court review of departmental decisions, for the conservation of forests, water power and other natural resources. Other planks included prohibition, suffrage, initiative and referendum, tariff commission, civil service, merchant marine, labor and capital, marriage and divorce and a vigorous plank on Americanism.

A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT LOYAL PARTY

The Prohibition Party is the only one hundred per cent loyal party in American politics today for within its ranks there does not exist a pro-German constituency. The German idea of personal liberty is incompatible with the Prohibition American idea of civil liberty. Prohibition expects no support from those who favor the brewery interests and these are notably associated with pro-German propaganda.

The recent Congressional investigation of the German-American Alliance revealed the fact that the brewers placed a barrel tax on beer to raise money by which they financed the German-American Alliance; revived the defunct Bulletin of the Alliance through which paper \$800,000 was raised for German war relief and turned over to Bernstorff. They also financed the lobby of the Alliance in Washington.

The chief objects of the German-American Alliance in America were to create and promote German political solidarity, to force the German language upon all pupils in the public

schools throughout the United States, and to defeat prohibition legislation as opposed to the German idea of personal liberty.

These facts brand the brewing industry as pro-German and if for no other reason we should prohibit the manufacture and sale of beer in this country.

WAR EMPHASIZES THE NEED OF PROHIBITION

The nation is in war, and food, fuel, transportation, labor, money, ships—everything that is essential to winning the war is retarded and hindered by the liquor traffic.

Fifty-four million bushels of barley are still wasted annually in the manufacture of beer.

Coal operators say that 15 to 25 per cent more coal could be mined each year if prohibition prevailed.

The brewers had last year the unrestricted use of 700,000 cars to carry beer.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, president of the American Economic Association, says that the efficiency of labor would be increased at least 10 per cent and probably much more under prohibition.

Enough money is wasted every year in the direct cost of drink to subscribe for the First Liberty Loan and build a Panama Canal.

Secretary Daniels said: "In every case where we have had a shipyard or a community go from open saloons to Prohibition there has been an increase of efficiency."

These facts indicate the magnitude of the Prohibition issue in war time and brand the liquor traffic as the strongest ally the Kaiser has.

WHY VOTE THE PROHIBITION TICKET

1. Because the Prohibition Party is a clean party of uncompromising adherence to principle.

(a) It does not compete for the liquor vote nor court the favor of the lower elements, nor will it barter away public morals for paltry revenue or party success.

2. Because it is a national party—no sectional appeal—championing a great national issue of prime importance to the health, wealth and happiness of our people.

(3.) Because of its statesmanship, "progressive without radicalism, conservative without reactionary tendencies."

(a) It offers a constructive solution of the liquor problem providing for an efficient administration as well as mere enactment. It provides for responsible party government.

(4.) Because of its unswerving loyalty, unfettered by fear of alienating the beer-drinking German vote.

(a) The liquor interests are pro-German and unpatriotic by wasting food, fuel, transportation, labor and money and hindering in every way the successful prosecution of the war.

(5.) Because it offers an opportunity to express convictions in politics.

(a) We hold that no vote is thrown away if it expresses conviction, but it is thrown away only when it is used to gamble in elections, "pick a winner," or help elect a candidate because there is a chance of his election.

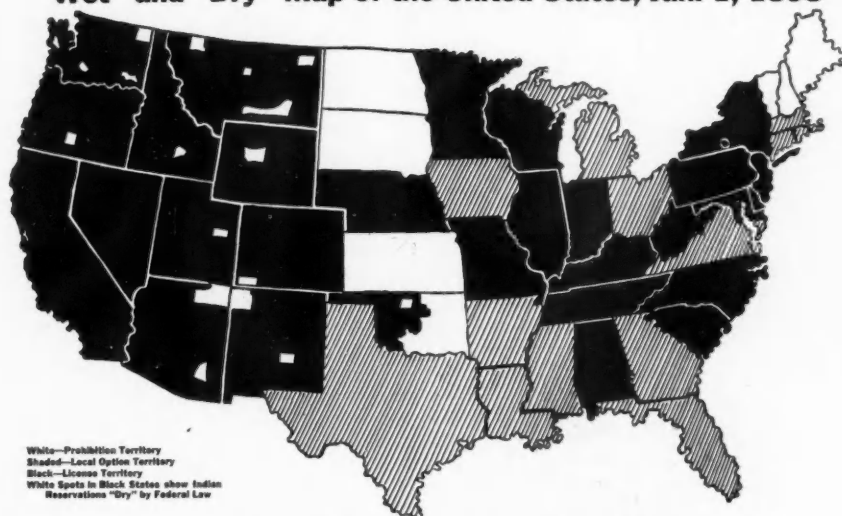
(b) We believe with Lincoln, "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I must live by the light I have. I must stand with my fellow

(Continued on page 258)

The Anti-Saloon League: Its Aim and Political Policy

By Adella Potter

"Wet" and "Dry" Map of the United States, Jan. 1, 1893



THE Anti-Saloon League is a national body with 48 state organizations. Its aim is the total elimination of the traffic in alcoholic liquor as a *beverage*. It in no way attacks the manufacture of alcohol for *industrial* or *sacramental* use. Its method is non-partisan.

When it was organized in 1893 there was considerable prohibition sentiment in the country, but only six dry states, three of which shortly lapsed back to license; there seemed no practical way of getting the existing prohibition sentiment into action as the majority of voters would not leave the Republican and Democratic Parties to join the Prohibition Party. At this crisis the founders of the League appeared upon the scene and said: "You don't have to stop voting your own party ticket in order to get prohibition—simply insist that the representatives of *your* party, if elected, vote for prohibition measures."

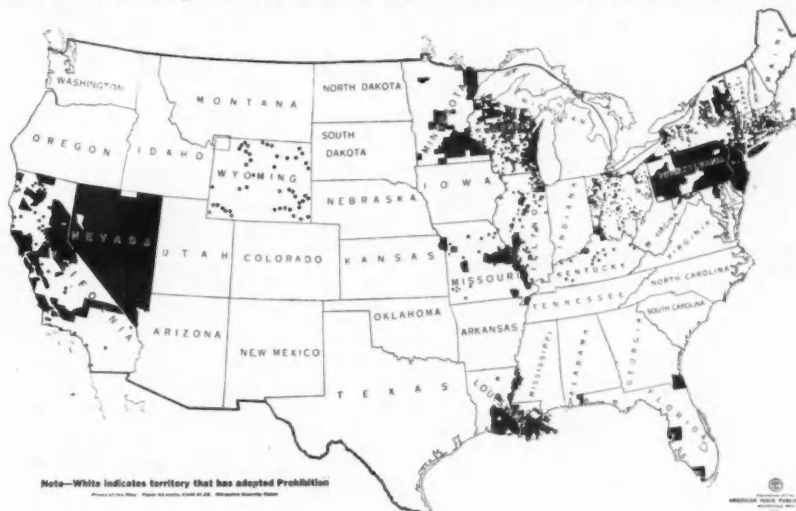
When this new viewpoint got over to the people, things began to happen. Republican and Democratic legislators voted for prohibition laws and submitted state prohibition amendments to their constituents, with the result that today 28 states are dry, either by statute or constitutional amendment; the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Porto Rico, the United States territory around the Panama Canal and Washington, our national capitol, are also dry. Several other states through local option gains are almost dry. Last December, the National Prohibition Amendment was submitted by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress to the 48 state legislatures. Fourteen of these legislatures, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, South Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Louisiana have already voted to accept this national amendment; of the fourteen, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana are still wet states.

Both Democratic and Republican states have ratified the amendment, and Democratic, Republican and Socialist representatives have voted for and against the question. It has been and is an absolutely non-partisan measure.

*"The Anti-Saloon League is not another temperance society or a political party. It is not a rival of any other organization, but it is, as its name implies, a League of organizations. It is a clearing house for churches and temperance societies. Its primary function is not the creation of anti-saloon sentiment (the word saloon is used because it typifies the modern attempt to capitalize human frailty and is branded by the court as the main cause of lawlessness and crime), *but the direction of existing sentiment to secure immediate results*. It is non-partisan and interdenominational. It has found that prohibition prohibits better than regulation regulates. Its fundamental proposition is for every person who is opposed to the saloon to unite with every other opponent of the saloon without reference to what either of them thinks concerning any other question. It aims to make it possible for every citizen to vote directly and effectively against liquor as a beverage and at the same time to vote his own party ticket."

"The League has to do with *candidates* and

"Wet" and "Dry" Territorial Map of United States, May 15, 1918



things for which they stand, not with parties or platforms. Not being a party, the League never nominates candidates, but when no party candidate is satisfactory, it may encourage the nomination of an independent. The perfection of the League idea is not to make the League as an organization, a great political power or an end in itself. It prefers to have the organization stay in the background while the citizens as individuals become so influential for righteousness that all parties will stand for moral principles as a matter of course and divide only upon questions of administration. It knows that the saloon on the corner is not our greatest menace, but rather the saloon enthroned in our government. Unseat the one and it will be easy to get rid of the other."

The success of this policy is shown by the dry territory gained and the hatred of the liquor forces toward the League. Over two-thirds the area of New York State is now dry; 20 cities, using their new power given them under the City Local Option Law, voted last April to do away with the sale of liquor within their boundaries. Candidates of all parties running for the Assembly and State Senate are feeling the pressure of the prohibition sentiment that is demanding the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment at Albany this winter. This sentiment is so strong that practically every candidate who is not for the prohibition program (the ratification of the national amendment) tries to camouflage his liquor adherence by announcing that he is for prohibition—for the submission of a *state* amendment (which means no action for three or four years) or for a "referendum" on the question, which is the unconstitutional, ineffective, fraudulent program of the liquor interests.

The liquor forces themselves in statements published in brewery magazines and at open meetings give the credit for this situation to the non-partisan policy of the Anti-Saloon League.

* Extracts from "The Church in Action Against the Saloon," by William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League.



MISS MARY WALLS, OF THE JOHN WANAMAKER STORE, SECRETARY

They have an international point of view, as many of them have traveled back and forth for years from Paris to the United States, uniting the commercial interests of the two continents. They are members of a widespread trade, with representatives in every city of the United States; they have their own publications, their own highly organized bodies.

These are women financiers, accustomed to dealing with big figures; to making garments by the thousands; to buying and selling for the trades.



MISS BERTHA BERNSTEIN, OF THE DRY GOODS ECONOMIST, ORIGINATOR AND CHAIRMAN



MISS J. WISE OF J. WISE, INC., TREASURER OF THE UNIT

The Women's Apparel Women's Oversea Hospitals

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND Women's Oversea Hospitals, by over the United States, who have the The Woman's Apparel Unit is of the journals, of women manufacturers, stores, of advertisement writers, of houses.

There are sixteen divisions in ing for and with other women. Each eral, made up of one retail buyer on waists, and so forth. In this way The generals of the several divisions

Neckwear—Miss Shaughnessy Aitkins, Sons & Company.

Coats—Miss Kane of James Ma liam Fischman, Inc.

Negligees—Miss Hart of Esther Donner Company.

Millinery—Miss Boylan of Moorehead & Jardine.

Dresses—Mrs. Thorpe of Max Cohen, Inc.

Blouses—Mrs. Haughan of Waist Company.

Skirts—Miss Regan of Silverstein & Company.

Undergarments—Miss Cohen & Company.

Corsets—Miss Carter of Modart Corset Company.

Infants' Wear—Miss Burrill of the Nathan Krausskopf

Suits—Miss Forestal of Ben Gershal & Company.

Misses' Wear—Miss of M. E. Schroeder & Company.

Advertisement Writers—Miss Resident Buyers—Mrs. Cowdry

Mail Order Houses—Mrs. Specialty Shops—Mme. George

An Aladdin's Lamp Story

WHEN Mrs. Charles Louis Tiffany, chairman of the Central Committee of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, took down her telephone receiver one day, she heard a voice saying that the women of the garment trades wanted to do some special war work all their own, and would Mrs. Tiffany come and tell a delegation at the Dry Goods Economist offices all about the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

Mrs. Tiffany would and she did. Then things began to happen very fast, as things do happen in the commercial world where there are brisk telephone connections and people trained to make prompt decisions and fill orders swiftly.

The women of the garment trades were dead in earnest. They arranged a banquet on the spot at which Mrs. Tiffany was to be present and address a larger group. They made an official staff of which Mrs. Tiffany is a member. They made use of the fashion shows to spread the news of the Unit's plan. They raised money while one was getting ready to say "Jack Robinson."

The Cloak and Suit Designers' Association fell into line. The Millinery groups were drafted; the retailers contributed—all the big concerns got busy.

The Bonwit-Teller shops gave an ambulance.

The Fashion Art League of America collected nearly \$1,000 in pledges at its exhibition of summer styles.



THE BONWIT TELLER

Apparel Unit of the Seahospitals, U. S. A.

THOUSANDS have been raised for the hospitals, by women of the garment trades all have the Labouheyre refugee unit.

Unit is of the editorial representatives of trade publishers' wear, of buyers for big department stores, of women in specialty shops, in mail order

ions in organized company of women workmen. Editor has a general and an adjutant general manufacturer in each line, such as suits, in way it will represent the whole United States. ral division follows:

Businessman & Company, and Mrs. Rourke of

James Mac & Company, and Miss Grannis of Wil-

of Sterns, and Miss Esther Donner of the

of Freese & Company, and Miss Jardine of

of Bonnet & Company, and Mrs. Max Cohen of

of Gimbels, and Miss Rubinger of the Ruby

Arnold & Company, and Miss Flynn of Elias

Foreland & Wanamaker, and Sadie Cohen of

R. H. & Company, and Mrs. Barclay of the

Namans Franklin Simon & Company, and Miss

Keopf & Company, and Mrs. Ben Gershal of

son & Taylor, and Miss M. E. Schroeder

Miss E. John Wanamaker.

dry Syndicate Trading Company.

Burns National Cloak & Suit Company.

orge M. Gidding & Company.



RANCE GIVEN TO THE WOMEN'S
EL UNIT

Where other women can get one garment made with difficulty, these women can push buttons, pull strings, and presto, tons of clothes are made.



MRS. HAUGHAN, OF GIMBEL AND CO., GENERAL OF THE BLOUSE DIVISION

THE pages of the garment trade journals sparkled with bright stories about the Apparel Unit, full of "pep" and punch, and bubbling attractiveness. They were clever stories.

The designers got up a wonderful overseas blue silk, which advertised the hospital unit while it advertised itself. It sounded so attractive one wanted to buy nothing else.

A poignant poster, "Don't Let Them Die," by M. Leone Bracker, carried a gripping appeal to the emotions and was shown at the Apparel Unit booths in every fashion display. It and the clever tactics of the women at the head of the unit brought money fast to the treasury. One read of the Apparel Unit's enterprises in Chicago, then in St. Louis, then in Denver, then in San Francisco. The figures of the funds raised ran up like a fever temperature from four figures to five—and rapidly going to six. For the unit has planned \$100,000.

One of the women surgeons who has gone to the front spoke before the unit on her way from Seattle to Southern France. She told them that in her profession she could relieve people of superfluous arms and legs and appendixes and tumors but she could never relieve them of superfluous funds as the officials of the Apparel Unit had succeeded in doing. She said that even in the so-called rapid West, the achievement of raising \$75,000 in such a short time would fill the women of her state with amazement.



MRS. BELLE ARMSTRONG WHITNEY, FASHION EXPERT, HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The publicity committee consists of Mrs. Whitney, and the following women from the trade papers: Mrs. A. E. Tomlinson of The Dry Goods Economist; Miss Hoyt of The American Cloak & Suit Review; Mrs. E. G. McClelland of Women's Wear and Mrs. Roberts of Nugent's.



MRS. A. E. TOMLINSON OF THE DRY GOODS ECONOMIST, FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE

Raising Hospital Funds

A Roof Garden Fete

ANOTHER large gift toward the support of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, which are maintained by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has just been acknowledged by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer. It is \$11,397.37 raised by the suffragists of Pittsburgh, Pa., and their friends, at a roof garden ball and war-time fashion show.

Mrs. Leonard G. Woods, one of Pennsylvania's most active and capable suffragists, who also has been particularly active in food conservation and other patriotic work, directed the big fete as general chairman of the committee in charge. This committee included many widely known patriotic women, not directly identified with suffrage, as well as practically all those who have been active soldiers in the battle for the ballot.

Timed as it was to come just after the close of the Third Liberty Loan, the suffrage ball provided a brief moment of gaiety for the many women who had labored intensively in the loan campaign and for many months previous to that drive in other activities. The festivity proved so successful that suffragists of many other sections of the country secured the details of the arrangements from Mrs. Woods, the most recent appeal having come from Canadians visiting Pittsburgh, who wanted to raise funds for war work. To our allies across the border, Mrs. Woods contributed the use of costumes.

The fashion show, which proved popular, exhibited reproductions of the war-time fashions of the Revolution and the Civil War ending with a present-day parade. Before-and-after-the-war tableaux included the care-free American girl as she used to be, interested in tennis and other light sports, and as the same girl is now, garbed, not in tennis togs, but in war garden bloomers, the hoe replacing the racquet. The typical boudoir girl with her novel and confections was exhibited as transformed into the motor corps girl and the bridge devotee at the card table into the Red Cross worker seated at another more serious table making gauze bandages. All the different war activities were shown. Liberty Loan work, selling of War Savings and Thrift Stamps played their attractive part in depicting the serious side of women's life at the present in contrast to her alleged frivolity of the pre-war days.

Flags and colors of the Allies draped the balcony of the big roof garden of the William Penn Hotel and provided patriotic coloring. The many officers stationed in Pittsburgh were present as guests of the general committee.

An automobile, a jeweled American flag of rubies, sapphire and diamonds, donated gowns and other desirable articles, were auctioned for large sums.

In acknowledging the Pittsburgh gift, Mrs. Rogers announced that at the request of the

French Government the National Suffrage Association has taken over charge of a 300-bed hospital for the use of gassed soldiers. Her letter to Mrs. Woods follows:

"MRS. CLINTON L. CHILDS has forwarded me a check for \$11,397.37, the proceeds of your Pittsburgh Benefit for the Women's Overseas Hospitals, I am sending her a receipt for the same, and I write you to thank



MRS. LEONARD G. WOODS

you very warmly for this splendid gift, and through you all those who have assisted in making the benefit a success.

"The gift is very timely, as we have just taken over at the request of the French Government a 300-bed hospital for gassed men—the entire charge of which will be in the hands of a group of doctors, nurses and aides whom we are getting together to send over at the earliest possible moment. The maintenance of this hospital will cost about \$75,000 and is in addition to what we have already undertaken in France.

"I think it perfectly fine the way in which the women have responded to the appeal for the Overseas Hospitals, and this fine gift from Pennsylvania is another evidence of their deep solicitude for the men at the front in their anxiety to do their share of war service work."

Tag Day in Providence

THE three thousand dollar quota assigned to Rhode Island toward the Women's Overseas Hospital Fund has now been secured. Mrs. James W. Algeo, Chairman of the Rhode Island Suffrage Party, says that the ease with which this money, and also the pledge to the National and current expenses of her organization, have been raised reads like a fairy story.

"We first sent out circular letters," she says, "after the 'gude man o' the house' had given one hundred dollars to encourage our efforts. Mrs. Le Baron C. Colt, daughter-in-law of our senior Senator from Rhode Island, who votes 'yes' on the Federal Amendment, became treasurer. Our letters met with a favorable response, but not nearly enough to cover the \$3,000, so we decided to 'tag' for the remainder. Now 'tagging' is a delightful occupation if you can get enough workers, which is not always easy in the hot days of summer, but the appeal for the women and babies of France proved irresistible and in the three tag days carried on by us many a woman did her 'bit' by standing for hours on a hot and dusty corner disposing of our bright yellow tags, with their winsome picture of mother with baby in her arms, and the motto 'pour la France,' surrounded by the lily of France.

"Miss Mary Cass, our Suffrage Party leader in Woonsocket, and her sister, Miss Madeleine Cass, netted over \$1,300 by their brilliant work in their city. Mrs. William Poole, leader in Ward 8 of Providence, produced eighty-five workers and \$400 in her territory. Through the united efforts of Miss Althea L. Hall, suffrage leader in Pawtucket, and Mrs. Ellen Ryan Jolly more than one thousand dollars in that city was taken in exchange for tags. 'Had we had longer notice of the event,' said Mrs. Jolly, who is a clever business woman from the top of her curly dark hair to the tip of her tiny shoe, 'we could have cleared \$5,000,' and I really believe her."

Hospital Baskets A Suggestion

HOW are you raising your funds for the Women's Overseas Hospitals? This is the way two young women, who were patients of Dr. Caroline Finley before she went to France, are doing it. They have already sold \$100 worth of berries and small fruits which they have picked and marketed themselves from bushes of their own raising. They expect to augment this sum by sending into the city to friends who have agreed to buy them, for the hospital fund, bushel baskets of assorted vegetables. These they call Hospital Baskets. They will contain whatever is freshest and most marketable the day the basket is shipped.

British Land Army to American Sisters

THE Woman's Land Army of America has just received an official communication from the Woman's Land Army of Britain, which was presented to the Board of Directors at a meeting in August and is made public by Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, First Vice-President of the Board, who is acting chairman in the absence of the President, Mrs. William Adams Brown. The letter brings an inspiring message from the war workers of England, who are in the fields 300,000 strong, to the new sister organization on this side of the water. The letter reads:

"The Land Army of Britain congratulates with heartfelt cordiality the Woman's Land Army of America for a great beginning and the promise of a great future.

"Your vigorous young organization, already of twenty states, has created a new source of inspiration in us, who have labored since the beginning of the war; while your splendid help in the fight against hunger and famine will quicken victory for the Allies, who have not looked in vain for your loyal and generous support. The American Land Army is facing its responsibilities in a manner worthy of the strength of a great democratic country under the leadership of a great President, and we in Britain are proud to have been the means of inspiring action so far-reaching. Our own experience, extending now through four years of war, while it has taught us to appreciate your difficulties, has also given us faith in the power of women to overcome. Your work of keeping up the food supply is vital, and it is an essential contribution to that fight for freedom in which we are both engaged and in the result of which lies the future of all nations.

"In the land trenches, behind your armies and our own, a fight is being bravely waged, fraught with issues no less grave than on the seas and battle fields of Europe. British women, doing their utmost, are confident that the women, working together in one great cause and in one great spirit, will remain as an unbroken front till victory is achieved."

MRS. HAMILTON in giving this letter to the press stated that the Board of Directors feel very greatly encouraged, not only by the stimulus of such recognition, but by the reports represented at the Board meeting. These reports have come in from every section of the country to the national office of the Land Army and show a remarkable progress in the introduction of women as farm laborers, and an invariable success wherever units have been established. Thirty-nine states are now organized under the Woman's Land Army of America. Of these seventeen have placed active units in operation, while others are canvassing the farm labor situation and strengthening their organization so that they may be ready to meet the demand another season.

One hundred and twenty-seven units of women are now at work. These units range in size from 20 to 150 women. A conservative estimate of the total number of women serving on the land this year will be 15,000, but, including emergency units and women working in their own locality, not joining an agricultural unit, the number would greatly exceed that



MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK

"Watch your feet!"

This advice Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston, second vice-president of the National American Suffrage Association and in charge of the department of food production and home economics of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, gives to women contemplating farm labor.

"The most important part of a farmerette's uniform is her shoes," she says, "and yet you never hear them discussed. Don't ignore footgear. You have to have a good spinal column to keep up with a good job. The condition of the spinal column depends greatly upon the feet. If you wear improper shoes which throw the body out of balance, though you may keep at your job on the farm you will not do it so well as with comfortable shoes.

"Be picturesque if you wish, but also be sensible. The English woman adopted for farm work a good stout unlabeled boot. American women must also wear good stout boots if they want to preserve their health and the health of their race."

Mrs. McCormick believes that woman has a definite place to fill in the farm as a laborer. She anticipates the recruiting of strong women for this work. When asked if by any means the work may be too severe, her answer is this:

"There is no work which the women cannot do. It may be possible that some of the farm implements will prove too heavy. That will not necessarily stop the women. Those implements can and will probably be simplified to meet the new need. Then perhaps everybody may profit by their alteration."

figure. A remarkable eagerness has been shown everywhere on the part of women to enter the Land Army. Recruits have been drawn from every class and from all the professions and occupations as well as from women whose time had been idle. The Land Army has not disturbed to any extent existing industrial conditions. Its workers are drawn from among the women whose time is free during the farming season—teachers, students, seasonal workers.

It is interesting to note, Mrs. Hamilton added, that the attitude of farmers in the states where the Land Army has not been introduced is a very conservative and skeptical one. They are slow to accept woman labor until they have been "shown" that it is worth trying. Once a unit is established in any state or county, the move-

ment advances by leaps and bounds, farmers calling for help from an ever increasing radius.

Kinds of work done by these women—most of them wholly untrained at the beginning of the season—are many, and include tasks which were believed to be quite beyond the powers of a woman farm hand. They include:

Haying, hoeing corn, binding grain, shedding wheat, rye and oats, stocking grain, bagging corn, cultivating, plowing, planting, thinning and weeding, fruit picking and drying, potato picking, canning, berry picking, pruning and tending and transplanting, feeding stock, dairy, harnessing and driving horses, running tractor, operating binder, chopping and sawing wood.

In doing this work the women have also

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Seven Cents—or Democracy?

DEMOCRACY is not cheap. It never has been. Blood and treasure almost beyond count have been spent to win and to keep the precious privilege of the ballot. And yet in the long years of their fighting for it, the people have not often wanted to turn back. They have felt that, even at this high price, democracy was worth while.

And they have sacrificed and suffered and died for democracy, not because they thought that when they got it it would be a cheaper form of government. They knew it would cost more for a whole nation to vote than to have one crowned representative vote for them. They knew that Congresses and Parliaments elected by the people would cost more than Congresses and Parliaments appointed by a king. They also knew, from long experience, that added cost means added taxes, that the only place for a government to get money is from the people. They, the people, were going to have to pay the difference. And yet they did not for this reason renounce democracy. It seemed worth while even at that price.

But perhaps none of us knew just how precious democracy was to us until Germany threatened it. Now we know that we would sacrifice anything for it, that without it life is hardly worth while.

And yet there comes a new cry from the anti-suffragists, that women must not now be enfranchised because the election expenses would be too much. And they feel particularly virtuous in urging that the 20,000,000 women of voting age in the United States be denied the franchise in order that some fictitious sum which presumably would have to be spent in providing additional polling places for women be turned into the war—this war which we are fighting for democracy and which is securing this right to vote for both men and women in Europe. For let us make no mistake. One form which the democracy we are winning in Europe has already taken is the enfranchisement of women—40,000,000 women in the allied countries granted the franchise within the last three years. And we, the nation of all others that boasts democracy accomplished, must lag behind because it will cost too much! How will our soldiers feel when the war is over if we present to them our conclusion that democracy is all very well to die for, but that it is quite too expensive to practice?

BUT let us see what the actual figures are, the cost of adding the woman's vote to that of men. Take New York, where voting costs more than anywhere else. The calculation of experts shows that if as many women were added as there were men voting at the last mayoralty election, the cost would be lifted from \$300,000 to \$350,000, or about seven cents each for the women to vote, as against the forty-three cents each which it has cost for the men to vote. This is because women use the polls at different hours from those at which men vote, and is also the working out of a perfectly familiar ratio of proportionate decrease in cost as to increase of use or output. But it is surely hardly logical for anyone to decide that the seven cents each for the women and not the forty-three cents each for the men shall be the limit beyond which the price of democracy may not go.

"That this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of Freedom—and that Government of the People, by the People, for the People shall not perish from the Earth"



HIGH TIME!

Fortunately there are not many men in our democratic world who offer to die for democracy and then want to save seven cents by refusing to practice it. If there were any such, we might present to them the two following observations: 1. If in order to win the war we must pour into our war fund the money it would cost to provide voting places for women, why not save still more money by asking men to renounce their franchise and closing up the polls entirely? 2. The present and past expenses of elections are and have been paid out of the taxes. In paying their taxes women have contributed their full share of cost of men's voting. Isn't it time that men be asked to pay their share for women's voting? But it is not alone money that the anti-suffragists boast of saving. They are "saving the country from destruction" and they are saving "women from political burdens and jury duty."

This is not so much the old boast of incompetence—"we are not fit to vote." "Saving the country from destruction" now means state's rights—an excellent skirt surely for a northern woman to hide behind. Our allies will come out of the war with democracy accomplished. We must wait till the voting enemy alien, the slacker, the negro, have all been converted and graciously conclude that the American woman is to be trusted with the ballot.

And the American women are also to be saved from "political burdens and jury duty." Not if Ohio can help it. That anti-suffrage state is seriously considering a bill to require women to serve on jury duty not as a privilege or as a punishment, but for the very homely reason that men are scarce. And for the same reason the American women whether they want it or not, will have to take up their share of the political burdens.

And in the end they will do it without complaining even as the Anti-Suffrage Voters League is doing in New York.

The spirit of democracy is abroad. We know that our dream is to be fulfilled.

NANCY M. SCHOONMAKER,
Executive Secretary,
Department of Citizenship,
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

In Honor of Lucy Stone

IN honor of the one hundredth anniversary of Lucy Stone's birth, August 13, 1918, the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association celebrated by having a "Federal Amendment Tea" at suffrage headquarters, 603 Tower Building, Chicago.

There were short addresses by well-known suffragists from different parts of the state. Pioneers in the work who have known and loved Lucy Stone were guests of honor and gave reminiscences of their association with her.

The fact that the cause for which this great woman labored so long and unceasingly is at the threshold of success lent unusual interest to this Anniversary.

In honor of the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, so widely celebrated, the Boston Public Library placed its bust of Lucy Stone on the first landing of the main staircase, the most prominent spot in the library, during the week from August 10-17.

On August 13, the State Board of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association celebrated the birthday of Lucy Stone, pioneer suffragist and founder of the Association, by an all-day meeting at the home of the state president, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, Colonial Farm, at the foot of the Watchung Mountains near Plainfield. Fifty women were present, representing nine counties.

LUCY STONE'S one hundredth birthday anniversary was celebrated by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association with a brilliant and largely attended luncheon at the Hotel Somerset in Boston. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird presided. There were addresses by Ex-Governor David I. Walsh, Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Judith W. Smith, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott (who brought a bunch of roses from Julia Ward Howe's garden) and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. Dr. Blackwell, who is 93, and Mrs. Smith, who is almost 97, gave personal reminiscences of Lucy Stone. Letters and telegrams were received from:

J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson; Katherine Lipton Hasmer, President California Suffrage Association; Miss Ludington, President Connecticut Suffrage Association; Mrs. J. G. Smith, President Kentucky Suffrage Association; Marjorie C. McGehee, President Mississippi Suffrage Association; Miss Lawther, President Iowa Suffrage Association; Mrs. Lynch, President South Carolina Suffrage Association; Mrs. H. M. Youmans, President Wisconsin Suffrage Association; Miss A. Y. Downey, President Delaware Suffrage Association; Mrs. Cunningham, President North Carolina Suffrage Association; Governor Milliken, of Maine; Governor McCall, of Massachusetts; Theodore Roosevelt; Anna Gordon, National President W. C. T. U.; Holyoke Suffrage Association; Frances E. Burns, Great Com. Ladies of Macabees; Congressman James A. Gallivan; Anna Howard Shaw; Carrie Chapman Catt; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; Senator John W. Weeks; Congressman John Rogers; Congressman William S. Green; Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger; Mary Garrett Hay; Mrs. Newton D. Baker; Maude Wood Park; Honorable David I. Walsh, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Honorable Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; and the Armenian National Union.

There were songs by Mrs. Jeannette Ellis. The next day the War Service Committee of

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SHE DYES TO LIVE

A Philanthropist in Color

ONE wing of the Ewig-Weibliches has gone skylarking after Batik designs. This is a method of camouflaging the feminine figure so that it shall look like anything from an advancing polyhedron to an astral map.

The designs go twice around the slender lady and tie in the back, while they perch upon a single sector of too, too solid avoirdupois.

Woman is naught today unless highly patterned. And since the patterning is being done, here is an artistic young person with a soul who is putting much gray matter, salt dyes and artistic education into making designs suggestive of poetry and harmony. She is also keen for making the punishment fit the crime or the pattern fit the lady. "Why," says she, "dress up an unsuspecting innocent so that she looks like a vestibule wall-paper which has slipped its moorings and is uncoiling down the street?"

Miss Ernestine Ruprecht of No. 44 East 35th street, was a supervisor of art before the war. She had dyed her own blouses and experimented with color schemes in hats and shoes and scarves and necklaces. Then the dye shortage began and she turned her attention even more earnestly to home experiments. And all the while she belonged to a school of rhythmic expression by means of which she was seeking to project her moods into pictures. "Why not into colors?" she began asking herself, color being her metier.

Now she goes right on thinking rhythms which turn into colors with suspicions of design lurking at their depths and she calls them by such names as "Depths of the Sea," which is a dream of waves tossing in the sunlight showing every color from pale green to the purple blues at the bottom of the wave.

"Breath of Spring" is a vision of daffodils and brown earth with pussy willows and tag alders. And what design there is carries out all these rhythmic thoughts. But the designs have no hard edges; they slip from shade to shadow and lose themselves in light.

A kitchen table, rubber gloves, some white enamel basins, born to more prosaic uses, and laundry tubs just at hand, are all the outfit this nascent enterprise exacted.

At first Miss Ruprecht's experiments were mainly with such pre-wartime fripperies as chiffon scarves and nebulous tea-gowns—the things rhythmic dancers like to float away in.

Fashions for Women Citizens

But she has no intention of confining her work to the perishable stuffs of yesteryear. What she claims for her wonderful color schemes is, in the first place, that every woman can and should adapt the colors she wears to those nature gave her so that, instead of being a flagrant note of inharmony she can blend the tones of her gown into those of her eyes and her skin. Even such little passing notes of color as buttons, beads and tassels may be made to punctuate thoughts in color. For that is really what Miss Ruprecht proclaims—the art of thinking colors.

She is using salt dyes because they will wash, making her own blends, for after all, the art of color thinking is to be an everyday art, adapted to working clothes as well as dress-up clothes. One should not think of bad colors or lifeless, cheerless colors at all, and certainly not for eight strenuous working hours of every day, leaving all the softening harmonies for the few restful moments that are left when one's zest has flagged. Why not choose colors which flick life into gladness for mornings as well as evenings, for office as well as theatre?

AND why not use them on cottons and in cheap materials—if there are ever to be any cheap materials again? That question of plaids, for instance. Who wants to see a plaid elephant? Yet every purchaser of gingham, slender or rotund, has been driven this year by the commercial textile world into buying checked dresses, plaid dresses, or dresses upon which geometric problems and astronomic charts have vied for first place.

What Miss Ernestine Ruprecht did as a resistance to the "blind hand of fate" in the matter of costuming was to make two dollars' worth of material spell out a little symphony of pleasant thoughts. There is a little trick of art by which a serviceable skirt can be multiplied by tunics of fascinating differences into a fairy wardrobe, given a few utensils, a few salt dyes and color sensitiveness.

What she did as an instinct from the time she was a little girl, she has now begun to do as a commercial venture. What she hopes to do, even more than to make money, is to share her gift of color with those too busy to think out color schemes of their own, or with less awareness of their own colorful possibilities.

For it would be a genuine philanthropy to rescue noble women from the slings and arrows, the polka dots and rampant dice, the sunbursts and Dantesque distortions of the textile counters.

Quite Apart

EVEN the Federal Amendment has its humors. It has found its way into the society fashion columns. In what the Antis and Suffragists wore at the Nation's Capitol Margaret Wade (Hartford, Connecticut Times) describes Mrs. Catt in a new role as the mirror of fashion in "dark blue voile with round black hat trimmed in pink roses." Mrs. Pankhurst was "distinctly feminine in her style of dress" and Mrs. Wadsworth "wore a white voile gown striped in rose pink, which would do credit to any country club, with the smartest kind of all white Panama hat in round shape quite apart from the ordinary sport model."

On the whole, in the matter of dress the Antis carried off the honors, for of the suffrage group as a whole it is said: "With few exceptions this body was composed of earnest, tired-looking women in shirt waists and without hats who believe 'the vote' will give them greater opportunity."

Stenographers in Uniform

SEVERAL hundred telephone girls are now overseas and the War Department has a waiting list of 8,000. This group will be assigned to the Quartermaster Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces and to the headquarters of the staff of General Pershing. Each applicant for service must be an experienced stenographer. She will be required to own in her equipment, four uniforms (two for winter and two for summer service). She must pass a physical examination and will be engaged for the period of the war. The salary now stated is \$1,000 a year, with the additional allowance of \$4 a day for the first month and \$2 a day for the remainder of the time.



ONE OF THE COSTUMES ADOPTED BY THE GAS UNIT OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A., FOR USE AT THE FRONT. DESIGNED BY MISS RHODS OF THE APPAREL UNIT

The Book Stall

Women of Uruguay

SUFFRAGE crops up all over the world. We have lately received several copies of "Accion Feminina," the monthly magazine published in Spanish by Uruguay's National Council of Women. The leading article of one issue is headed, in English, "Votes for Women!" It rejoices over the passage of the suffrage bill in England, and expresses the hope that we shall soon hear of the election of "a new Jeannette Rankin" to the British Parliament.

Another article pays tribute to Hector Miranda, the first member of Uruguay's Parliament to champion equal rights for women. On July 14, 1914, he introduced a bill to extend full suffrage to women on the same terms as men, and defended it in an eloquent speech. The measure was not passed, and would have been unconstitutional at that time; but under the new constitution, adopted since, Parliament has the power to enfranchise women; and the hope is expressed that Miranda's friends and colleagues, now mourning his early death, will put the reform through. A few sentences are quoted from his speech, describing women's position under the present Uruguayan laws:

"Woman is outside of civil society, an inferior being, an entity without rights, a domestic animal. To vote is the only legal means for her to assert her rights and defend her interests. To deny her the right of suffrage is to refuse her the right of legitimate self-defense."

Apparently it is not the custom in Uruguay for women to take part in funeral services or memorial meetings, but, in view of Miranda's well-known views on the woman question, the National Council of Women joined in the memorial service at the cemetery, and the President of the Council, Doctor Paulina Luisi, made one of the addresses. She praised the "brilliant young tribune, whose voice shook the walls of the ancient dwelling of the Viceroy," and quoted the words in which he urged the Parliament of Uruguay to take the lead in adopting a measure not only just, but above all, "democratic and human." She said his name would be remembered by the women of Uruguay, as that of John Stuart Mill is by the women of England—and, we may add, as that of Henry B. Blackwell ought to be by the women of the United States.

Dr. Baltasar Brum is mentioned, in passing, as a gifted young statesman who helped to get the constitution changed so as to permit the granting of suffrage to women, and who also secured the passage of a bill to suppress pandering.

Uruguay's National Council of Women is two years old. It is made up of about a dozen societies, including the Institute for the Blind, the Temperance League, the Union Jeanne d'Arc, the Italian Red Cross, the Dames Francaises, the School for Nurses, the Anti-tuberculosis Society, etc. It has committees on Aid for Children, Aid for Women, Library, Lectures and Propaganda, Hygiene Finance, Immigration and Emigration, Legislation, Press, Peace and Arbitration, Professions, Arts and Offices open to women, Suffrage, Labor, the White Slave Trade and a Single Moral Standard—a comprehensive program. The head of

the Suffrage Committee is Senora Carmen Cuestas de Nery, Pte. Berro 38, Pocitos. There is a report of a suffrage meeting held in Montevideo.

Other interesting articles are a memorial tribute to the founder and president of the Argentine National Council of Women, "the noble matron Alvina van Praet de Sala," who has lately died; an account of the first District Temperance Convention (at which equal suffrage was one of the subjects presented); a report of the good work of the Union Jeanne d'Arc; an article on "Feminism in Italy," with an account of a convention lately held in Rome by the National Council of Women, to urge the granting of equal rights; an announcement of a gold medal taken by one Uruguayan woman, and the appointment of another as assistant physician at the Maternity Hospital; and cordial thanks to the press, both in Uruguay and elsewhere for its friendly treatment of the Council and its work.

The Council applied to all the foreign ambassadors and ministers in Uruguay, asking them to put it in touch with the women's periodicals of their respective countries. "Accion Feminina" is published in Montevideo and solicits exchanges. It brings us much interesting information that we should not get elsewhere.

A. S. B.

A Timely Book

A BOOK newly published, which has great interest at this time, is "The Birth of the Russian Democracy," by A. J. Sack. It is issued by the Russian Information Bureau at the Woolworth Building in New York City, of which Mr. Sack is Director.

It gives, first, a history of the progressive movement in Russia up to the Revolution of March, 1917, and then an account of its development since. It contains many original documents, and a vast amount of valuable information. It is enriched, also with portraits and biographical sketches of a great number of the heroes and heroines of the Russian revolutionary movement in the past.

In reading of these remarkable lines, it is impossible not to be thrilled by the courage and devotion shown by such a multitude of men and women, hundreds of them ready to pour out their lives like water in the cause of their country's freedom—the women every whit as dauntless as the men. There was Zinaida Konopliannikova, a young teacher, who shot a general guilty of great barbarities. At her trial she said:

"During the cross-examination I was asked, 'Who gave you the right to kill?' I ask you, in the name of the people, 'Who gave you the right to keep us for centuries in ignorance and poverty, in prisons and in exile, who gave you the right to send us to the gallows, and to shoot and kill us by the hundreds?' The executioner approached her, and was about to seize her to lead her over to the scaffold. She asked not to be touched, and only to be shown how to tighten the loop. Then she put it on herself, very calmly, tightened it, and herself threw the bench from under her feet. 'You will sentence me to death. But wherever I die, I shall die with one thought: Forgive me, my people! There was so little I could give you—

only my life. And I shall die with the firm faith that the day will come when, as the poet has it, 'The throne shall topple, and the sun of liberty shall arise above the vast plains of Russia.'"

The official who was reading the sentence could not bear the sight; his voice gave way and his hands began to tremble. His neighbor snatched the paper from him, and hurriedly read it through. One of the soldiers fainted.

And this woman was only one of a great host, all likeminded with her. Recalling the history of the past, we can feel sure that the German Government will never be able permanently to hold the Russian down. A Scotchman is reported to have said to the King of Spain, after Lord James of Dorylas had fallen in aiding him to drive out the Moors:

"Be thou strong of heart, Lord King,

For this I tell thee sure—

The sod which drank the Douglas' blood
Shall never bear the Moor!"

A country where the plant of liberty has been watered by the blood of so many martyrs is inevitably destined to see its eventual blossoming.

Mr. Sack's book is of additional value at this time, when there is a widespread effort by interested parties to blacken the Russians in American public opinion, exaggerating all the follies that they have actually committed, and inventing others. It is not necessary to agree with all the author's conclusions to see that his book is rich in interest and information.

A. S. B.

"Widows Who Sit in Front"

NOW comes a large and scholarly volume to the book table written by two Oxford men, J. Vernon Bartlett and A. J. Carlyle. Their "Christianity in History, a Study of Religious Development" shows that women started out in the Apostolic Church with the same rights to be considered in its councils as had men. Whether men or women, if they were "charismatic people," that is, persons spiritually endowed with gifts of "tongues," or of healing power or of preaching power, they were looked upon as natural leaders.

So divine or supernatural was the commission inherent in the gift of prophecy or of spirit-prompted prayer—both forms of the higher ministry—that it overruled even the Jewish custom and prejudice against women's playing a public part with men. Paul allows this form of woman's participation in church while disallowing the more normal ones.

"The widows who sit in front," say these Oxford scholars, "in some parts of the East ranked as female presbyters and so within the priesthood."

It was not until the third century that the tendency to lower the dignity of widows and presbyteresses and deaconesses prevailed. "Therewith," these gentlemen would have the world know, "anything like equality between the sexes in the Church's ministry vanished, and, so far, has revived only in very limited circles, in modern times. Ministry of women in the Church to an extent adequate to the idea of Christianity, and even to early Christian practice is still a thing of the future. It may mark a fresh era in the spiritualization of humanity."

In the Professions

OUT in Ohio the woman preacher

idea has penetrated the Presbyterian fold, long the most literal interpreter of the "let-your-women-keep silence-in-the-churches" doctrine.

Miss Minnie Ellet is reported by the *Akron Beacon Journal* as having carried the banner of women's equal rights as preacher fairly into the ministerial camp.

"As long as women were being allowed to vote in many states, and to be elected to Legislatures and Congress and to make gas masks and to plow corn, and to practice law and medicine, and write for the newspapers, why shouldn't they be given equal rights in church as well—the right to sit in at meetings of vestry and boards of deacons, and even to preach, if need be? she asked.

"She went to headquarters. She wrote to the new Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America, a Southerner, Rev. J. Frank Smith, of Dallas, Texas.

"And Dr. Smith's reply sent Minnie hustling in from old Springfield with the glad tidings. "For he went 'clear across' for suffrage. Here is his letter:

"The City Temple,
"J. Frank Smith, Pastor,
"Dallas, Texas,
"June 18, 1918.

"Minnie J. Ellet,
"East Akron, Ohio.
"My Dear Friend:

"Your communications reached me and I read them with joy. I am very sympathetic toward woman's work and place on this little clod of ours. Nothing is too good for her. I am in favor of her voting, preaching, and doing anything else that needs to be done around her Father's House and in her Father's world. If she wants to be a soldier and put the kaiser to flight, it might be embarrassing to some of us men, but I'm satisfied the kaiser would be more embarrassed. Some of these days the Presbyterian Church is going to do what you say—put woman side by side with her brother in all the work of the Kingdom. With best wishes for you in your work, I am,

"Very truly yours,
"J. FRANK SMITH."

Upon receipt of this letter Miss Ellet wrote as follows to the *Woman Citizen*:

"My Dears: When I sent you a copy of my 1916 letter to General Assembly Commissioners for endorsement of the Suffrage Resolution (it went through swimmingly), I told you I'd keep right on until Presbyterians put woman on equal footing with man in church—I think I'm advancing. One sentence I wrote Cleveland ministers was: 'This woman has known more than one ungodly man, to hold the sacred office of ruling elder; she remembers that the mother of every minister and elder is a woman; she knows that the most godly of women may be ordained neither elder nor minister, and she wonders if Presbyterian doctrines hold ungodly men superior to godly women?' One D. D.'s amazing reply was that he had always opposed women's having spiritual rule because she was so much man's superior spiritually that were she allowed to serve as elder or trustee she'd soon place the male mem-

bers in such a state of humiliation that finally no men could be found

to serve with her; that this was not pleasant; that he had women in prayer meeting; that even elders could not be persuaded to take part when these women were present. Is he right? Yes and no. Women are men's superiors spiritually because God intended man and woman to march side by side, neither one superior nor inferior to the other; man, in his desire to dominate, placed the twain in the position of driver and driven, unconsciously putting himself in the rear, and only as brave Christian women have taken the bits in their teeth and dragged men whither he would not, has he kept any of his God-given spirituality. But the Doctor's logic is faulty; how can the great Presbyterian Church, or any other church, expect to grow spiritually if only the less spiritual side have any ruling voice?

"I sent all this and much more to Dr. Smith. I told him North must find some other goat than South upon whom to cast its sins; that Texas was ahead of Ohio in suffrage, state prohibition and ratification and saved church and country in Democracy. We don't understand its first principles. It is NOT 'of, for and by' the MALE adult."

Opportunities

THE National City Company, New York City, has recently graduated a class of thirty-five bond salesmen, twenty of whom were women.

A CENTRAL registration system for technically qualified college students and graduates has been installed by the Women's Collegiate Section, United States Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, of which Miss Julia Newton Brooks, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., is in charge.

NORTH CAROLINA college women organized for war work are doing tasks held unfeminine before the war. One girl drives a milk wagon, two drive trucks, fifteen will divide up responsibility for mowing the 25-acre campus of the Normal School throughout the summer, and ten have hoed 75 acres of corn for the college.

A PRELIMINARY course in employment management was given this summer, at Cleveland, Ohio, according to a statement made by Captain Boyd Fisher of the War Industries Board, 717 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C. This course gave actual factory work, besides class lectures and discussions to women who wished to enter the field of employment management, but who lacked the qualifications which relate to industrial experience. Living expenses and about \$15 for books covered the necessary expenditure, for the two months' course, and there was no tuition fee. Students will be paid beginning wages of operators (\$12 per week) in factories offering them practical experience.

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Women are now admitted to courses in employment management at Rochester, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston. Applicants must be not under twenty-five years of age and must have had at least a high school education and three years' actual experience in the factory.

TURKEY has her Waacs also. The Association of Ottoman Women is enrolling a battalion work behind the front. As soon as they can be trained women will be placed in command.

Males Still Hold Privilege

ONE more of the reluctantly conceded privileges of the male Briton is still grudgingly held in his own control. British women may vote; but their ungenerous men folk make them wait until they are thirty. Women may elect men to Parliament, but they may not sit in the councils of state, thus reversing the half-rights of Dutch women, who may be chosen to represent constituents in the Dutch Parliament but may not themselves have any voice in elections.

All of the law officers of England, Scotland and Ireland were unanimous in their ruling against women in Parliament, according to a statement in the House of Commons, on August 8, by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THAT the Labor Party of Great Britain does not expect to submit to the recent decision that women are not eligible to Parliament without making a fight is indicated by press dispatches which announce the calling of a convention of the women for October 16, when this and other problems will be considered. It is said that the convention will consider questions relating to the civil and political rights of the new voters, and will demand that women be given the right of membership in the House of Commons.

Lady Rhondda, widow of Viscount Rhondda, British Food Controller, has announced her intention as a peeress to claim her right to sit in the House of Lords.

Despite the ruling denying women the right to sit in Parliament, Great Britain's new voters have made considerable progress in exercising their new political prerogatives, according to dispatches. Women are members of thirty government commissions, including those dealing with the readjustment of labor conditions after the war. Eight women are members of the luxury tax subcommittee, and are reported to be exercising an important influence in other committees and organizations.

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The Prohibition Party

(Continued from page 248)

low man—must stand with him when he is right, but part with him when he is wrong."

(6.) Because an increased prohibition vote is always indicative of a strong prohibition sentiment and influences politicians more than is commonly supposed.

(7.) Some presume that the Prohibition Party was organized for one object and when that object is secured there would be no further need of this party, and it would go out of existence. The Republican Party was organized for substantially one object, but it has not yet ceased to exist.

If all who believe in Prohibition would unite in the Prohibition Party, its main object, Prohibition, would be secured and a new, clean party would be elected to power. Surely this would not be a calamity in American politics.

This Is the Fourth

THE Minnesota State Bar Association adopted the following resolution unanimously at its annual meeting in Faribault, August 14:

WHEREAS, We believe in the national enfranchisement of women,

BE IT RESOLVED, First, that we call upon the United States Senate to pass the pending Federal Suffrage Amendment; Second, that we recommend to the Minnesota Legislature that this amendment be duly ratified.

Senator Frank E. Putnam fathered the resolution. He has been a faithful friend of suffrage in the state senate for many years. Mr. Frank Crassweller of Duluth and Mr. Stiles Burr of St. Paul were among those who ably assisted Mr. Putnam in getting it through. The president of the association, Mr. George W. Buffington of Minneapolis, was friendly and helpful in his attitude toward the resolution.

The bar associations of Tennessee, Iowa and Arkansas also adopted similar resolutions.

The Congregational Idea

The Illinois Association of Congregational Churches at its annual convention passed a resolution which follows:

"We rejoice that the Congregational idea of equality of women and men has been recognized by so many states and we urge a speedy passage of the National Suffrage Amendment and the passage of the Illinois Suffrage Amendment so that the women of our Nation may be speedily enfranchised."

Resolved in N. C.

"That the national crisis of war has given women the greatest opportunity for service ever before made possible and that we desire an even larger measure of service, which enfranchisement of women alone would confer.

"Therefore, we, members of the North Carolina State Nurses' Association, do go on record as endorsing the bill now pending in Congress for the enfranchisement of women."

(Signed) BLANCHE STAFFORD, R. N.,
Secy. N. C. State Nurses Asso.

In Honor of Lucy Stone

(Continued from page 254)

the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government celebrated with a picnic at the old home of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell at Dorchester, inviting a number of the young sailors in the United States service. The arrangements were made by Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Pinkham. After an open air supper Miss Blackwell told the boys about her father's and mother's experiences in the early days. One of the young men present was a descendant of Lucretia Mott. The evening closed with music and dancing.

First from Massachusetts

IN connection with the recent Lucy Stone anniversary, some of the papers have said that she was the first woman in America to take a college degree. This is an error. She was the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree; but women had been graduating from Oberlin for several years before she became a student there. She would be the last person to wish to claim any credit that does not belong to her.

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Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law"
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Among the pioneer suffragists she was the only woman who had taken a regular college degree. Julia Ward Howe, a great advocate of the higher education, used to attribute Lucy Stone's good judgment and high mindedness, in large measure, to her college training; but in this I cannot think that Mrs. Howe was right. There are plenty of college graduates, both men and women, who show very little judgment, and many persons are levelheaded and magnanimous who have never taken a college course.

A. S. B.

Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference Postponed

THE Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference will not be held this year as previously announced. This decision was reached by the committee in charge of the arrangements for the conference because of the heavy demands made upon the women of the country through the war situation, which would make it impossible for many to attend. It was originally planned to hold the conference in September at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Land Army

(Continued from page 253)

proved that such outdoor labor is not harmful. One large camp reports an average gain of nine pounds per worker, and in every case the physical condition of the women in Land Army camps has been pronounced to be excellent.

Government departments and thirty-two organizations—patriotic groups and organizations of women—have been co-operating with the work of the Woman's Land Army this year. Thirty-four women's colleges have also helped in furthering the movement, either by carrying on recruiting or by instituting special courses to train women for agricultural work. The need of dairy workers has been specially emphasized. In many colleges throughout the country women are being trained for this special phase of farm work, for which they are said to be fitted.

Mrs. Hamilton stated that the Woman's Land Army expects with another season to be in a position to place units more widely under trained and efficient leadership and that work for organization of the states and counties and the preparing of women for agricultural life would go on during the winter.

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By Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Candidate for
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"THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S PLACE IN
POLITICS." By Adella Potter, Superintendent of
Organization Department of Anti-Saloon League
of New York.

August 31st—"THE NATIONAL PARTY."

By Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, Member of the
National Executive Committee of the National Party.

September 7th—"THE SINGLE TAX PROGRAM."

By Mrs. Lloyd, Candidate for State Treasurer of
New York on the Single Tax Ticket.

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FIGHTING FOR PEACE: Henry van Dyke.....	1.25	1.85	.40
WHY WE ARE AT WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	.50	1.35	.15
IN OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	1.00	1.65	.35
FIGHTING FRANCE: Edith Wharton.....	1.00	1.65	.35
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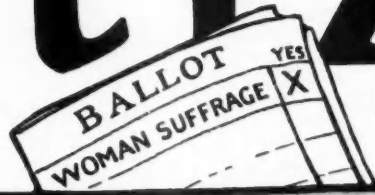
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III AUGUST 31, 1918 No. 14

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

OUR friends seem to have so developed the habit of saying nice things about us that there is scarcely any need of our adding an extra word.

This time the good word comes from North Carolina, from the pen of Chief Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court of that state, who assures us that the *Citizen* is a necessity in winning suffrage for women, in the following words:

"In my humble judgment the speediest and most effective way to advance suffrage in this state is to arouse the women by increasing the circulation of your paper."

This sentiment fits in so exactly with what moved to repeat our frequent claim that every we have been thinking all along that we are new subscriber means an active and well trained addition to the fighting forces of democracy. Judge Clark has hit the nail on the head.

We are happy to report that suffrage sentiment has grown tremendously throughout the South. In fact North, East, South and West our Allies are working with a zeal that comes only from a whole-hearted belief in the cause for which they stand. Experience has taught us that aggressive support of any cause is usually founded on one's fund of information concerning that subject. The moral is plain, we hope.

If not, may we call your attention to this word from Mrs. R. A. Jones of Athens, Ohio: "I would like to increase the number of readers

of the *Woman Citizen* in our county," because she feels it to be an effective way of aiding the cause.

"I need the *Woman Citizen* urgently always," writes Miss Mary Parke London, of Alabama, now working in the Oklahoma campaign. Miss London believes the *Citizen* indispensable because of its fund of information.

"It is a live magazine and helpful. I must have it," is the word from Mrs. C. E. Postlethwaite of New Rochelle, New York.

From Portsmouth, N. H., Margaret E. Mills writes: "No suffragist appreciates or enjoys its value more than I."

So runs the enthusiastic and interesting story as it comes to us from Our Allies the country over.

Remember, 100,000 new subscribers is our goal.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
Chairman.

With Our Allies



WALTER CLARK, Chief Justice
Supreme Court, North Carolina.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

August 17th August 24th

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. South Dakota | 1. South Dakota |
| 2. Georgia | 2. Georgia |
| 3. Indiana | 3. Indiana |
| 4. Iowa | 4. Iowa |
| 5. Michigan | 5. Michigan |
| 6. Minnesota | 6. Minnesota |
| 7. New Jersey | 7. New Jersey |
| 8. Wisconsin | 8. Wisconsin |
| 9. New York | 9. Massachusetts |
| 10. Massachusetts | 10. New York |
| 11. Ohio | 11. Virginia |
| 12. Virginia | 12. Ohio |
| 13. New Hampshire | 13. New Hampshire |
| 14. Missouri | 14. Missouri |
| 15. Alabama | 15. Alabama |
| 16. Texas | 16. Texas |
| 17. Maryland | 17. Maryland |
| 18. Pennsylvania | 18. Pennsylvania |
| 19. Maine | 19. Maine |
| 20. Louisiana | 20. Louisiana |
| 21. West Virginia | 21. West Virginia |
| 22. Connecticut | 22. Connecticut |
| 23. South Carolina, Kentucky | 23. South Carolina, Kentucky |
| 24. Tennessee, Arkansas | 24. Tennessee, Arkansas |
| 25. Washington | 25. Washington |
| 26. North Dakota | 26. North Dakota |
| 27. Rhode Island, Mississippi | 27. Rhode Island, Mississippi |
| 28. Nebraska | 28. Nebraska |
| 29. Washington | 29. Washington |
| 30. North Carolina, Kansas | 30. North Carolina, Kansas |
| 31. Vermont | 31. Vermont |

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 31, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Vote It In!

LAST Saturday at a caucus of Republican Senators a resolution was passed which urged that the consideration of the Federal Suffrage Amendment be proceeded with immediately after disposition of the pending unfinished business, and set forth the intention of the Republicans to insist upon a final vote on the resolution at the earliest possible moment.

Which sounds good, and would be good if the resolution did not carry this rider:

"Provided, That this resolution shall not be construed as in any way binding the action or vote of any member of the Senate upon the merits of the said woman suffrage amendment."

In this day and generation for a party caucus to urge a vote on the amendment without endorsing the amendment itself is to stage Hamlet without the Dane. In failing to endorse, the Republican party whips lost a great opportunity to score a definite party advantage. It is true that the Republicans can deliver to the support of the amendment a two-thirds majority of their voting strength in the Senate as the poll now stands, but it is equally true that the Democrats can at any moment walk away with the honors of the situation by breaking their own deadlock on it.

The day has gone by for mere defensive action, mere juggling with time and party advantage on the part of Republicans, as of Democrats. The day has come instead for a vigorous offensive that shall win to the one party or the other the full credit for making America a democracy for all American people instead of for half of them.

Women have come a long way in political education since 1916. They have come a long way in democratic idealism. Meantime, they have been so often called on to defend the Federal Suffrage Amendment from party politics at Washington that they have no difficulty in discriminating between propositions that are made for party advantage at the expense of the amendment and propositions that are made for the advantage of the amendment.

It will be distinctly disastrous to the Democrats to defeat the amendment by failing to supply their two-thirds majority. It will be equally disastrous for any Republicans to urge the vote for the purpose of insuring the defeat of the amendment. It is by no means enough in women's eyes to have the amendment voted on. It must be voted in.

Helping Win the War

IT is sometimes asked, "Will equal suffrage help to win the war?" We believe that it will. And there can be no question that the success of the equal rights movement, so far as it has already gone, is helping to win the war.

When that movement began, it was thought improper for women to organize. In Susan B. Anthony's youth, it was looked upon as unwomanly even to join a temperance association. When Lucy Stone was a girl, the Antislavery Society was split in twain because a woman had been appointed on a committee. If those old restrictions had been kept up, where would be the possibility of all the manifold war work that women are doing now to save the world from German tyranny? Yet to overthrow those antiquated ideas cost years of hard labor, under persecution and obloquy. Every path which now lies wide open before women has been worn smooth by the bleeding feet of those who broke the road.

If Elizabeth Blackwell had not pioneered the way for women into the medical profession in the face of countless difficulties, where would be the beautiful work of the Women's Overseas Hospitals in France—American women physicians now caring for thousands of wounded soldiers and of suffering civilians, when there are not nearly enough men doctors to look after them? It is a special satisfaction to suffragists that those hospital units were organized by the women connected with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, founded in 1857 by the Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, and that they are financed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Obviously, women can do a great deal more and better war work than they could if their hands were still tied by the old traditional restrictions, which left them uneducated, forbade them to organize or to speak in public, debarred them if married from the control of their own property and earnings, and frowned upon every sort of public activity on their part. They can do more and better service not only for the foreign war, but in all the good fights at home, against tuberculosis, liquor, child labor, and the whole black brood of domestic enemies.

When the last fetter is taken off, they will be able to give better service still.

A. S. B.

Why Men Need Suffrage for Women

THE men of America need equal suffrage for women immediately, because of four facts, one of which has reference

By A. Caswell Ellis
Professor of Philosophy of Education in the University of Texas

only to American conditions, the other three are universal.

First, the men of this nation must grant equal suffrage to women fully, freely and cheerfully *at once*, in order to square their nation's acts with its declarations. We male citizens of the United States after three years of debate and deliberation solemnly and practically unanimously declared that a government without the consent of the governed was unjust and that the existence of such a government was a menace to all free governments. We both publicly pledged our nation to the principle of self-government and voted to consecrate every dollar of our wealth and every drop of our blood to the cause of human freedom and human justice, to the end that this world might be "made safe for democracy." England, France and Russia accepted our principle and our leadership in good faith. Russia has freed even her illiterate peasants. England has offered self-government to the Irish, and Russia, France, England and Canada have all either already granted equal suffrage to their women, or have pledged to do so promptly. We alone lag behind. The United States cannot lead in a war for democracy and be the last great nation to establish democracy. To pledge ourselves to democracy and then refuse to grant representation in our government to half of our adult educated population is to give support to the Kaiser's contention that our democratic pretensions are pure hypocrisy. The minute that this nation officially declared war upon autocratic Germany for the cause of democracy, the enfranchisement of our entire intelligent adult population, including the women, ceased to be a matter of personal judgment or state privilege, and became a sacred national pledge which Congress is in honor bound to redeem at once or brand us as a nation of knaves or fools before the bar of intelligent public opinion of the world. In short, we must grant women equal suffrage by Federal amendment at once to demonstrate the sincerity of our nation's pretensions.

Second, we need woman's suffrage to protect us and our government from our own one-sided masculine view of life. This is not to say that our man's views are wrong or that the women's views are right. We mean only that each view is partial and inadequate, and needs the other to balance and complete it. With few exceptions, men are more interested in problems of production, distribution and sale, in questions relating to economics and property interests, or in abstract speculation. Women are usually more concerned with problems of conservation, of personal relations, of human happiness and human welfare. The future welfare of men as well as of women is dependent upon proper governmental attention to questions of health and hygiene, of food and housing, of human protection in industry, of child welfare; in short, of municipal, state, and national housekeeping. Women are by nature more concerned than men with these vital questions of personal relation and human welfare, and when women have adequate voice in our government we can hope for wiser and more speedy solution of these grave problems.

Third, men need to grant to women the privileges and duties of citizenship in order to strengthen the weakening family bond and enrich and elevate the home life for themselves and their children. It is obvious that the great problems of municipal, state and national government offer one a broader mental horizon than

do those of a single family. The daily work of the mother, while demanding the highest intelligence, can very easily drop into a

ceaseless round of petty routine. It is not always true that the family conversation becomes a mere recounting of commonplace details about foods and servants, clothing and neighborhood gossip, but this, alas, is the usual result. It is contrary to human nature that women who are not allowed to participate in public life should take enough interest in public welfare or governmental problems to inform themselves upon them or to enjoy discussing them in the home. If the husband is to find expression for his interests in the broader problems of life, he must leave the home and go to his club, the street, or the hotel lobby. The addition of women to the electorate would give a wholesome corrective for the narrowing effect of routine home duties of women, and by furnishing broad matters of common interest for father, mother and children, would elevate and strengthen home life and contribute largely toward bringing up the next generation with higher and better ideals of citizenship and of home.

Fourth, and most far reaching of all, man must grant equal suffrage to woman in order to refine his own sense of justice which is inevitably dulled by the continued toleration of any act of injustice. Every one knows that his ideas influence and modify his acts, but few recognize how much their ideas are colored and modified by their habits of acting. If we live under a social or civic system that leads us to act in a certain way, we soon begin to justify that act. If we habitually act toward any class of people as if they were of a certain character, we soon find ourselves either consciously or unconsciously accepting a view that is in accord with our conduct. This fact was deeply impressed upon me one day in Berlin. The social democrats were demanding equal suffrage for the men in Prussia with such vigor that the Kaiser brought about forty thousand troops into the city and filled the open square with machine guns in order to awe the population. At that time an honest, intelligent, carpenter or stonemason had about one two hundred and fiftieth of a vote in Prussia. I remarked to the wife of a distinguished German professor, at whose home I was staying at the time, "Why not let these honest, intelligent men have a vote?" She threw up her hands in genuine horror at the idea, and exclaimed, "Merciful Heavens! Let that herd vote! Why, they would steal everything we have away from us and

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DEAD AGAINST THE WIND

Easier to Amend One Than Forty-Eight

ON August 8th the Senate floor was the scene of a

Senator Shafroth Explains "A Very Serious Obstacle."

after an amendment has been submitted by a two-thirds vote

suffrage debate when Senator James Reed from Missouri proved that he had given no very serious thought to the difficulties of amending the state constitutions one by one so as to admit women to the electorate. At that time Senator Reed pushed aside as of no importance the obstacles in the way of amending the constitutions of certain states. When Senator Jones of New Mexico assured him that his own state's constitution was practically unamendable, Mr. Reed acknowledged that there might be difficulties in the way of amending "the benighted constitution" of Senator Jones's state, but there were only one or two out of 48 states which presented such problems.

On August 12th, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, staunch friend of woman suffrage, took occasion to explain upon the Senate floor the insurmountable difficulties, well-known to suffragists and to students of state constitutions.

In Senator Shafroth's explanation, given in the pages of the *Congressional Record* of August 12, he said in part:

MR. SHAFROTH: "Mr. President, in a colloquy which occurred between the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Reed) and myself at the last session of the Senate, a question was raised as to why the women were asking to put through an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting woman suffrage, instead of attempting to amend the constitutions of the states. I referred to the fact that there were several states that had obstructions to the adoption of amendments of their constitutions which made it very burdensome and almost impossible to accomplish that end. The Senator referred to the fact that I had mentioned obstructions in two or three states only, and therefore it was not difficult. I stated at the time that I thought there were some 12 or 15 states with such obstructive provisions. I have now a compilation of the matter from the National Woman Suffrage Association, and I desire to call attention to what these difficulties are.

"In the passage of a joint resolution for the adoption by Congress of a constitutional amendment it is necessary that there should be a concurrence upon the part of the Senate and the House by a two-thirds vote in each body, but when such Federal amendment is referred to the legislatures of the states, all that is necessary there is that a majority vote of the house and the senate of such state should concur in the adoption of the amendment. How different it is when a state constitution is to be adopted!"

AMENDMENT STATES FROM WHICH SENATOR SHAFROTH QUOTED.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE STATES.

"In NEW MEXICO during the first 25 years of statehood the adoption of a state constitutional amendment for woman suffrage requires a majority of three-fourths of all who vote on any question or candidate at the election when it is submitted, and there must be two-thirds of these in each county, a provision which is absolutely prohibitive. The constitution of INDIANA says: 'If a majority of the electors of the State shall vote to ratify an amendment it shall become a part of the constitution,' although it would require a census of male citizens to determine the number of electors. The constitution made in 1851 has never been thus amended. Only one amendment at a time can be submitted in ILLINOIS, and to be adopted must receive a majority of the highest number of votes cast at the election. This offers small chance for woman suffrage. In SOUTH CAROLINA,

of two Legislatures and has received a majority of as many votes as were cast for representatives in the Legislature, this body at its next session may nullify the election. This is the case in MISSISSIPPI after an amendment has received a majority of the highest number of votes cast at the election. Woman suffrage by state action in South Carolina and Mississippi is practically impossible.

BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

"In New Hampshire the Legislature cannot submit an amendment to the voters, but this can be done only by a constitutional convention which meets once in seven years. In Vermont there can be a constitutional convention but once in ten years. In many states the calling of such a convention is very difficult and complete woman suffrage never has been granted anywhere through the submission of an amendment by a constitutional convention.

LARGE LEGISLATIVE MAJORITY REQUIRED.

"In many states a two-thirds or three-fifths majority of the legislature is necessary to submit an amendment to the voters. These are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia (20). In a number of the states two successive Legislatures must vote to submit an amendment. These are Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin (11). In all of these states except Massachusetts and New Jersey the Legislature meets biennially, thus requiring at least three years to have an amendment sent to the voters. The Alabama Legislature meets only once in four years. An amendment cannot be re-submitted in Illinois for four years; in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kentucky for five years; in Tennessee for six years.

LARGE MAJORITY OF POPULAR VOTE NECESSARY.

"Rhode Island requires a three-fifths majority and New Hampshire a two-thirds majority of the votes cast on an amendment for its adoption. The following states require a majority of the largest number of votes cast at the election, not simply on the amendment: Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma. South Carolina and Tennessee require a majority of the highest number of votes cast for Representatives in the Legislature. Thus in all of these states the ballots not marked for or against an amendment are counted as opposed. The requirements in Indiana and New Mexico are cited above. In these twelve states it is almost impossible to amend the constitution.

"A study of the above facts should convince all fair-minded persons of the great difficulty and long delay of obtaining woman suffrage by individual action of the states. When added to these are the vast expense and the time and work required from thousands of women, the advantage of a Federal Amendment, with the comparatively easy and speedy process of gaining it by consent of three-fourths of the state Legislatures, should need no argument in its favor.

"It seems to me," continued the Senator from Colorado, "under those circumstances the obstructions are insurmountable."

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"In All Candor, Gentlemen"

What the Tennessee Bar Association Did

"THE Tennessee Bar Association goes on record

By a Woman Member, Margaret H. Ervin Ford

I am glad that I was privileged to return to my state in time to

as endorsing woman suffrage by Federal Amendment." So reads the resolution adopted at their annual convention.

We had a great and wonderful fight to put the resolution through, especially with "by Federal Amendment" attached to it.

There were present only a few women suffragists to assist, as the heat was unearthly, and the hall where the convention was in progress was almost too hot to endure without fainting. There were present Mesdames Ed. Watkins, J. L. Meek, Samuel B. Smith, T. C. Ervin, all of Chattanooga; David B. Puryear, of Memphis; Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier, of Chattanooga, and attorneys Elizabeth Lea Miller, of Bolivar, and myself, now of Nashville. (The last two named are voting members of the Tennessee Bar Association.)

Our men suffragists were splendid in their assistance, especially the following: Col. Ed. Watkins, of Chattanooga, president of the association (a copy of whose eloquent plea I enclose); Judge David B. Puryear, of Memphis, who introduced the resolution; Hon. Foster V. Brown, of Chattanooga, who used great tact; attorneys J. J. Lynch, Samuel Bosworth Smith, W. G. M. Thomas, J. G. Cantrell, W. B. Swaney, all of Chattanooga; attorney J. H. Spraken, of Jackson; Judges Malone and R. M. Barton, attorneys W. N. Briggs, Lee Winchester, and Elias Gates, all of Memphis, and attorney P. D. Maddin and Judge J. W. Judd, of Nashville.

We had our plans made to bring this question up on the last day of the convention, but, since announcement was made that our main speaker, Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, was unable to attend, and as the long, hot and arduous day was drawing to a close, the convention voted to hold no session the next day, per the program, but to adjourn at once.

In looking over the crowd who were able to stand the heat and had remained, I saw that our friends were in the majority; and, though Judge Puryear was without hope, I insisted upon the vote. He, therefore, introduced the resolution. President Watkins handled the situation admirably, and Hon. Foster V. Brown made a few telling remarks. The vote was called for, and the resolution passed unanimously.

Nashville is the only part of our state where anti-suffrage has ever been able to gain a foothold, which is, I think, due to the influence of an anti, Col. Vertrees, a prominent lawyer there.

YOU can understand the great importance of this victory when you recall that only two years ago the suffragists of Memphis made a strong fight to pass a resolution in the Tennessee Bar Association in convention assembled there, endorsing merely the principle of woman suffrage, which failed by a large majority.

We sent a telegram to Senator Shields telling him the glad news. Since he has made the claim that the majority of his constituency does not want woman suffrage, we feel the passage of this resolution for suffrage, "by Federal Amendment," by the lawyers from all over our state—for lawyers are supposed to represent the highest thought, and the most intelligent ideas of their communities, and, in fact, to influence and crystallize public sentiment—will assist him in making his decision and insure his voting "aye" upon the amendment bill in September.

We have called a suffrage meeting for this week and will pass a resolution thanking the Bar and President Watkins.

assist with this work at the present time, which, it seems to me, is the most crucial in our long suffrage fight.

I feel sure Senator Shields will vote for our amendment and I feel certain we'll win.

Here is an extract from the speech of Col. Ed. Watkins, president of the Bar Association:

"I T was universal suffrage to which I referred when I stated that later on I would discuss one other subject which demands, according to my humble views, prompt, generous and effective legislation. I ask in all candor, gentlemen, upon what just ground is there an embargo placed upon the rights of woman denying her the privileges of freedom and liberty which are accorded to man? Our speakers from every platform in this glorious republic regale the people with the cry that we are in this world-wide war not alone in the defense of the people of the United States, but in the universal defense of all the people of the world who are denied their rights, their privileges and their liberties under the law, and especially those whose liberties have been trampled under foot so as to deny them equal privileges and rights with all other people. We pause but for a moment to take a view of the picture which confronts us. We see this glorious republic for which we freely offer our lives as a sacrifice upon its altar, with one stroke of the pen enfranchise and extend privileges to 4,000,000 ignorant inhabitants, which franchise and which privileges they have to this day, and still we deny these same rights and franchise to the educated and refined daughters of this beloved America of ours.

"They own in their own right 39 per cent of the property, personal and real, in this state, and pay their part of the taxes necessary to bear the burdens of the government, and yet we deny them the right to in any way express their views as to who should manage this trust fund to which they so liberally contribute. It is but recently that a married woman could sell and convey her property without the consent and signature of her husband, and even now her personal property, when reduced to the possession of her husband, becomes his without her consent or volition, and frequently over her strenuous objections. If she happened to have a bad husband, she has not left to her even a Chinaman's chance.

"WHEN we became engaged in this the greatest war ever known, it was difficult to arouse the patriotism of the men to the standard of necessary efficiency. Appeals were made to the women, and, with wings of angels, they flew to the colors, and their actions so electrified our people that the sentiment of unalloyed patriotism swept the country, and today, through this influence, we are marshaling an army of stalwart Americans, superior to any the world has ever seen.

"Our women have not the physical strength to fight our battles, but they instill courage into the wavering men and drive the weakening soldiers on to victory by their Christian devotion and their deep earnestness of sentiment and purpose.

"It was a country girl, full of faith and honesty of purpose, and with a supreme devotion to the cause of liberty, that saved Orleans for the French."

"It will be pure and good women of this country, by their courage and Christian virtues, that will save to us our beautiful land. And will we longer deny them the rights and privileges which we enjoy? If we are an important factor in this great commonwealth, then let our motto be:

"That justice I to others show,
That justice show to me."

LIBERTY LOAN

"In the third liberty loan drive which we had on our streets, there was the largest procession ever witnessed in Chattanooga, and the most impressive scene, was the mothers of children, five, six and seven years of age leading the little fellows by their hands in this great parade to impress them in the early dawn of life with the true sentiments of patriotism that they might become loyal citizens when grown to manhood. I have seen those lovely women of our city in broiling sunlight lead the selectmen to the railroad station for entertainment, while our men stood idly along the sidewalks shaded by comfortable umbrellas. I have seen our most accomplished society ladies lead this march in the sunshine and in the rain, bearing immense flags of our country, when they knew not a single man in the column, except that all were loyal American citizens, offering their lives upon the altar of their country as a sacrifice to the great cause in which we are at present engaged. These scenes became so impressive to the men that they also began to form an honor escort for these boys who were going to fight for us, and like the influences of the country girl who saved Orleans, it aroused all to the highest pitch of patriotism.

PROTECTION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS

"Advancing no personal interest or claims, but standing for universal suffrage which guarantees to women the right to participate in the selection of their own representatives, who fix the burdens upon and provide the protection for her property, her liberty and her rights, I ask will you deny her request? Will you rend the strongest and brightest link in the golden chain of a perpetual union? Will you longer deny the ladies of this state at least privileges equal to those which you claim and enjoy?

EXPRESSIONS OF GREAT MEN

"I read you some expressions from famous men:

"Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, March 29, 1917: 'Women's work in the war has been vital to our success. It would have been impossible to produce that overwhelming mass

of ammunition' at the Somme had it not been for the work of women. Are you going to fling them out without a voice in determining the new conditions? It would be an outrage. That is why the woman question has become very largely a war question.'

"Ex-Premier Asquith, March 28, 1917: 'The House will not be unprepared to hear that I myself, and I believe many others, no longer regard this question (of woman suffrage) from the standpoint which we occupied before the war. How could we have carried on the war without them?

"What moves me still more is the problem of reconstruction after the war. Questions which will necessarily arise in regard to women's labor and women's functions are questions in regard to which I for my part feel it impossible consistently with either justice or expediency to withhold from women the power and the right of making their voices distinctly heard.'

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-premier of Canada, February, 1917: 'Today my own belief is that there is no reason why she should be denied the right of the ballot.'

"Premier Hearst, of Ontario, Canada, February, 1917: 'Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous undertaking, I ask, can we justly deny them a share in the government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend? My answer is, I think not.'

"Premier Bosselli, of Italy, May 15, 1917: 'As far as the woman vote for municipal elections is concerned, I do not think there can be either doubt or delay in giving it on the same conditions as it is given to men.'

"In February, 1917, Signor Sacchi, Italian minister of justice, presenting to the Italian chamber a bill for the abrogation of every law by which in the field of civil and commercial rights, the capacities of women are at present curtailed, called it 'an act of

justice—of reparation almost—to which women have now more right than ever.'

"Said M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, deputy of the Yonne, the reporter to the Chamber of Deputies, of the municipal suffrage bill for French women: 'What French women have done to keep up the courage of the nation during the dark days cannot be measured in words. They have been the backbone of the national defense. They should have the right to vote, first of all as an act of justice, and secondly as a move dictated by public interest.'

"President Woodrow Wilson, January 9, 1918: A delegation of leading democrats who had waited on the President issued the following statement: 'When we sought the advice he very

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Women of England Have Saved the Allied Cause Lloyd George Tells Women's Congress in Paris

PARIS, August 21.—Premier Lloyd George sent this letter to the Interallied Women's Congress:

I am anxious to bear testimony to the tremendous part played by the women of England in this vital epoch of human history. They have not only borne their burden of sorrow and separation with unflinching fortitude and patience, but they have assumed an enormous share of the burdens necessary to the practical conduct of the war.

If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in the hospitals and munition factories, in administrative offices of all kinds, and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain and, I believe, all the Allies would have been unable to withstand the enemy attacks of the last few months. For this service to our common cause humanity owes them unbounded gratitude.

In the past I have heard it said that women were unfit to vote because they would be weak when it came to understanding the issues and bearing the strains of a great war. My experience in South Wales last week is what has confirmed me in the belief that the women there understand perfectly what is at stake in this war. I believe they recognize as clearly as any that there can be no peace, progress, or happiness in the world so long as the monster of militarism is able to stalk unbridled and unashamed among the weaker peoples.

To them this war is a crusade of righteousness and gentleness, and they do not mean to make peace until the Allies have made it impossible for another carnival of violence to befall mankind. I am certain that this resolution of the women of South Wales is but typical of the spirit of the women of the rest of Great Britain.

This war began in order that force and brutality might crush out freedom among men. Its authors cannot have foreseen that one of its main effects would be to give women a commanding position and influence in the public affairs of the world. To their ennobling influence we look not only for strength to win the war, but for inspiration during the great work of reconstruction we will have to undertake after victory is won.

The women who have been flocking to France to work for the Allies are among the foremost leaders in this great movement of regeneration. My message to their representatives gathered in Paris is this: "Well done. Carry on. You are helping to create a new earth for yourselves and your children."

The Indefinite Pl

AUNT JINNIE and Uncle Jake are Institutions. They began, so far as we are concerned, before Time was, and I can prove, by the arguments that the rector at our church used last Sunday for the immortality of the soul, that they will endure till Time shall be no more. For I am sure none of us children can conceive of a world without our home as its middle, and Aunt Jinnie and Uncle Jake going in and out of it.

Aunt Jinnie is Mother's only sister, and Uncle Jake is Father's only brother, so they are not related at all except through us—which used to puzzle us a good deal when Frank and I were young. We are sixteen now, and though of course Frank, being a boy, does not seem so old as I, yet for a boy, he has a good deal of sense, so that between us we think about things a good deal. You see we are twins.

We are sixteen, Lucy is fourteen, the Beloved Vagabond is twelve, Claire is ten, the Dude is eight, the Junior twins are five, and Baby Boy is one, and that is all there is of us, excepting Father, Mother, and Aunt Jinnie and Uncle Jake—thirteen in family, we are.

Frank and I find it wonderful that in literature, and public speeches The Family is always talked of as though it consisted of nothing but the parents and children, when the fact is that almost every family that we know has one or more "Secondary characters," as our biology teacher would call them. There are the Woodruffs. They have a Grandpa of eighty-seven, and a little adopted niece of eleven. And the Browns have three maiden aunts, and the Thornes have a cousin who keeps house for them, with her baby. Even the Lawrences have Miss Dora, an elderly lady who used to be Mrs. Lawrence's governess, and who is supposed to live in their lodge, but really stays at the big house most of the time.

SO we have decided to make a systematic study of our own satellites, setting down the facts about Aunt Jinnie and Uncle Jake as a contribution toward a new branch of sociology—Planetary Rings, or Family Moons, we call it.

Aunt Jinnie, then, is just like Mother, but more so; and while Mother herself is charming, Mother exaggerated is not. Mother is slender; Aunt Jinnie is gaunt. Mother's manner is reserved; Aunt Jinnie's is cold. Mother's hair is auburn; Aunt Jinnie's is red. Mother's nose is delicately aquiline; Aunt Jinnie's nose is long and severe. Mother's lips are delicate and but slightly curved; Aunt Jinnie's mouth is straight and thin-lipped. Mother's dark brows meet in a perplexed, puzzled expression over her red brown eyes; Aunt Jinnie's bushy brows lower over eyes that snap. We fear Aunt Jinnie; we love Mother. Aunt Jinnie is two inches taller and three years older than Mother. I sometimes wonder that Father, seeing Aunt Jinnie, and how much like her Mother was, was not afraid to marry Mother lest she should grow more so, too.

For Aunt Jinnie is very more so. But I suppose Father thought that he would have a counteracting influence. And something has had that; but it seems to me that it is more her nine children than her husband.

Just as Aunt Jinnie is more like Mother than is Mother herself, so Uncle Jake is just like Father, but less so. He is two years younger than Father—just Aunt Jinnie's age—and two inches shorter than Father—just, indeed, the height of Aunt Jinnie—but he looks shorter yet.

Father's hair is bushy black, and his eyes bright blue; Uncle Jake's hair is semi-brown and his eyes light blue. He has less bulk, less weight, less mustache, less nose, less voice, less everything, physically, than Father, but at times you can mistake one for the other. You couldn't call him an expurgated edition of Father, for Father doesn't need expurgating. Miss Rowe did call him an edition de luxe of Father, but she is setting her cap for him. I should call him Father abridged.

And now for their characters, habitats, and uses:

AUNT JINNIE lives with us almost all the time. Sometimes when there are crises in other branches of the family, she goes away for a while until the baby is born or the grandfather buried, or the daughter married, but generally we ourselves have an overlapping crisis before the one she is attending has climaxed, and she has to rush back before she is due, or oscillate between the two households, trying to fill two places at once. She seems always to have done this, and it has marked her red face with furrows worse than nine children have worn Mother's finely lined pink cheeks. Grandfather left a badly run down estate, Father says, so that when it was evenly divided between Mother and Aunt Jinnie, they only got enough to pay each of them a hundred fifty dollars a year. But when she stays with us, Father gives Aunt Jinnie not only a home, but ten dollars a month spending money, just the same as he gives Mother. And of course he pays all the house bills and the bills for us children. And he invests and collects for Aunt Jinnie free of charge; I heard him say so to Cousin Max Roberts. Come to think, though, of what Nora, our second girl, gets and does in comparison, I don't think Aunt Jinnie has so much to be thankful for. Nora gets twenty-two dollars a month, and a good single bed room, and her keep, and all of Mother's everyday clothes, and lots of tips and presents as visitors come and go. Aunt Jinnie gets ten dollars a month, and a bed, or a part of one, all over the house as she herself may decide, according to the, size of the family. Being bigger than Mother, she has to buy her own clothes, and nobody tips her, of course; she is a lady. And as to work! Aunt Jinnie—well, Nora says this is a "har-r-r-d" place, but if she did half of what Aunt Jinnie does, she might talk. What with Mother having babies, and the babies having croup, and us bigger ones having company—my Father believes in keeping open house, bless him!—and the sewing and nursing, and cooking, and gardening, and awful times changing cooks, I can tell you Aunt Jinnie's hands are full. You have to have two grown women in a house like ours. If Aunt Jinnie weren't here I'd be grown myself at sixteen, I'm sure. When there is a dinner party, Aunt Jinnie takes care of the dinner and Mother of the party; when Dudy hurts his finger Aunt Jinnie pulls out the splinter, and Mother kisses the place; when I go to a party Mother dresses me and Aunt Jinnie clears up the room; when the Juniors had the scarlet fever, Aunt Jinnie went into quarantine with them while Mother stayed out to take care of Baby Boy. It has to be so in

a family like ours. And our two fit exactly. If Mother hustled more it would be horrid, but I don't know that we could spare one single one of Aunt Jinnie's hustles.

All the same, when it comes to deciding what one will be, I would not care to be like Aunt Jinnie. Lucy and I have written out a liturgy for the girls of the family. We say portions of it every night, and all of it on Sunday—all the girls old enough to say it together. And in it we have: "That we may be gentle helpless wives, we beseech thee to hear us, Good Lord; from becoming capable and efficient spinsters, Good Lord deliver us." And we mean it. To be a mother of nine babies may be, as the new curate says, to lead a consecrated life; but to be aunt to nine babies seems to us much worse.

UNCLE JAKE has an apartment in the city, where he keeps a man; and he belongs to a country club where he sometimes puts up over night; and he and three of his pals have a bungalow at the seashore where they stay for weeks together sometimes, and where they take turns having week-end parties; and he has a pretty room at our house where he feels free to come and go to suit himself. Of course we often use the room when the house is full, but we don't usually use his bed. We just put cots in so we can clear out if he happens to turn up unexpectedly. He hates people to sleep in his bed. He says if people have been in it since he was it feels warm to him, even a week later. The Vagabond calls him the Princess and the Pea, but Mother says with all he does for us he has a right to be humored. Cousin Max Roberts's wife said she supposed Mother was careful not to offend him, seeing what a confirmed old bachelor he is, because she expected him to leave his savings to us children, and Mother was very much offended. She said she thought natural affection and gratitude for what he had done for us were quite enough to account for any consideration we could show our uncle. Frank said Cousin Sallie Roberts was an old cat, and Father said she was a gossiping woman. And somehow the noun sounded quite as opprobrious as the adjective.

Uncle Jake is good to us. He gives us almost all the treats we have. Grandfather—Father's father—left each of his two sons six thousand dollars apiece, and they put it into a business, and became partners, and did pretty well, Father says, so that they have equal incomes now.

OF course the income that enables us to have a cook, one housemaid, an occasional nurse girl, and a man of all work in the suburbs, and clothe and feed thirteen people, is enough to give Uncle Jake a good time and lots of spare cash. And he has the good time, and treats us well besides.

In the first place, he has a fad. He collects rare editions of books. He keeps all his juveniles, in choice bindings, and with interesting illustrations, and many of them containing the author's autographs, in the pool room at our house. And it is very pleasant to gather

"From becoming and spinsters, good deliver us."

"We must your place indefinite."

"It isn't mean, nature of."

"There kinds of life—the to serve of the duty yourself. do only of duty one-sided see you others of propo"

Pl of Aunt Jinnie

there of a winter's evening and have Uncle Jake take them out of their locked cases, one by one, and tell anecdotes of how he got this or that author's autograph or sketch by the artist. Father would never collect books. He says only old bachelors can afford time for hobbies. Neither would Mother. As to Aunt Jinnie, she began collecting a set of Dickens when she was a girl like me, and she just

finished, by the help of the children, last Christmas. We couldn't match her old edition, though. So her set begins with fat red volumes and ends with thin green ones. But she doesn't care. She reads them through and begins again, and never seems to tire. Not that Dickens is all she reads. She has spells of reading, just as Old Mr. Wing has spells of drinking, when she gets going and can't stop. Sometimes after a hard day she will read the whole night through, only getting a short nap towards morning. And she'll do this for several nights in succession, too, and comes out of what Father calls her literary debauch as haggard and potted under the eyes as Old Mr. Wing at his worst. Everything, she reads—French plays, English history, American novels, German philosophy, Latin hymns, Greek drama; she set to last year, with a dictionary and grammar to help her, and translated a Dutch novel, just because she liked to. It's wonderful, but it's useless. If ever I study five languages and sit up all night over difficult translations, it will be to get a degree; but Aunt Jinnie isn't even a high school graduate. Uncle Jake says, "The dear lady has a masculine mind." But her mind isn't a bit like his.

TO return to Uncle Jake. He loves children.

Everybody comments on it, and seems to think it a wonderful thing and much to his credit. Well, he is fond of us, that's sure. He gave me a watch when I graduated from the grammar school, and I'm to have a diamond ring when I graduate from the high school, and a pearl necklace if I graduate from college. If I marry before I'm twenty-five he says I shall have an electric runabout. I don't see how I am going to put off being married to do all that graduating, but a pearl necklace is not a thing to skip, if it comes in a series.

Picnics to the Bronx Park with Uncle Jake when we are little, matinées and lunches with Uncle Jake when we are older, weeks at Uncle Jake's seaside bungalow at any age, are the pleasantest things that happen to us, and he gives us huge tips at Christmas and Easter. As for me, when I hear people wondering why he hasn't married, and telling each other how young he is yet, and what a suitable match this and that young lady would be for him, I tremble. An old bachelor uncle, to our minds, is a luxury and all of our boys have set their minds on being exactly like Uncle Jake when they grow up.

Somehow when I read over what I have written about Uncle Jake it seems mostly complimentary, and yet it doesn't seem fair. I seem to have made him not to have any force. When I marry, my husband is going to have all kinds of force, but he is going to let me direct

it. I suppose Uncle Jake has force. He seems, however, not to use it much. I've never seen him act as if he really cared about anything. He acts as if it all bored him, and taking trouble were not worth while. But Father has a high opinion of his judgment. I've heard him say, "Jake has business gumption when he chooses." And he tells some very nice stories about how Uncle Jake licked the bigger boys when he was little, and cried all the time. Uncle Jake laughs about it, but I don't think he likes it to be told. And he got real peeved at Captain Logan when he told about his crying in the war.

Uncle Jake and Captain Logan were in the Cuban War together, and Captain Logan says that Uncle Jake was awfully brave, but when he was in action he always cried. He says the soldiers said, "Look out for the little Lieutenant. When he's going to give 'em hell he begins to cry." Uncle Jake was put out when he heard it. He said "Logan's rot!" We children would love to see him cry, but it might cost us too much to make him mad. Besides we never have a show. He always wants us to do pleasant things.

The funniest thing in our family life is the way the family is run. You see we have a legal ruler, like the mayor of a city, the real ruler, like the "boss" of the city, that the newspapers tell about, and a go-between. Father is the legal ruler. He hands out the money. And what he says goes, if he keeps on saying it. The thing is to get him to say the right thing, or if he has said the wrong thing, to get him to change if possible without his knowing that he has done it. Aunt Jinnie is the Boss. She hasn't any power at all, as the city boss has, to make the legal ruler do her bidding. She can't threaten to unseat him at the next election. He is appointed for life. But she has the most important things for a real ruler—knowledge of what ought to be done, and determination to have it done. And she mostly gets it, but it's at an awful loss of time and brain work. Mother is the go-between. She is always in full sympathy with Aunt Jinnie, but she appears always to be trying to find out what Father wishes, in order to fall in with his plans—when, the truth is, he hasn't any plans about home affairs. He doesn't know enough or care enough to have any. I've no doubts he makes excellent plans down in the city, for he is much brainier than Uncle Jake, and somebody carries on the business all right.

NOW I don't mean that my mother is dishonest, or my father indifferent to the needs of his family. He wasn't brought up by his mother to know about family matters, I'm sure, and he did not live in the country when he was a boy, and he isn't home enough to learn now, and he hasn't a head for such matters anyhow. Frank, who has had a twin sister all his life, will be a much better master of a household when he grows up. He has a kind of respect for what I do. And he understands quite intelligently how Father has to be managed. And as to Mother, what can she do when Father has absolute power, and lots of good intentions, and no knowledge, and apparently no consciousness of his ignorance, and certainly no intention of letting any woman run his show, and when Aunt Jinnie has the whole

show to run and a back so stiff that all she can ever be induced to do towards managing anybody is to keep still? Mother simply has to exercise a serpent's wisdom, if she is a dove. And she does it with patience.

Suppose it is one of those mornings when Father wakes early—in the spring, say, and he has wandered into the garden, and taken one of his sudden fits of interest in Peter's work. "By the way, Lucy," says he, looking up from his paper, "I see that Peter has dug up a nice lot there on the hill fit for potatoes. He has planted two rows of potatoes, and I just told him to lay the whole patch down to them. Potatoes are going to be high next fall, and we might as well raise a good lot of our own." There is an awful silence in the room. Aunt Jinnie is standing by the sideboard putting up our lunches, and her back stiffens as she stands. The silence is full of her protest. I think to myself, as I eat hot waffles, that if I were to prod that silence anywhere with my fork I would withdraw the prongs dripping with Aunt Jinnie's blood. There is no one in the room, from Mother to Baby Boy, who does not feel the air thick with Aunt Jinnie—except Father. He is as unconscious as—I was going to say the cat, but Niggie knows—as the furniture—and adds quite complacently, "The garden is doing wonderfully considering how I've neglected it lately." "Yes it is, dear," says Mother pleasantly; "I'll try to remind you to tell me more about it this evening. Have you time for another cup of coffee now?"

"Oh, oh!" cried the Vagabond as we older children burst out on to the lawn from that breakfast, "Did you see the old mare lay her ears back when Father ploughed up her garden this morning? I thought she would show her heels over the dashboard this time for sure."

I WILL say that Frank has considerable decision of character in the discipline of our younger boys. Of course none of the grown folks know what to do with them; you can't expect it. They don't even know what they're up to. And Lucy and I are really not strong enough to handle them. But Frank is equal to them, and to spare. He took the Vagabond by the scruff of the neck, and held his face down into the basin of the fountain until I thought the boy was certainly drowned, and when he let him up he still held him firmly while he spluttered and gagged, half with rage and half with suffocation. "Young man," said Frank, while the rest of us stood around endorsing the righteousness of the sentence, and Peter grinned approval from the driveway, "Young man, what is the name of the lady who kindly put up the lunch which has just spilled out of your pocket into that basin?" The Vagabond tried a sideways spring. "What is her name?" said Frank, moving slowly toward the basin again. "Aunt Jinnie," said the Vagabond, rolling his eyes viciously towards the soaking lunch. "Do you respect her?" inquired Frank. "I do," responded the Vagabond. "Do you esteem her?" "I do." "Do you regret the use of those equine similes?"

"That's enough, Frank," said I, "They are not similes; they are metaphors, and you shouldn't bully."

"I do," said the Vagabond. So Frank released him, jumping quickly out of the way of the Vagabond's sideways kick as he did so. Then we all went quite happily to school.

(To be concluded)

Alice Stone Blackwell's Page

High Food Prices—One Reason Why

ALL sorts of things are happening in these days which must stimulate the wish of thoughtful women to vote. Take, for instance, the amazing revelations brought to light in the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission which has been investigating the meat packing business.

It finds that the five great meat packing companies—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—not only control the meat supply of the country, but have secured a practical monopoly over "the principal substitutes for meat, such as eggs, cheese and vegetable oil products;" and they are rapidly extending that monopoly to cover "fish and nearly every kind of food stuffs." Moreover, through investments abroad and agreements with meat companies in the principal South American meat-producing countries, they have secured the monopoly of meat not only for the United States, but for England, France and Italy.

The commission finds that this enormous power "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used." It has enabled the great packing companies, 1. To manipulate live stock markets. 2. To restrict interstate and international supplies of food. 3. To control the prices of dressed meats and other foods. 4. To defraud both the producers of food and the consumers. 5. To crush effective competition. 6. To secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies, and municipalities, and to profiteer in every direction. For a generation, the meat packing companies have been defying the law, and resorting to every method, legal or illegal, that would increase their profits. These are not the assertions of an irresponsible soap box orator, but the serious findings of a government commission, based largely upon official documents taken from the confidential files of the packing companies.

The huge profits made by the meat-packing companies have been frequently noted in the press during the last few years, in the recent official reports to Congress on excess profits and profiteering, the profiteering in food stuffs is declared to have been the biggest of all.

So far as the combined meat-packing companies are concerned, the Federal Trade Commission recommends that the great octopus should be reached through the railroad administration. It suggests that all the rolling stock, refrigerator cars, terminal stock-yards, and such as are necessary of the storage plants and warehouses be taken over and operated as a Government monopoly affording "an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms."

Whether this would be the best solution or not, it is clear that something radical ought to be done about it. The present writer is not and never has been a member of the Socialist party; but she believes that the American people, irrespective of party, would welcome enthusiastically very strong measures to bring down the price of food. The high cost of living was the all-absorbing topic, for several years before the war; and even now it fairly divides public attention with the war. Those of us who realize the vital importance of winning the war

are willing to suffer any privation that may be necessary to that great end; but nobody likes to suffer privation for the enrichment of profiteers. Women who never thought about a vote before are likely to wish for one when they read the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packers.

A Wild Coalition

THE rapid advance of the suffrage movement has scared some of the opponents of equal rights into a state resembling nightmare. With women already able to vote for President throughout more than half the territory of the United States, with the nation-wide suffrage amendment already more than half through Congress, these opponents feel that the deluge is upon them, and they are in a condition of delirium.

Here is one, Mr. Daniel Louis Hanson, for instance, writing to the Boston *Herald* that England is "in imminent danger through a coalition of the Socialistic-Bolshevistic forces under Arthur Henderson (he means the British Labor Party) and the woman suffrage element under Mrs. Pankhurst, the coalition spelling a peace with Germany on Germany's terms"; and he sees our own country following in the same path.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been going through the United States making red-hot speeches to the munition workers, in which she urges them to push the war to a victorious end, and casts scorn upon the supposedly pacifist tendencies of Arthur Henderson and the British Labor party. That party would undoubtedly deny that it wants peace, "on Germany's terms", but, however this may be, any coalition between Mrs. Pankhurst and pacifism is as unthinkable as a coalition between fire and water.

The assertion shows how grossly ignorant of current events some anti-suffragists are, and what amazing fables they are able to swallow.

A Slander on Women

THIS same Mr. Hanson declares that the Kaiser wants all the Allies to adopt woman suffrage. It is a pity he cannot make his wishes known to the German voters in the United States, most of whom continue to oppose it: or to those prominent anti-suffragists in South Dakota who were lately sent to prison for their pro-German activities; or to that group of German-Americans in Nebraska who are trying to get woman suffrage repealed!

And why is the Kaiser supposed to want the United States to adopt woman suffrage? Listen to the amazing Mr. Hanson: "He knows that the woman vote would by big majority be peace at any price—at Germany's price." This is a libel on American women, whether suffragists or antis. Let Mr. Hanson ask the first twenty women he meets whether they are in favor of peace "on Germany's terms," and see what they will say! Let any U. S. Senator who may be inclined to attach weight to such a plea make the same experiment.

This libelous assumption is constantly made by the opponents of equal rights. Curiously enough they also assume that women can get what they want more easily with a vote than without it. For years they have assured us that women do not need a vote; that the majority of women can get anything they desire by

"indirect influence." Now they intimate that a big majority of women want "peace at any price," and cannot get it; but that they could get it if they had the ballot.

The whole anti-suffrage argument is one spongy mass of inconsistencies.

Women can get what they want more easily of course when they have the ballot; but unless we are vastly mistaken, the majority of our women do not want a "German peace." They believe that such a peace would be only the prelude to a whole series of wars.

Lest We Forget

PAIN that is past is no pain, someone said. The reference was to the quickness with which the memory of past suffering often fades out, when it is over. The world has been moving so quickly of late in the direction of more equal opportunities for women that we tend to forget the hard struggles which have marked every step of the way. Yet it is a surprise—or would be a surprise if any inaccuracy on the part of the opponents of equal rights could surprise us—to read the following in the official anti-suffrage organ:

"Before the war . . . even ultra conservatives recognized that the few women who did not marry should in justice have every chance in the business and professional world to show their worth as individuals, and as a matter of fact, in most modern communities women for many years have had practically equal opportunities with men in every possible field of endeavor sought by them, excepting only that of politics."

It is not necessary to go back to the hard fight that the women had who pioneered the way into the various professions. In almost every kind of work, the ultra conservatives have urged, and still urge, that the responsible and highly paid position should be reserved for men. There is discrimination against women in the teaching profession, in the matter of hospital appointments, in business, in the government service, and all along the line. Mr. and Mrs. John Martin probably would not admit that they are ultra conservatives; yet have they not assured us that every high salary paid to a woman is a distinct loss to society, because "it makes her less likely to marry"? (This means, of course, less likely to marry for money. When she has a chance to marry for love, the daughter of a multimillionaire accepts it as joyfully as the poorest factory girl.) The official anti-suffrage organ itself constantly argues against equal pay for equal work; and yet it has the assurance to say that even the ultra conservatives favor giving woman equal opportunities!

The Sunflower Lunch

167 Tremont Street

is run for the benefit of the cause, by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

Take your lunch there. Recommend it to your friends. Send it gifts of fruit or vegetables from your garden.

Come in and visit the War Service Shop, at the same address. It is doing patriotic service.

The National Party

By Florence Slown Hyde, Member National Executive Committee

ALTHOUGH less than a year old, the National Party has members in every state and territory and will participate in the congressional and state elections in a number of states this fall. This youngest of political parties is the result of a profound conviction on the part of a goodly number of women and men from various existing parties and non-partisan groups that the times demand the political union of all forward-looking citizens for the speedy and sane social and economic readjustments which have long been needed and which the war makes imperative.

It must be admitted that various groups have been crossing purposes with each other to a lamentable extent and have frequently been divided over minor questions when they should have been united politically in behalf of fundamental issues. There is an ever-increasing number of non-partisan organizations, each seeking some one reform and each ready to endorse candidates who are personally committed to their pet issues, regardless of the attitude of the candidate on other vital issues, or the attitude of his party on the pet issue itself. This popular practice has resulted in such confusion and the repeated defeat of important welfare legislation, while the ballot is impotent to speak without the aid of expensive lobbying, petitions, telegrams and deputations.

The founders of the National Party seek to unite in a new political alignment the millions of women and men who are desirous of such governmental action as will secure the most widely diffused equality of opportunity in all that concerns the lives of the whole people.

The women voters have for the most part no long-standing political allegiances, and should not be guided by sentiment or family tradition in the choice of a political party; and if they are to be a vital force they must join a political party as against being political nomads.

THE National Party offers to women voters an opportunity to join with forward-looking men and mark out a new political roadway to true democracy. The constitution of the party gives women an equal voice with men in the management of party affairs, as it provides that the National Committee shall be composed of one man and one woman from each state.

The National Party is the only party in this country having a woman vice-chairman and has more women on its National Executive Committee than any other party. Miss Marie C. Brehm of Long Beach, Cal., is vice-chairman. The women members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, Mrs. Sarah Lyons of Minnesota, Mrs. E. L. Calkins of Michigan and the writer. We also have a number of women on the Advisory Committee, including Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the well-known writer and lecturer; Prof. Ellen Hayes of Massachusetts, and Miss Louise Adams Grout of New York.

Our platform embraces a comprehensive and well-balanced program for democracy in government, democracy in industry and democracy in international relations. It deals with issues

having to do with the common welfare, rather than the interest of one class or group.

EQUALITY of opportunity in political affairs, regardless of sex, is demanded as the basis of democracy in government, and the party is pledged specifically to work for the submission and ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The first national convention held in March sent special telegrams to President Wilson and to the Senate urging immediate submission of the amendment. Additional telegrams have been sent recently. A deputation of National Party representatives received by President Wilson in the late winter called his attention to the importance of woman suffrage as a war measure.

This is the seventh in a series of articles on "Parties and Primaries" written by women leaders of each party to set forth to the readers of the Woman Citizen the claims of each party to the votes of women. The eighth and last article, from The Single Tax Party, will appear in the issue of September 7.

The initiative, referendum and recall, the short ballot, proportional representation, the executive budget and improved election laws are demanded as the means by which the whole people may have an unrestricted voice in their own government. Prohibition of the liquor traffic and prison reform measures are also urged as necessary aids to democracy in government.

UNDER "Industrial Democracy," the platform demands public ownership of steam and electric railroads, telegraph and telephone systems, coal, metal mines, water power, natural gas and all public utilities and basic industries whose operations depend on franchises or require large-scale operation on a non-competitive or centralized basis; municipal ownership of public utilities; taxation of land values; extension of postal systems; legislation to aid farmers; abolition of speculation or trading wherein products are not received or delivered; labor legislation, including a shorter work-day; more effective child labor laws; protection of workers by governmental insurance against sickness, injury and death, together with maternity benefits and old age pensions; more rigorous inspection of working conditions.

Under "International Democracy," our platform calls for the abolition of secret diplomacy, an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes, and a union of nations to enforce equality of all nations, great and small, and to maintain permanent peace.

The National Party is loyal to America and has a "War Program" which outlines a constructive policy relative to the problems involved in the successful prosecution of the war and the immediate after-war problems. This "War Program" is a masterpiece of statesmanship and should be studied by every patriotic American. It is possible to give only a few brief extracts in the space allotted for this article. Referring to labor's power to serve civilization in the present world crisis, the war program says in part:

"Labor, whether manual or mental, mechanical, managerial or professional, is gaining a ruling position in all fields of society. This position must be strengthened until those who do useful labor are in control of society. During the war this means a rapid extension of labor representation upon all bodies concerned with the management of the war, and especially those engaged in the organization and management of war industries and in the marketing and transportation of products.

"This extension of the power of labor must center around the farmers' organizations, trade unions and the professional associations. There is no other way to organize labor for social purposes."

The necessity for adequate protection of women and children in industry is urged.

"In the midst of war, all the the nations involved have awakened to the vital necessity of preserving and protecting human life. This protection must be extended. If the dire need of the war forces children and women further into industry every restriction and provision tending to protect their health and well-being must be extended and maintained. It will not profit us to save our institutions if we leave a physically and morally weakened population to dissipate those institutions."

THE maintenance and enlargement of our educational facilities and the increase of the powers and appropriation of the Housing Commission are discussed and urged as imperative to meet the unusual conditions created by the war and demobilization after the war is over.

Our convention voted unanimously to telegraph to President Wilson to express appreciation of his world leadership and assuring him that, "while ardently seeking to advance our program and aims by all proper methods, we shall freely and gladly give you our loyal and undivided support in order to bring about the successful termination of the war."

Owing to the election laws, which in many states bar new parties from the primaries, National Party candidates will, in such states, get on the ballot by petition. Hence women voters who wish to support our candidates should have full information as to whether the National Party will participate in the primaries. Such information, as well as copies of our platform, war program and other literature will be sent free upon request by our National Headquarters, 138 No. LaSalle Street, Chicago, or Eastern Headquarters, 15 E. Fortieth Street, New York.

We now have in course of preparation a series of "Studies in Democracy" which the woman voter will find interesting and instructive. An outline of this course and full information will be sent free upon request.

The National Chairman is Mr. David C. Coates, former Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado. Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey is chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Hopkins is a former Progressive Party leader, having served as national treasurer.

The National Party invites the support and co-operation of women, both voters and non-voters, in our efforts to build up a political organization that shall express those social and industrial standards necessary for the preservation of democracy.

Some State Situations

Carrying On in Nebraska

THE closing days of the drive by the Nebraska suffrage supporters to invalidate the anti-suffrage referendum petition continue to bring to light hundreds upon hundreds of forgeries and misrepresentations.

Though the suffragists have, they believe, far more than sufficient evidence already they prefer to leave no loopholes for the enemy to gain a footing and will push on as rapidly as possible until the signatures of sixteen counties, possibly twenty-one, have been thoroughly examined.

"With this cumulative evidence so overwhelmingly in our favor it would seem that the decision of the district court and public opinion at large must be on our side," said Mrs. W. E. Barkley, President of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, in recounting at New York headquarters the long list of infractions of law and right that have come to light with the examination of signatures in the counties thus far.

"We really had enough signatures thrown out in Douglas County to invalidate the anti petition. But we are taking no chance and will go right on until at least 16 counties are examined.

"We must close by the first of October, but plan to finish by the second week in September, when the whole case will be laid before the District Court of Lancaster County.

"A most important step was made in this case when it was ruled by the court that all attacks should be on petition sheets and not on individual names. This is following the precedent established by Washington and Oregon, where the initiative and referendum obtain, when dealing with corrupt acts on petitions. By this ruling proof of the invalidity of one name on the sheet invalidates the sheet."

Forgery, false names, and misrepresentation are the three counts upon which names by the scores and hundreds have been shown to be invalid, according to Mrs. Barkley's interesting story. To the graveyard went the antis for some of their names, says some of the testimony given; out of their fertile imaginations others were born, and when their case was direct, they did not hesitate to represent the petition as a suffrage petition.

An outline of some of the evidence was sketched by Mrs. Barkley. In Douglas County 1,800 names were eliminated from the petition circulated by one man. Another petition was thrown out entirely and a third was largely invalidated. Out of 132 witnesses called in Richardson County to testify to their signatures, 98 under oath said their names were forged. Needless to say this evidence threw out that petition.

In Johnson County 8 out of 16 signatures proved to be forgeries and other names were thrown out on other counts.

It took long and arduous hunting on the part of the sheriff of Hall County to locate even 34 persons named on the petition. The reason was that a large number of the signers of the petition were not residents of that county.

At the time the county papers came out with this story the Democratic County convention

was in session and so incensed were the delegates at the evidence brought out they sent a delegation to the state convention pledged to suffrage.

There have been so many high lights, so much evidence of a startling nature that it is impossible to pick out a climax as Mrs. Barkley runs through the history of the case to date. But Buffalo County will be a strong contestant for dishonors. In Kearney (Buffalo County)



MRS. W. E. BARKLEY

lives the man who engineered the petition work for the anti forces in the county but this did not deter the local man, hired to circulate the anti-petition, from turning state's evidence. The local man testified he believed he was circulating a petition asking for full suffrage and that the men who signed believed it to be a full suffrage petition.

To review the case of the Nebraska suffragists: The 1917 Legislature of that state granted the women a large measure of suffrage. This aroused anti forces to the extent that they sought to invoke a referendum on the act of the Legislature by circulating a petition. They later said they had more than enough names above the required number necessary to place the suffrage measure on the ballot. The suffragists started an investigation of the petition signatures and secured an injunction which restrained the election officials from placing the measure on the ballot until a complete examination could be made of the petition.

The petition by the suffragists looking to the restraining order was met by a counter petition from the anti forces. The anti petition was signed by men and women. Suffragists are calling attention to the fact that the women opposing suffrage continue to stand by a petition which is shown to have been based on fraud.

In Michigan

TWENTY-FIVE state organizations of Michigan have banded themselves together in a Federation for the purpose of giving united and aggressive support to the referendum campaign now being waged by the suffragists of that state. This is only the nucleus of what the Federation is to be. When completed the Federation will represent practically every state organization that stands for the progress and welfare of state.

Grant D. Slocum is Chairman of the Federation; Lieutenant-Governor Luren D. Dickinson, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, President of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, Second Vice-Chairman; Hon. Woodbridge M. Ferris, Third Vice-Chairman; Mark T. McKee, Secretary; W. A. Comstock, Treasurer; John C. Ketcham, Chairman Executive Committee.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Federation will co-operate with the suffrage association in pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

Suffrage and Patriotism

IT may have been that the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic County Convention which met at Grand Island, Nebraska, was not in favor of including endorsement of prohibition and woman suffrage among its articles of political faith. But the Convention was, and the failure to present the resolution led to an immediate and heated debate which threatened to split the delegates into factions.

When the resolutions were finally adopted they included this: "Resolved, that we favor equal suffrage for all citizens regardless of sex." And it was wedged between two declarations of loyalty, "Resolved, that we place patriotism above politics," and "Resolved, that it is the supreme task of the civilized world to crush the insolent attempt of German autocracy to substitute a military dictatorship for self-government and the right of independent thought."

The German-American Alliance fought suffrage to the hilt in Nebraska.

In Texas

TEXAS is getting to be a synonym for woman's political emancipation. Why, even in Texas County, Oklahoma, women have found that they are almost real people and may file for the office of County Clerk, County Judge, Court Clerk and County Superintendent of Instruction.

This was announced in June by S. P. Freeling, Attorney General, by virtue of the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Stone against Riggs. N. E. Nance, secretary of the Texas County Election Board, advised the attorney general that four women in that county had filed for these respective offices, and Mr. Nance was at a loss to know whether they were eligible.

Mr. Freeling's statement explains that while he hates to own it, yet the facts in the case force him to admit that "the Supreme Court holds that, as women may vote at School Elections, they are qualified voters." The attorney reluctantly concedes that "a woman who is a resident of a county and a lawyer licensed to practice in any court of record in the state, is eligible to become a county judge."

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Women in the Professions

Women as District Attorneys

THE woman federal district attorney is stepping forward to the center of the stage. Up to the past few weeks it is only as assistant attorney that woman has been permitted to shine. Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, who recently graduated from the position of assistant into that of state district attorney in California has advanced the position of the woman lawyer by a new milestone.

Miss Charlotte Kolnitz, a former University of Washington girl, and only twenty-two, has just been named assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, with headquarters at Seattle. Miss Kolnitz, who was appointed to the Federal position on recommendation of United States Attorney Robert C. Saunders, took the oath of office on July 15th. Mr. Saunders says that in selecting his assistant he was influenced by the desire to "acknowledge the ascendancy of the sex in the professional as well as the business world, and at the same time to help conserve man power for war purposes."

The Moment of Portent

ON the resignation of the late United States District Attorney of California, Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams has been appointed to the position.

To validate the arguments of the suffragists as to the wisdom of placing women in whatever positions they may be competent to fill, it is not necessary that Mrs. Adams should be wiser, better informed, or more righteous than

the average of her male predecessors. But the women of the world do, nevertheless, pray that she may prove so. And if she does not prove so the advocates of woman never out of the home will say, "You see!"

Lately the *New York Tribune*, in an analysis of the psychology underlying such manifestations as have been exhibited in the trial of Rose Pastor Stokes, remarked that of course no judge could be expected to know anything about these subjects. *Woman Citizen* readers hope that there may henceforth be one United States Attorney who regards it as her duty to know human psychology both empirically and scientifically; to prevent crime as well as to bring criminals to trial; to so accuse that punishment, when it comes, shall cure sin rather than avenge offences; and to use her office not only for the discovery of those responsible for social conflicts, but for the removal of the misunderstandings which contribute to them.

Under the circumstances Mrs. Adams will herself be on trial before two groups of critics. The politicians will watch to see whether she "plays the game" well. Will a hint from the right source lead to conviction or acquittal? Will the prosperous escape and the troublesome fellow disappear? Or will there be no fear or favor shown by the District Attorney's office? If the former, Mrs. Adams may prosper; if the latter, there will be great rejoicing in the ranks of all true patriots.

Woman Citizen readers will be glad to record each moral triumph as it occurs for the heartening of all good watching women everywhere.

We congratulate Mrs. Adams, and wish her

Godspeed in the fulfilling of her great opportunity for genuine patriotic service at this crowning point of the world's history. A quarter of a century ago her appointment could not have been; a quarter of a century hence, it will be commonplace. This is the moment full of portent.

L. C.

Pioneering Under Handicaps

A PIONEER woman physician who pioneered under the double handicap of being a woman and a negro is Dr. S. Maria Steward, who was born in 1845. She was valedictorian in her class at the Homeopathic College for Women. Besides her professional duties she was the mother of two children, and was a musician of ability, being a church organist for twenty-eight years.

The Chinese Estimate

"NOT one great man have the Chinese brought forth," says Prof. E. A. Ross, "since they took to binding the feet and neglecting the education of their daughters."

The Chinese estimate of women is hit off in its very alphabet.

"Double the ideograph for woman," says Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross, in *La Follette's*, "and you have 'to wrangle'; triple it and the meaning is 'intrigue.' In Chinese thought the world is divided between good and evil, Yang and Yin. Darkness is Yin; cold is Yin; earth spirits are Yin, and woman is Yin."

Watch for the September 28th issue of the *Woman Citizen*.

Women At Home

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO CAN



Sugar-Saving Canning

Fruits Without Sugar

1. See that all equipment is ready before starting.
2. Test jars and rubbers.
3. Select only fresh, firm, sound products.
4. Prepare by cleaning, sorting, stemming, seeding, paring and coring.
5. Scald or blanch peaches, apricots, figs and plums 1 to 2 minutes in boiling water or steam.
6. Dip quickly into cold water. Finish preparation. (Omit steps 5 and 6 for all fruits not named.)
7. Pack at once in hot, clean glass jars or other containers.
8. Pour over the fruit the boiling hot water.
9. Wipe around top of jar carefully with clean cloth.
10. Place scalded rubber and cap in position.
11. Partially tighten tops; seal tin cans completely.
12. Sterilize for the length of time given below, according to the particular type of outfit used:

Hot water bath.....	30 minutes
Water seal 214 degrees.....	20 minutes
5 pounds steam pressure.....	12 minutes
13. Remove jars from canner; seal completely.
14. Invert to test joints for pinhole leaks.
15. Cool as quickly as possible, avoiding drafts.
16. Label, wrap and store for winter use. Use for pie fillings, puddings, ices, sauces, salads and in the making of fruit punches.

Corn Sirup with Sugar

This table shows the proportions of corn sirup, sugar and water that may be combined for making canning sirups of different densities:

THIN SIRUP		
Corn Sirup	Sugar	Water
1. 1 cup	1 cup	2 ² / ₃ cups
2. 2 cups	1 cup	4 cups
3. 3 cups	1 cup	5 ¹ / ₃ cups
MEDIUM SIRUP		
Corn Sirup	Sugar	Water
1. 1 cup	1 cup	1 ¹ / ₂ cups
2. 2 cups	1 cup	2 ¹ / ₂ cups
3. 3 cups	1 cup	3 ¹ / ₄ cups
THICK SIRUP		
Corn Sirup	Sugar	Water
1. 1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
2. 2 cups	1 cup	1 ¹ / ₂ cups
3. 3 cups	1 cup	1 ³ / ₄ cups

WHOLESALE PATRIOTISM.

Budget your canning—an ounce of foresight may save ten pounds of sugar.

Fresh products mean half the canning battle won.

Save yourself as well as the surplus—plan your work and work your plan.

Reciprocity in canning pays well—help your neighbor today and she will help you tomorrow.

*Save every drop of juice.
Save every grain of sugar.*

System in canning saves more than the product.

A well-screened kitchen saves many a jar of jelly.

Apple Sirup

1. Add 5 ounces of powdered calcium carbonate to 7 gallons of apple cider or juice.
2. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes.
3. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably jars or pitchers.
4. Allow to stand six or eight hours or until perfectly clear.
5. Pour the clear liquid into a clean preserving kettle.
6. Add to liquid one teaspoon of calcium carbonate; stir thoroughly.
7. Boil rapidly (220 degrees F.) until bulk is reduced one-seventh of original volume. It should have the consistency of maple sirup when tested in cold water.

Sugar-Saving Sweets

STUFFED FRUITS AND POPCORN

Stuff dates, figs, and raisins with nuts, candied fruits, or soft sugarless candies. These may be cut in small sections and dipped in chocolate. Make popcorn balls and peanut brittle with corn sirups. Popcorn may also be used to form a considerable portion of fondant, fudge, molasses taffy, and other candies made from corn sirup, maple sugar, molasses, or honey.

8. Pour into jars, pitchers, etc.
 9. Cool very slowly.
 10. Pour into fruit jars, cans, jugs or kettles.
 11. Sterilize for length of time given below according to outfit used:

Water bath.....	10 minutes
Water seal 214 degrees.....	10 minutes
5 pounds steam pressure.....	8 minutes
 12. Remove containers and tighten covers, corks or cover.
 13. Invert to cool and test joints.
 14. Store for winter use.
- Use on hot cakes, in beverages and like; molasses for sweetening cookies and desserts.

Sugar Beet Sirup

1. Wash sugar beets thoroughly with scrubbing brush.
 2. Cut off tops at lowest leaf scar.
 3. Pare; cut in thin slices.
 4. Pour boiling water over beets to cover; allow to stand in closed container 1 hour.
 5. Strain off the juice through cheese cloth to separate it from the pulp.
 6. Put strained juice in kettle; boil to a
 7. Remove; pour immediately into hot, sterilized containers.
 8. Process 10 minutes in boiling water.
 9. Remove from canner; seal completely.
 10. Cool, label, store.
- Beet sirup is good for all purposes for which other sirups or molasses are used.

Fruit Juices

1. See that all equipment is ready.
2. Prepare fruits by cleaning; stemming, etc.
3. Heat slowly in an acid-proof kettle until fruit is tender. Before beginning to cook berries, mash. A little water may be added if necessary. Cut hard fruits, such as apples, into pieces and add half as much water as fruits.
4. Place in dampened bag; press to remove all juices.
5. Drain through closely woven bag, dampened; do not press.
6. Pour fruit juice into hot jars, or tin cans. sirupy consistency; skim continuously.
7. Place scalded rubber and cap in position.
8. Partially tighten tops; seal tin cans completely.
9. Sterilize 40 minutes at a temperature of 165 degrees F. (simmering).
10. Remove jars from canner; seal completely.
11. Invert to test joints for pinhole leaks.
12. Cool, label, wrap and store for winter use. Use for flavoring and beverages.

A War Fruit Cake

- 1 lb. raisins (chopped),
2 cups sugar,
1/4 cup fat (Crisco),
1 teaspoonful cloves,
2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon,
1/2 nutmeg,
2 cups boiling water,
salt.

Put on stove and let come to boil slowly. Take off; cool; add 2 teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in hot water; 3 cups flour. Bake in slow oven.

Women in Industry

THE following section (ix) appears in the resolutions on reconstruction discussed at the Conference of the British Labor Party, June 26-28, 1918, at the Central Hall, Westminster:

That the Conference holds that the changes in the position of women during the war, in which they have rendered such good service, and the importance of securing to women as to men the fullest possible opportunities for individual development, make it necessary to pay special attention in the reconstruction programme to matters affecting women; and, in particular, the Conference affirms—

A.—With Regard to Industry on Demobilization:—

(i) That work or maintenance at fair rates should be provided for all women displaced from their employment to make way for men returning from service with the forces, or other nation work.

(ii) That full inquiry should be made into trades and processes previously held to be unhealthy or in any way unsuitable for women, but now being carried on by them, with a view to making recommendations as to the conditions of their further employment in such trades.

(iii) That all women employed in trades formerly closed to them should continue to be so employed only at Trade Union rates of wages.

(iv) That Trade Unions should be urged to accept women members in all trades in which they are employed.

(v) That the principle of "equal pay for equal work" should be everywhere adopted.

G.—With Regard to Civil Rights:—

(i) That all legal restrictions on the entry of women to the professions on the same conditions as men should be abrogated.

(ii) That women should have all franchises and be eligible for election to all public bodies (including Parliament), on the same conditions as men.

(iii) That systematic provision should be made for the inclusion of women in Committees or Commissions, national or local, dealing with any subjects that are not of exclusively masculine interest.

(iv) That the present unjust provision of the income-tax law, under which the married woman is not treated as an independent human being, even in respect of her own property or earnings, must be at once repealed.

RESOLUTIONS

adopted at the 27th annual session of the Scandinavian Grand Lodge of Minn., I. O. G. T., held at Holmes City, Minn., June 20-22, 1918.

"Whereas, the International Order of Good Templars stands for the equal opportunity and development of humanity irrespective of race, color, creed or sex, be it

Resolved, that the Scandinavian Grand Lodge of Minnesota of the I. O. G. T. assembled at its twenty-seventh annual session June 20-21-22, 1918, at Holmes City, Minnesota, pledges its members individually and collectively for "Woman Suffrage," and that we its members to the utmost and to the best of our abilities work to attain that end, and be it further,

Resolved, that we disapprove of the recent stand taken by the American Federation of Labor in denying representation on its council to its women members. To us it is inconsistent for such an organization not to stand for equal representation of woman with her brother in the management and important deliberations; especially now and at this time when woman by her enthusiasm, energy, work and sacrifices in the cause of human liberties has shown herself fully the equal of man, in the prosecution of the work of the government in its various departments and activities in the present world struggle and crisis, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; to its Executive Council and to the Press.

Opportunity

FIVE young women signed up as oilers on the Steamship "Franstand," which sailed on a six months' trip from the port of Aberdeen, Washington.

"ALL the good old soft snaps," says the New York World, announcing the first of the 150 women ticket choppers to be put on the subway, "that have been labeled, 'for men only,' have been wrenched away and bestowed upon the sex that used to dispel ennui over the washtub, and waste nights riotously among the bright lights scrubbing up office buildings."

A CERTAIN Memphis firm is employing nine women, the number to be increased, in filling a large Government order for wagons. These women, it is said, construct the entire bodies of the wagons, wield the hammer and planing machines and paint the finished product. Most of them receive the same pay as men, according to the story.

VARIED are the activities of the women employes of a western airplane factory: They pack parts, stuffing bags with excelsior; work on wire parts; cut copper pieces; bind wires with tape, and solder joints of wire. They put the "dope," a waterproofing mixture, on wings and body of the plane, and paint the United States emblem on the bodies. They do light carpentering and metal work and sew linen on the wings.

THE order withdrawing men from non-essential industries has resulted, the New York American tells us, in many changes at the Hotel McAlpin, where a force of women is now being taught to run the elevators. At this hotel there are now two women assistant managers, a woman comptroller, information clerk, head bookkeeper and a woman at the head of the laundry, which employs ninety-five men and women.

Hotels

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Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.

JOHN P. TOLSON.

Government Positions Open to Women

BECAUSE of the numerous inquiries as to civil service positions which are open to women, the Civil Service Commission announces that the following is a complete list of positions open to applicants. Those marked "Open" will remain open until further notice, examinations not being limited to any definite date.

Accountant, open until further notice.
Balance of stores clerk (open).
Blue-print clerk (open).
Bookkeeper-typewriter, every Tuesday.
Clerk-bookkeeper (open).
Business administration (open).
Chemist (open).
Clerk, accounting and statistics (open).
Draftsman:
Draftsman: Copyist, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanical, Radio, Topographic, Ship (all open).
Field examiner (open).
Finger-print classifier (open).
Index and catalogue clerk (open).
Inspector of undergarments (open).
Laboratory: Assistant (open).
Laundress (open).
Law clerk (open).
Marketing (open).
Messenger, every Saturday, in Washington and Alexandria.
Operator:
Operator: Graphotype, Addressograph, Multi-graph, Writer press, Calculating machine, Statistical machine (all open).
Proof reader (open).
Physicist (open).
Plant pathologist (open).
Production clerk (open).
Railway clerk: Passenger rate, Freight rate, Tariff rate, Statistician, Schedule clerk.
Stenographer-typewriter, every Tuesday.
Telegraph operator (open).
Trained nurse (open).

For information and application blanks apply to local post office or to United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Be sure to read the Woman Citizen of September 28.

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First Class Work. Reasonable Prices.
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Suffrage for Women

(Continued from page 266)

tear everything to pieces." She regarded my proposal of universal male suffrage about as if I suggested that every wild cat, tiger, lion and hyena on the globe be given the ballot. She was personally a gentle, kind-hearted woman, she had a keen, active conscience in general, and was kind and considerate to her own servants, but she had lived under a system of government that through its suffrage law acted as if the laboring population were wild animals unfit to trust with the vote until she had acquired the idea that they were exactly the kind that the law in effect declared them to be.

Not only do our ideals tend to come into conformity with our conduct, but an ideal fostered by conduct in one field of life tends to modify our views even in other fields and bring us to commit acts that would otherwise have been abhorred. The institution of human slavery in many cases resulted in better care for the slaves than they gave themselves when freed, and yet slavery had to be abolished as much to protect the minds of those who owned the slaves from the corroding influence of the many indirect effects of the institutions, as to protect the slaves from injustice.

For these reasons we men cannot quietly continue to keep women in a state of political slavery, denying them the fundamental right to participate in their own government, without blunting our own sense of justice, nor can we continue to act toward woman in her civic relations as if she were an infant or a civic imbecile without to some extent coming to accept this view. These false views and this dulled sense of justice acquired by the continued performance of this act of injustice unfortunately will spread their influence far beyond the incident which gave rise to them and injuriously affect much of our thinking and living. The only way continually to refine our sense of right is to live up to the highest that we now have, and the sure way to dull our sense of justice and lower our ideals is to allow prejudice, personal interest or cowardice to hold us back from following immediately the highest light that is in us.

If the men of this nation refuse to heed the light that our quickened consciences have brought to us in this hour of supreme peril, that light will vanish as we slip backward and downward. We must as brave, free men break the shackles of tradition and every unworthy tie that binds, face without blinking the dawn of this new day of freedom and justice and live up to the highest that is given us in order that we may become pure enough and strong enough to see yet more light.

Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I have not before me while I write your issue of August 10 and will therefore not attempt to quote verbatim, but my attention has been called to a statement therein to the effect that Senator Shields said at the audience which he granted to Tennessee suffragists on July 26 that he had heard only the arguments of "picketers" up to that time.

I was present at the audience, and while I would not attempt to say what Senator Shields may have privately said to others than myself, I know he did not, in his remarks to the delegation as a body, make such a statement.

My object in making this correction is threefold. In the first place, the assertion does an injustice to Senator Shields. In the second place, it does an injustice to the National Woman's Party, and last, but by no means least, it does a great injustice to the Tennessee members of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, who, I know, have been more or less on the job since the year One. It would not have been possible for Senator Shields to have made such a statement in the presence of members of the N. A. W. S. A. who have labored long and hard, and it is reasonable to suppose by those who are the least bit familiar with conditions in Tennessee that he would not have made such a statement, since there exists between Senator Shields and many members of both suffrage parties in Tennessee a mutual respect that is deep and lasting.

Let me take this occasion to say to the readers of the *Woman Citizen* that when Senator Shields votes for the Federal Suffrage Amendment it will not be because the "picketers" did or didn't, or because the President did or didn't, or because of what Mrs. So-and-So and Miss Something-or-Other did or said, but because Senator Shields, after weighing all the evidence adduced and all the arguments advanced, is convinced. He is that kind of man with that kind of mind. The weight of the arguments mean more to him than their source. Every judge who ever graced a bench has had cases in which on the one side was a well-trained, polished star of the first magnitude, while on the other side was one who may have been, in the judge's private opinion, the biggest-fool-lawyer unhung. Judges, however, do not sit upon the relative merits of advocates, but upon the merits of the cause.

We may trust Senator Shields, the judge, not to get mixed up on the issues, whatever be his private opinion of some of us.

Nashville, Tenn.

SUE S. WHITE.

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In All Candor

(Continued from page 269)

frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world.

MAY GOD BLESS THEM

"When the Son of God wrought his miracles upon this earth, He took as His emblems not the tall and stately cedars of Lebanon, but the creeping vine; not the giant oak of the forest, but the unpretentious bush; not the roaring lion, but the gentle lamb; not the proud and mighty eagle that soars high in the heavens, but the meek and lowly dove. So has He designed woman to perform the divine mission. He has made her heart the refuge of religion and the receptacle of virtue.

"With their gentle and persuasive influence mothers have performed an important part in the present war, for which they deserve the greatest consideration on our part. Conditions which will likely prevail at the conclusion of this war will demand as much of them as the present war does. Reverently speaking, may God bless them in their efforts in behalf of humanity."

Easier to Amend

(Continued from page 267)

"Mr. President, in order to win under such circumstances you have to make a paramount issue of the question, and hence it is almost impossible under those circumstances to pass an amendment to the state constitution.

"All of these limitations and restrictions were placed there for the purpose of preventing amendments to the constitution.

"They were placed in those constitutions deliberately for the purpose of not having the constitution amended, but times are changing and amendments are necessary. The obstructions ought not to be so great as to hamper and prevent the adoption of good and valid amendments.

"You can see the difficulties these ladies have been under in attempting to have a constitutional amendment adopted in each of the states of the Union.

"Mr. President, I see the hour has arrived for adjournment, but I want to call attention to the fact that these are insurmountable objections to our attempt to get equal-suffrage resolutions passed by each house in each state of the Union under the limitations and obstructions prescribed. They are so great that it makes woman suffrage by state action impossible in a large number of the states of the Union."

Special Liberty Loan Number

THE September 28th issue of the *Woman Citizen* will be a "Woman's Liberty Loan Number." Many striking features of women's relation to the great drive for the fourth Liberty Loan will be presented.

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F. G. COOPER,
114 East 13th Street,
New York, N. Y.
I believe I have a report that will interest you. Within a very few days after I received your set of lessons I made all the notes in my pocket note book in your Paragon shorthand. Please bear in mind, in this connection, that I had never so much as glanced at any other system before and knew nothing whatever about any shorthand system. After five evenings' study I wrote the first two pages of a story in your shorthand. Six weeks later I got out the two pages and wrote them off on the typewriter with no trouble at all. It strikes me that such an instance is quite a recommendation for your system. Sincerely, F. G. COOPER.

In reply to our request for permission to publish the above, Mr. Cooper wrote as follows:

"I should consider it a humanitarian duty to encourage my friends and acquaintances in the use of your system, and you are welcome to the use of my testimonial."

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You never heard of such a thing before, of course, and may therefore be inclined to be more or less skeptical of our claims. More than likely you will say that it is out of all reason to expect anyone to learn Shorthand in less than 7 MONTHS, to say nothing of 7 DAYS. Many of the most brilliant and successful PARAGON Shorthand writers had just such doubts in the beginning. And just as we urged them, we now urge you to lay aside your doubts long enough to make the test at our expense.

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WOMAN CITIZEN—8-31-18

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Try This Lesson Now

Take the ordinary longhand letter *d*. Eliminate everything but the long downstroke and there will remain *l*. This is the Paragon symbol for D. It is always written downward.

From the longhand letter *e* rub out everything except the upper part—the circle—and you will have the Paragon E. •

Write this circle at the beginning of *ed* and you will have Ed. *l*

By letting the circle remain open it will be a hook, and this hook stands for A. Thus *le* will be Ad. Add another A at the end, thus *lea* and you will have a girl's name, Ada.

From *o* eliminate the initial and final strokes and *o* will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for O.

For the longhand *m*, which is made of 7 strokes, you use this one horizontal stroke —

Therefore, — would be Me.

Now continue the E across the M, so as to add *u*—thus *leu* and you will have Med. Now add the large circle for O, and you will have *leuo* (medo), which is Meadow, with the silent A and W omitted.

You now have 5 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you memorize 26 simple word-signs, 6 prefix contractions and one natural rule for abbreviations. That is all.

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WE have arranged to supply the books listed below at the special prices named when sold in combination with *new* subscriptions to the Woman Citizen. They will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States. This is an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty-five per cent on the published prices. If you are already a subscriber to the Woman Citizen and wish to own certain of the books, invite your friends to become subscribers to the magazine at one dollar a year, and have the books of your choice sent to your address. They will cost you the difference between the full price quoted for each combination and one dollar. Or subscribe to the magazine as a gift for a friend and have the book sent to your address.

On the War

	Published Price of Book	Combination: Subscription and Book	Amount Saved on Combination
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FIGHTING FOR PEACE: Henry van Dyke.....	1.25	1.85	.40
WHY WE ARE AT WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	.50	1.35	.15
IN OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR: Woodrow Wilson.....	1.00	1.65	.35
FIGHTING FRANCE: Edith Wharton.....	1.00	1.65	.35
THE UNITED STATES AND PAN-GERMANIA: André Chéradame..	1.00	1.65	.35
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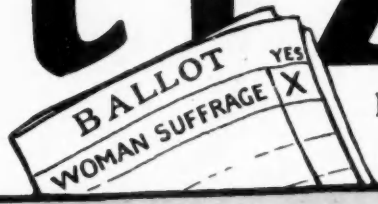
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III SEPTEMBER 7, 1918 No. 15

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

IF there is one thing that seems to have astounded the men voters, aside from the victories that have piled up for suffrage in the past year and which we have so joyfully recorded in the *Woman Citizen*, it is the way in which the women have approached their new responsibilities as citizens.

Not long ago it was the citizenship schools held throughout New York state that occasioned favorable comment as reflecting the attitude of women toward their new duties wherever they have gained a measure of suffrage, or the full portion.

Today it is the intelligence with which the women voted in the recent Texas primary. The Texas press attributes this in the main to one thing—the women studied the issues, the women knew the candidates that stood for certain issues.

We have always contended that women would approach their new citizenship with serious thought and would make it their business to be well informed. To be well informed, you must have an authentic medium of information. Every reader of the *Citizen* has an exceptional opportunity each week to add to her fund of political knowledge. Calls for those issues that have had the series on "Parties and Primaries" and a discussion of the national political platforms show that the women have found this true.

Miss Ethel P. Hayes of Dallas, Texas, writes to start her subscription with that series, as she wishes just such information.

With the vote in the Senate coming closer and closer, which means the enfranchisement of all the women in the near future, and with the great number of women already enfranchised who want to keep abreast of the political developments of the day, the women are quick to recognize the value of the *Citizen* as a political weekly.

"Our wonderful paper just gets bigger and grander all the time," writes Anna H. Griffin of Columbus, Georgia. "I hardly know what to cite as the most interesting in all that splendidly planned output. The articles setting forth the principles and achievements of the national parties were very valuable and able."

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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- August 24th
1. South Dakota
 2. Georgia
 3. Indiana
 4. Iowa
 5. Michigan
 6. Minnesota
 7. New Jersey
 8. Wisconsin
 9. Massachusetts
 10. New York
 11. Virginia
 12. Ohio
 13. New Hampshire
 14. Missouri
 15. Alabama
 16. Texas
 17. Maryland
 18. Pennsylvania
 19. Maine
 20. Louisiana
 21. West Virginia
 22. Connecticut
 23. South Carolina, Kentucky
 24. Tennessee, Arkansas
 25. Washington
 26. North Dakota
 27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
 28. Nebraska
 29. Washington
 30. North Carolina, Kansas
 31. Vermont

- August 31st
1. South Dakota
 2. Georgia
 3. Iowa
 4. Indiana
 5. Michigan
 6. Minnesota
 7. New Jersey
 8. Wisconsin
 9. Massachusetts
 10. New York
 11. Ohio
 12. Virginia
 13. New Hampshire
 14. Missouri
 15. Alabama
 16. Texas
 17. Maryland
 18. Pennsylvania
 19. Maine
 20. Louisiana
 21. West Virginia
 22. Connecticut
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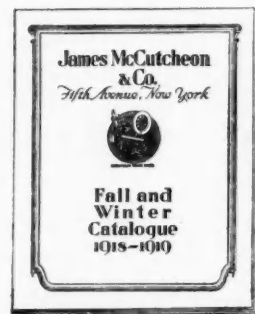
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 7, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Women Wasted

TODAY the cry of "women wanted" is going up all over America; newspapers are running columns of advertisements headed "female help wanted;" the Government is coaxing, urging, demanding that women do this, do that; the country's need of human power is manifestly dire, yet evidence multiplies of a continued waste of the country's woman power to an extent that at once accuses and menaces.

The country's woman power has always been wasted. It has been wasted in the proletariat by exploitation in industry. It has been wasted by the conversion of women into parasites among the bourgeoisie. It has been wasted all along the line by efforts to hold back woman's intellectual force, her moral force, her political force.

But heretofore the waste has been in piping times of peace when luxurious margins of economic and political practice could be tolerated. Those times are gone, and it will be a sad day if the war, on whose account we are having to feed so much of our finest resources into the European trenches, does not teach us a fuller conservation of our woman resources.

So far we have only opened the book. We have by no means learned the lesson.

Even here and now with the war upon us and conservation become a catch word in everybody's mouth, we still have with us women who are overworked and underfed. We have the boudoir parasite. We have sterling capacity held back from rendering full service to the country because of some artificially stressed barrier, like age, or marriage, or disfranchisement.

It is war time and conservation is the order of the day, yet only last month there stood before a House Committee at Washington a young woman, Mary Sullivan by name, telling the story of the girl whom we continue to waste on a five-six-or seven-dollar-a-week wage in the stores. It means, she said, very meager service in a boarding house, it means walking home from the downtown section to Eighteenth Street, N. W., in the warm summer, and it means staying in and doing one's laundry, and it means an aching heart. It means under nourishment. It means over fatigue. It means, in short, woman wasted.

It is war time and "conservation" is the order of the day, yet recently there appeared before us a woman over fifty. The woman is known as one in, say twenty, of the best teachers of

applied design in the country. But—

"I have retired, you know, as a teacher," she said, "because I have heart trouble, and they would put my studio on the third floor. But until I drop dead I'm as good a teacher as I ever was, barring stairs. So, hearing that crippled soldiers are to be taught handicrafts, and that the Government is anxious about post-war commerce and the development of artistic manufactures, I just offered myself to teach the soldiers. And the officer to whom I applied said, 'No one can be employed, madam, who is over forty-five.'"

"May I speak?" said the stenographer. "My aunt was a successful school teacher. She married, and went west. When her husband died, she came east and applied in her home city for a teaching job. The superintendent said, 'Madam, I can't inflict a woman of your age on this school system.' He was exactly three years younger than she."

It is war time, and yet President Wilson himself has had to come forward to urge school boards to rescind that most wasteful of all rulings, the ruling against the employment of a married woman as a teacher.

It is war time and all the energy of all women should be intelligently conserved for backing up the fight for self-government abroad. Instead, the energy of thousands upon thousands of American women must be divided to back up the fight for democracy at home, against those who betray America by opposing the right of self-government for American women.

We cannot afford these various wastes. Women have grown too valuable to be fed like grist into the economic struggle for less than the living wage. The law and the profits must not be allowed to take it out of the wife and the mother in shop and office and factory, without a very rigid account of the cost in woman power. Age brings its natural inhibitions, to women as to men, but it is hardly going to be possible to continue to decide capacity by age. Before the war ends almost surely it is going to be necessary to decide capacity by capacity. As for interdicting woman's teaching ability because of her relation to a man—that supremely idiotic waste will soon be as unpopular as motoring on a Sunday. And as for that final waste of women in the fight for democracy at home, the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment should put us in the way of beginning the end of it this very month.

In Various States

THE way Texas can adjust itself to progress has made the points of the Lone Star scintillate more brightly than ever during the last week. Just two years ago the platform committee of the great Democratic party of Texas in convention assembled gave a hearing to Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Cunningham regarded the hearing as an opportunity to talk the right of self-government—the thing, it may be noted in passing, that the world is fighting for today. The politicians on the other hand, regarded the hearing as a gay little interlude in the serious business of politics. They thought it would be funny to hear her, though they thought it rather awful of her to want to be heard, because no woman had ever, ever, ever asked for a hearing before and what no woman has ever done before no woman should ever do after.

Only two short years ago, yet this week, the great Democratic party of Texas in convention assembled rallied to the shock of the gavel as it fell from the hands of a woman—and that woman Minnie Fisher Cunningham!

Texas had meantime taken some significant forward steps. For one thing she had given her women primary suffrage in March, and for another she had watched them make use of it in July. It came easy, thereafter, to select a woman to serve as Temporary Chairman of the Democratic state convention which was held September 3 at Waco, Texas. The post is always recognized by politicians to be one of strategical importance. "The utterances of the Temporary Chairman of a state or national convention are always taken to be the 'key-note of the campaign,'" says the *Dallas Democrat* in commenting upon the importance of the appointment. "A new dispensation has been reached in the public and political life of Texas. Issues and policies of the most important and gravest moment must be met and acted upon by woman as well as man. It is eminently fitting that the key-note of 1918 should be sounded by a woman."

Mrs. Cunningham, who claims Texas as her native state, has been the president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association for the past three years. It was she who led the suffragists in their victorious campaign for primary suffrage and who later was a guiding force in lining up the women for their record-breaking registration. Mrs. Cunningham is also state chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan.

The Democrats did not stop at making a woman Temporary Chairman but chose a number of women to act as vice-chairmen. About one-third of the vice-chairmen representing the thirty-one senatorial districts were women. Among them were Mrs. Morris Sheppard, wife of Senator Sheppard; Mrs. W. O. Davis of Gainesville, Mrs. W. M. Bacon of Dallas, Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis of Dallas, Mrs. W. L. Dazey of Hillsboro, Mrs. W. E. Spell of Waco, Miss Florence Stratton, Mrs. C. G. Barrett of Huntsville, Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston, Mrs. G. R. Scott of Corpus Christi, Mrs. T. A. Coleman of San Antonio, and Mrs. W. A. Bledsoe of Lubbock.

Not only were women in evidence at the convention in the capacity of officers but several hundred of the delegates were women.

IN Oklahoma the opponents of woman suffrage are revealing the shallowness of their case by the ooze and slime that are rising to the surface in their argument. Evidently in the anti-

suffragists' scheme of values Oklahomans are hill-billies whose credulity can be imposed upon by the crassest of innuendoes and the most barefaced of lies. The old vituperative slander that has so long served the desperate anti in lieu of logic is trotted out and made to do double duty. Dr. Shaw is personally attacked. Mrs. Catt is personally attacked. Suffragists in general are depicted as home-wreckers and enemies of society.

The lengths to which this sort of calumny can go is indicated by the following extract from plate matter for which the women of the anti-suffrage organization stand sponsor:

"The man of Oklahoma is opposed to woman suffrage because of the simple fact that his wife does not want the ballot; but how much more is he opposed to woman suffrage when he realizes that it means that his little girl and your little girl is to grow up under the influence of those feminist leaders who advocate 'free love,' 'no marriage ceremony' (and that is what Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has advocated for years) and the control by the state of the child? The application of the advanced feminist program in Socialist Russia takes on a new and hideous meaning when the fathers of Oklahoma realize that hidden beneath this pretty plea of 'Please give us the ballot' lurks the thing known as 'Feminism.'"

And the lengths to which the National American Woman Suffrage Association will go in order to bring such slanders to book is indicated by the following:

A WARNING

A few Oklahoma newspapers and still fewer individuals have recently made themselves responsible for the circulation of unsigned libelous personal charges against suffrage leaders. This is to notify the Oklahoma public that the National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold to strict legal accountability any person, or organization, any newspaper, or news agency that manufactures, or disseminates, by spoken or by written word, libelous charges against the personal character of suffrage leaders.—National American Woman Suffrage Association, Carrie Chapman Catt, President.

Dr. Shaw's official answer to the charges circulated in Oklahoma is given below:

"I have never at any time, privately or publicly, through the press, on the platform, or in conversation advocated 'free love,' 'no marriage ceremony,' or the control by the state of the child, nor have I ever said or written anything which an honest person could construe into such libelous charges. More, on hundreds of platforms I have proclaimed my belief in the sacredness of the home, of marriage, and the fact that the child's care is the mother's most important contribution to her nation."

"(Signed)

ANNA HOWARD SHAW."

THE taxpayers' suit in Ohio, which is brought by the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the name of Edgar L. Weinland of Columbus has reached the point of agreement by the lawyers and the lower courts, that the Common Pleas and Appellate courts should sustain a wet demurrer to Attorney Davis's request for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of State from placing the issue on the ballots. Counsel for both sides united in an arrangement with the lower courts whereby the case

was to be carried through those courts by agreement and placed before the supreme court, which consented to hear the suit promptly.

The suit was brought by Attorney Frank Davis, Jr., and, as explained in the *Woman Citizen* of July 27th, is to test the constitutionality of a proposed amendment to the Ohio constitution making the ratification of federal amendments by the Legislature subject to referendum. The proposed amendment is initiated by the Ohio Home Rule Association (the wets). The National American Woman Suffrage Association brings the suit at the suggestion of the Ohio Association in order that the question may be settled for the whole country.

In his petition for Mr. Weinland, Mr. Davis alleges that the proposed amendment is in effect an amendment to the United States Constitution which the Ohio Constitution is, of course, powerless to amend. He asks that the Secretary of State be restrained from expending any moneys out of the public funds in connection with printing ballots, publishing and distributing arguments for and against the proposal, etc. He says that at least \$25,000 will have to be expended to put the question to vote, and even if it carried it would be null and void.

The counsel for the defense agreed with the counsel of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to move the case right up to the Supreme Court and it has been filed.

The case bids fair to create national interest as it may be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The wets announce that in addition to former Gov. Judson Harmon and former Attorney General T. S. Hogan, they will retain Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, as counsel.

It is evident that they do not underestimate either the strength of the case or of the attorney for the plaintiff.

By the Federal Route

"DEMOCRATIC and Republican state conventions adopted strong Federal Amendment planks today," was the wire that came in last week to the offices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from Mrs. David O'Neil of St. Louis. This adds Missouri to the already long list of states that have held their party conventions and written Federal suffrage planks in their platforms.

The action of the two parties in writing suffrage planks in their platforms was practically simultaneous. While the Democrats were framing their party platform at Jefferson City, August 27, the Republicans were engaged in similar duties at St. Louis.

The Federal Suffrage plank was received by the Democrats with much enthusiasm and speeches were made by a number of prominent delegates. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association was called upon for a speech, according to press reports, the first time a woman has ever been invited to address a Democratic convention. The Democratic plank reads:

"We advocate the enfranchisement of women by the Amendment to the Federal Constitution now pending before Congress: Firstly, because the President has urged this as a necessary war measure; Secondly, because the enfranchisement of women is simple democratic justice to women, and Thirdly, the enfranchisement of women is a public policy otherwise advantageous to the State.

"We believe that the enfranchisement of women will tend to increase the interest of men and women in the politics of the State and nation and, so believing, advocate it as a public policy beneficial to the public weal."

THE first real thrill of the Republican convention is reported to have come when Mrs. George Gellhorn, of St. Louis, was called on for an address. Mrs. Gellhorn led the delegation of suffragists seeking to have a suffrage plank included in the party platform. In the course of her address Mrs. Gellhorn said: "We women want to add to the serength of the Republican Party, as did the women of New York when they added fifty per cent to the Republican vote." The Republicans, by their action in writing a suffrage plank in the platform testified to the same opinion.

A message to the women of Missouri was issued by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, following the adoption of the Federal Suffrage plank by the Democratic Convention. It read:

"Today we have gone 'over the top.' The sense of justice, chivalry and generosity of our Missouri men has again been evidenced by their response to the request to indorse the Federal suffrage amendment as a war measure.

"This strong endorsement relieves the women of Missouri of the necessity of an arduous state-wide campaign and releases their full energy to be used in a successful and speedy conclusion of the war."

AT a mass meeting recently held in the Duval Theatre at Jacksonville, Florida, a large audience being present, the following resolutions were read by Hon. Ion L. Farris, a former State Senator and consistent advocate of woman suffrage, and seconded by House member-elect Manon Waybright, one of Florida's young and prominent attorneys. The resolutions carried unanimously:

WHEREAS: We hold that the United States of America is the first and greatest democracy that the world has ever seen, and the members of this assembly believing in the democratic principle of government by the people and not a favored class, and

WHEREAS: The National Democratic Executive Committee and the President of the United States have endorsed the amendment which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate at Washington, giving to the women of this country full citizenship, and the President has further requested the passage of the bill as a war measure and as a pledge of our loyalty to the ideals for which we are now fighting, be it now

Resolved: That this assembly go on record as urging the two United States Senators from Florida, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher and Hon. Park Trammell, to vote for this amendment and put this country in a class with our Allies, who represent with us the progressive countries of the world. And be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson, to Senators Fletcher and Trammell, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to the chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, to the chairman of the Suffrage Committee in the United States Senate, to Mrs. Frank Stranahan of Fort Lauderdale, President of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, and that the resolutions and preamble be printed in the papers of the city of Washington, D. C., and in the *Woman Citizen*.

Ten Million Ask It

(Copy of telegram to Mrs. Catt)

Resolution calling on Senate to pass Federal amendment adopted unanimously today (August 29) by National Fraternal Congress of America, representing ten million members, ninety-four benefit associations. Every Senator will receive copy of resolution. You will be officially notified by Secretary of Congress. Resolution presented by Rose Rittman, President Woman's Catholic Order Foresters.

FRANCES E. BURNS.

A Great Paper Won to Suffrage

"I F ever the day arrives when the human race

doffs its old habit of rubbing its eyes the world will have fallen into dullness and decay. As it is, it takes more and more of sensation, as time passes, to cause it to stare and rub, but this is due to the period and to the shifting of perspective.

"Sometimes one rubs his eyes in anticipation, only to settle down placidly enough upon the event itself. When English women first clamored for suffrage the shock to the British temperament

was severe. But behold the British temperament today!

The somewhat ancient suggestion that American women should be given the power of the ballot caused the same sort of perplexed staring, but the march of the idea is steady and, whatever may be urged for or against it, it is marching on. When votes for women shall become a fact the perplexity will end. The people will be ready for the next innovation. The world will not be dull or dead. It will not be exempt from other issues to cause it to

rub its old eyes. Illinois, one of the latest of states to hand the ballot to women, has settled down and is ready for new sensations—and the people of Illinois are having them.

"Women's activities in grave matters are not an innovation.

When Judith slew Holofernes; when Jeanne D'Arc led the soldiers of France; when Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat in his tub; when our own picturesque Molly Pitcher handled a cannon, they showed spirit which imagination usually ascribes to men only. A French woman was one of the greatest of chemists. George Eliot as a novelist ranks with the best of men writers. But if ever American women displayed every quality which men themselves might well be proud to own they are doing it during this war. From one end of the country to the other they are performing tasks which are creditable to their brains, industry, heroism and patriotism. These are not merely tasks of gentleness. Their work on the battlefields is the splendid effort of firm hands gloved with womanliness. They at home are evincing skill in organization and they are getting things

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done. Their war-time achievements are not the

spurtings of emotionalism; no more are they that than the stern deeds of the soldiers who are fighting this war are the fruits of sentimentality.

"The war is bringing women face to face with civic problems. They are revealing a positive interest in the affairs of state. This interest will not die when the war ends. It cannot be suppressed. In states where women vote they have today avenues for expressing

their views upon questions which affect them as much as they concern men. And so the policies of yesterday, which might soundly have opposed the extension of suffrage to women, are being forced by the period to give way to the policies of today and tomorrow.

"It must be granted that the arguments heretofore advanced against extending the vote to women have been powerfully urged. And the arguments themselves are not deficient in force. It has been somewhat shocking to the gallantry of

men to contemplate their goddesses in the role of ward-healers and stump-speakers. They had seen some poor patterns of male politicians and they dreaded the reduction of women to such level. The boisterous antics of Mrs. Pankhurst's beldames and the

scrambled spectacle of the White House picketers have filled men with a disgust over what they conceived to be a warning of what women would become in politics. Men will continue to hold this view. And it is not to their discredit to hold it, for it is sprung from chivalry and a desire to save women from themselves. But, after all, it is a sentimental ground of opposition. Sentiment is a fine thing, and those who feel such sentiment need not apologize. But sentiment once upon a time objected to women on the stage, to women in the office and shop. In these practical times women are doing many necessary things to which sentiment has adjusted itself.

"The most vital and valid ground for opposing suffrage for women lies in its sudden increase of the numbers of voters, by which a heavy addition may be made to the numbers of ig-

"So, the Courier-Journal—the Old Lady on the Corner—whose voice has heretofore been raised in opposition to suffrage for women, is going to turn the corner and walk straightway into the ranks of some of her younger sisters. She is an old girl herself, but she can recognize the charms of the debutantes when she sees them. And she is going to dance the Votes for Women one-step, waltz, mazurka, polka and all the rest of the dances until the band plays Home-Sweet Home. The debutantes may be younger in years, but they shall not outdo her in the spirit of youth. In her hand she will carry a banner with the strange device:

"'VOTES FOR WOMEN.'"

Good-by Marse Henry!

A MONTH ago Judge Robert Bingham, one of the leading and most popular citizens in Kentucky, bought the Louisville Courier-Journal, Kentucky's most powerful newspaper.

For years, under the direction of Henry Watterson, the Courier-Journal has been the implacable foe of woman suffrage. In the viewpoint of "Marse Henry" woman was meant to be just woman. He could and would see her in no other capacity. His power of vicious invective was requisitioned time and again in thunderous denunciation of the woman movement in general and woman suffrage in particular. He could not keep up. Product of a past generation, he was affronted by progress. And the world whirled on and left him!

Good-by, Marse Henry, good-by! Good-by to the old flow of vituperation with which you thought to stay the tide of progress. Good-by to the anti's proud claim of the Courier-Journal as one of two prominent newspapers left blooming alone in the anti's bleak garden. The Courier-Journal is no longer behind the times. Welcome to the younger, more progressive minds that will dominate the Courier-Journal in the future and make of it a great ally of the suffrage cause.

norant, or, at least, thoughtless voters, by which process the responsibility of the thinking voter is deepened. That may well give one pause. But, since the republican ideals of the American form of government make no distinction in the classes of male voters and concede all men to be born 'free and equal,' that argument would deprive all women of suffrage while yielding it to the most ignorant of men. Women are workers, taxpayers, parents. In their modern activities they are substantially 'free and equal,' with men, in all things except the affairs of government, which touch them closest. This war has taught that if 'a woman's place is in the home' she will not stay there if there is something important on the outside to be done, vote or no vote. In normal times her vote and the duties attending it will take her from her home probably less than the tasks of war require. She is sentimental. If she loves her home, she will love it as much with suffrage as without it. If she do not love it, she will neglect it for the thousand other pursuits which are available, suffrage or no suffrage.

"The fine public spirit thus inspired and encouraged by the war ought not to be discouraged. It cannot really be distinguished. And so, sensitive to the currents of the practical thinking of the time, appreciative and studious men may well seize upon the occasion graciously to give to American women their due. It should not be done through sheer gallantry, but from a sense of true republicanism, of opportunity to do a just thing, and, incidentally, in recognition of the fine decorum which for the greater part has marked the efforts of American women in their quest for this right. They may leave to the educated and thinking women the task of inspiring the other kind. Such women might, perchance, be happier in their results than men have been with their less intelligent fellows.

"This is not a reversal of the *Courier-Journal's* views. It is rather the progress of its position. It has given frequently suggestions of the grounds upon which 'votes for women' should be combated. Those suggestions were sincerely given, and, it is to be hoped, were seriously received. Since the issue is important, it is not improper that the public should consider the arguments against the movement as helpful to a frank study of the entire subject. But the war has brought new light to old topics. Its processes have been drastic, swift and sure. It has taught us to turn from things which in ordinary times were sound, but which will be obsolete in the ordinary times to come. It has taught us a lesson in Woman.

"So, the *Courier-Journal*—the 'Old Lady on the Corner'—whose voice has heretofore been raised in opposition to suffrage for women, is going to turn the corner and walk straightway into the ranks of some of her younger sisters. She is an old girl herself, but she can recognize the charms of the debutantes when she sees them. And she is going to dance the 'Votes for Women' one-step, waltz, mazurka, polka and all the rest of the dances until the band plays 'Home, Sweet Home.' The debutantes may be younger in years. But they shall not outdo her in the spirit of youth. In her hand she will carry a banner with the strange device:

"'VOTES FOR WOMEN!'"

How About It?

WOMEN now have the ballot in two Southern States—Arkansas and Texas—and the way in which they have exercised it ought to make it clear to open-minded Southerners that the peculiar difficulties and complications which it was predicted must attend woman suffrage in that section of the country

do not, as a matter of fact, arise. There has been no trace of them, although Southern women have now cast their ballots by hundreds of thousands.

* * *

THE opponents of equal rights are as inexact in regard to dates as they are in their statements on other points. Their official organ lately said that Australia was the only part of the British dominions which had had woman suffrage long enough to show how it would really work. This statement was made because the anti-suffrage organ objects to the action which Australia has taken on conscription and wants to lay it to the women. As it happens, New Zealand has taken just the opposite action; and New Zealand adopted woman suffrage in 1893 and Australia in 1902.

And how about the extraordinarily large proportion of Australians who have volunteered, and the extraordinary gallantry with which they fight! Are these likewise to be considered as fruits of equal suffrage?

* * *

THAT great Prussian anti-suffragist, the Kaiser, is remarkably like some of our American anti-suffragists, in his mental processes.

In Prussia, under the antiquated and unjust system of suffrage in vogue there, about one-fourth of the men had the power to elect three-fourths of the members of Parliament. Naturally, this has bred resentment, and in Germany there has long been a strong movement for equal suffrage for men. Even during the war, it has persisted. But the Kaiser does not like it. He is willing to grant some superficial reforms in the franchise; but if so horrifying a thing is ever to come to pass as "one man, one vote," he is quite clear in his own mind that it must be put off till after the war. "Wait till the war is over! During a war is no time to agitate for franchise reform," cry the opponents of change in Germany: and our American reactionaries are raising exactly the same cry.

A. S. B.



"GIVE HER THE VOTE. DO IT NOW."

"SAMUEL," said Mother next morning, as they stood together in the garden, "if you don't mind, I'd like you to change your orders to Peter a little. The top of the hill is so good for peas and beans and it's so late now for potato planting that I'd rather have only part of it planted with potatoes this year if you aren't very decided about it." "All right, dear," said Father amiably, "If I don't happen to remember to tell him, just say to Peter that I told you to make the change." "Thank you," said Mother. And so Aunt Jinnie's original orders were carried out without serious modification.

Things are not always so easy. We stewed and consulted for several weeks last spring, Aunt Jinnie, Mother and I, to get a summer plan that would let Mother have sea air, Aunt Jinnie have a couple weeks in the mountains, the boys have the camp life they wanted, and me get a month with my best girl friend, all at an outlay which Aunt Jinnie calculated would save money enough to buy the new pony carriage for the younger children; and Mother had begun sapping and mining on the plans of the siege laid out for her, when lo, chirps up Father one fine morning:

"By the way, Lucy, Snooks is going off tomorrow to look up a summer cottage for his family on the Massachusetts coast, and I think I'll turn things over to Jake for a few days and go with him. You need sea air, the doctor says, so I'll take a furnished cottage, put you and the children into it with the two maids, and Jinnie and Peter and I will hold the ranch here excepting for the week ends when I can run down and join you." And he did it, too, and nobody had what he wanted, not even Mother who was a wreck in the fall from trying to manage all the children; and the cottage cost twice what Aunt Jinnie intended to spend.

MOSTLY, however, Mother manages. Father is not intentionally cantankerous—only thoughtless—and if you can get him to think he originated them, he almost always congratulates himself on the results of Aunt Jinnie's measures.

"Frank," said I to my twin when we were having our weekly confab together last Sunday in the bay window (Frank and I have pursued our secrets in that window ever since we could talk well enough to have secrets) "Frank, which of our parents would you rather be?" "Mercy, Fannie," said Frank, "you can't ever imagine that I would rather be any woman, can you? Did any man ever want to be a woman?" "I mean," said I, "which of our parents has the better time?" "Well," said Frank, "Father says you can never reverence and thank our mother enough for all she goes through for you, but generally, by and large, you know, I think Mother has more of a snap." "Frank," said I, "which should you say has the better time, Aunt Jinnie or Uncle Jake?" "Are you crazy, Fannie?" said Frank, "Uncle Jake ought to marry, of course, but he can any day he wants to, and he's certainly amusing himself while he waits. And as to poor Aunt Jinnie! I tell you what, Fannie, I told Aunt Jinnie about a year ago that when you and I married she was to stay half of the year with each of us, and she said she had made all her arrangements to go into the Mary and Martha Home for Aged Spinsters when she gets to be seventy. She said, 'My dear, by that time I think I shall be

ready to rest.' And Fannie, she said something else that I think you ought to know. She said, 'At least I'll go if I have the money, but if your father doesn't send her I'll use my principal to put Fannie through college. I'm determined Fannie shall have a profession in case she doesn't marry.' Fancy your not marrying, Sis, as good-looking as you are, too." Cold chills ran up and down my spine. "Frank," said I, "I'm determined this minute I will go to college if I have to pawn my diamond ring and pledge my pearl necklace. Aunt Jinnie is right. I'll—I'll be a trained nurse before I'll wear my life out for your wife or Lucy's husband." "Fannie," said Frank, "If Father sends me to college and not you, I'll stay out every other year and work to pay your expenses, and we'll take eight years to the course." Then we rubbed cheeks as we always do when we make plans.

* * * * *

IT'S a long time since I wrote this account of our satellites and astonishing things have happened. The most astonishing thing of all is that I've been led to see how different things are according to who is looking at them. We make a joke of being Baby Boy's slaves, for we know he's the most helpless thing in the house; but it's no joke to Baby Boy. He thinks we are his slaves and he stiffens out and screams when we don't obey him. Even Dick, the cat, thinks the same. I've been brought to know this by finding out that tables can turn, and that maybe I'm nothing but a satellite myself.

The way of it was this.

A very meek-voiced gentleman preached at our church one Sunday morning on the state of the heathen, and the cause of foreign missions. And Father, who loves missionaries, brought him home to dinner. We always behave extra well when there's a minister to dinner, and we sat still as mice that day.

"By the way," said the missionary, "do you know of any good serious-minded lady of ability and refinement who would be willing to go to Bujarheeb with the pretty clear understanding that she would probably be married when she got there?"

I wonder what there is about getting married that makes girls jump? Lucy and I jumped like anything, and Frank looked at us scornfully and kept on eating nuts.

"I didn't know they did it as badly as that nowadays," said Father. "Is the gentleman a missionary?"

"Yes he is," said our missionary. "He is Dr. Putnam. I don't think you knew him. He was Yale. But your wife ought to remember him. I think his people worshipped under your father's ministry, Mrs. Sears."

"Putnam?" said Mother. "Was he red-headed? and didn't he take you to choir meetings, Jinnie?"

Then the missionary looked at Aunt Jinnie. I suppose that visitors talk to Mother with their best manners partly because she is pretty, and partly because she sits at the head of the table, and partly because she is Father's wife and they are eating Father's food. But I shouldn't like it, if I were Aunt Jinnie, to have them never seem to see me. This missionary acted

The Indefinite Ple

Aunt Jinnie Beco a P

as though he had just discovered she was there, when Mother dragged her in. Mother hardly ever forgets to call on Aunt Jinnie so she shan't be left out. When I grow up I'm going to be just like Mother.

Aunt Jinnie said she remembered the Putnam man quite well if his name was Alexander, and that he sang tenor. Aunt Jinnie has a grand alto herself.

IT seems that Dr. Putnam is a fine medical missionary, and he is very religious, and has made a great success at Bujarheeb, healing and converting the natives, but he has had two wives "die on him," as Olga says, and he can't live without a wife, and sea-voyages injure his health, and so he asked our missionary to look out for one. And our missionary says it's a very ticklish job. When he gets out of church he's really a funny man, and he and Father made a good many jokes about what sort of ladies to investigate, and the questions to ask them, and the qualities belonging to certain temperaments and a lot about vocational guidance. We children began to suggest people from our church that we could spare, and Frank told the old gag about, "Young gals is flighty, and widders is highty-tighty, but old maids is willin' and anxious to please." But Mother stopped us off. She said it would be a sacred call for any woman, and no one could be too good for such work.

Somehow the idea took hold of us all, and we talked about it a good deal between the two visits of the missionary. He went to Boston and stopped with us again on his return. The younger children made up a play—"Missionary Mates"—and Lucy and I got up costumes of tissue paper for the applicants and the natives. We used our fancy freely for the natives, as nobody knew anything about where Bujarheeb is. We made up even the spelling of it, for when we asked Father, we found that although he had talked quite familiarly about it to the missionary, he knew no more than we. That's the way grown people always bluff.

THEN it happened.

Lucy is a snooper. I don't entirely blame her. The way grown people treat children when there is a secret on is ridiculous. They'll tell people how smart you are, and then act as though you could neither hear, see, nor even feel when there are doings. Of course I'm no child as Lucy is, but I sympathize with her feelings, if not with her actions. Mother said once to Aunt Jinnie, "What do you think, after all, is the criterion of a lady?" And Aunt Jinnie said, "It is to forget thoroughly anything she learns about other people's affairs that she was not intended to know." According to that, Mother and Aunt Jinnie are both ladies, and I try hard to be. But when you can't help seeing, if you have any sense, and things are concealed that you could perfectly well be

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Place to Visit

trusted with—what I mean is they expect you to be as simple as a baby and yet as self-controlled as a woman. And I can't always, and Lucy doesn't try. She says, "If they want me to keep still, let them tell me. I'll keep no secret that I find out."

So Lucy told. What a thing to tell! It's past belief, but I'm sure she's right. Aunt Jinnie has written the missionary that she'll go to the Rig Veda, or wherever that Bujarheeb is! And marry the red-headed man! Aunt Jinnie!

Frank laughs. Father glooms. Lucy is crazy with excitement. The children know nothing—at least they seem to know nothing, but I wouldn't trust Claire. And Mother and I cry. We cry unbeknownst to each other, for Mother perhaps doesn't know that I know, and I don't know for sure that she knows that I know. So we're both afraid to speak, lest we shouldn't be ladies, I suppose. But it's awful. Father says if Aunt Jinnie hasn't any self-respect, she ought to consider the family that

has sheltered her. And Mother says, "Oh, I have not let her see how much I love her. And he always had a pug nose." Just when you think Mother is too much of an angel for every day use she says something sensible like that. "To offer yourself through a proxy to a pug-nosed missionary!"

* * * * *

WELL, it's all out.

Aunt Jinnie said at the table—Sunday morning breakfast table, with every chick and child in its seat and the whole family at leisure—"Lucy, I have had a letter from Dr. Gray accepting my offer to go out to Bujarheeb and marry Aleck Putnam. He wants me to be ready by the fourteenth of next month!"

Claire didn't know after all. She said, "Marry?" in a shrill kind of scream, and clapped her hand over her mouth, just as Lucy said "Hush!"

The Vagabond put down his cup and said "Gosh!" but Frank choked him off quickly.

Father rose and walked out of the room. Mother said, "I'm glad the girls are at home. We'll all want to help you get ready, Jinnie dear." But she broke down on "dear" and put her arm up across her face like a little child. Then every child at that table cried. We always cry when Mother cries. Anyone would.

Aunt Jinnie sat bolt upright with a red spot in each cheek. She looked pretty. If she'd rouge and do her hair she'd be what you call handsome, I believe. She said, "Children, there are two sorts of duties in life—the duty to serve others, and the duty to be yourself. If you do only one kind of duty you grow onesided and you see yourself and others see you out of proportion. As a missionary in Bujarheeb—and there she stopped for a minute and swallowed hard—"I shall serve, of course, my—Dr. Putnam, and others, but I shall be able to see my-

self and be seen by others—as a person doing a definite piece of work and measuring results." She stopped so long that it seemed like a communion service. Then she said, "If a woman doesn't marry, she ought to have a profession, even if she chooses at some other time to give it up for the indefinite work called woman's sphere. You'll remember, Fannie."

"Yes, Aunt Jinnie," said I.

"I'll see to it, Auntie," said Frank. And then, all at once, it seemed like a death-bed scene.

"We never meant your place to be indefinite, Jinnie," said poor Mother.

"It isn't what you mean, Lucy," said Aunt Jinnie, "it's the nature of the case. You never mean anything but goodness. And neither, at bottom, does your husband." Then she went upstairs and Mother wiped her eyes, and the children began to gobble with no one to correct them—just like death in the house.

AND then came Uncle Jake.

"What's the matter?" said he. And we all told him at once. Mother cried again, and Frank and Lucy and I told all we knew from the very beginning, and the Vagabond cut in with remarks that would surprise you at his sense.

Uncle Jake swelled up red, like a turkey cock, and then he began to show all that force Captain Logan tells about.

First thing he said was, "Go to your rooms, every one of you, you rabble of hyenas—do you hear? Go!" He said it in a kind of choking voice, as though he were thirsting for our blood and were likely to butcher us. And we all simply scooted.

I can't imagine why we should have been sent to our rooms; we hadn't done anything to be punished for. But we went. At least I suppose the rest went. I ran up the back stairs, with Frank coming slowly after me, muttering, "Who's he to be sending me to bed? What'd he ever do for her? I've been nicer to her than he has, you bet," when we stopped in a hurry. For there was Aunt Jinnie herself, looking just like herself, and getting out fresh bed linen as she had done every Sunday morning for thousands of years—since she was young like me, I guess.

Uncle Jake was roaring down in the dining room at Mother. We could hear his voice plainly, though not what he said. In a minute Aunt Jinnie heard him, too. She lifted her hand, and said, "Oh!" and put her hand on her breast. We crouched in the staircase.

THEN he came charging up. Frank and I squeezed hands. For he was crying. The tears were pouring down his face, and his chest was heaving, and his eyes were glaring, and his fists were clinched, and he was making faces, as he came along the hall.

"Don't, Jake," said Aunt Jinnie. "Don't, dear, don't." No one ever heard Aunt Jinnie talk like that before, you'd better believe—not the sickest baby we'd ever had—not the one that died. She talked like a cooing dove. Uncle Jake stood making faces and panting at her.

"Please, Jake," said the new Aunt Jinnie, "please don't. I won't go. I'll call it off. I didn't know you'd feel so; I'll stay with Lucy."

Now what would you think of that? She

never gave anyone anything for crying. It was against her principles. And he a grown man, and looking so ridiculous.

All at once Uncle Jake found his voice. And when he found it, it was a bellow.

He stood only two feet away from her and bellowed at her like a mad bull in a pasture. And this is what he said—I suppose it's no harm to write it, for he said it—

"Damn, Damn, Damn, Oh Damn! Do you hear me? Damn!"

"Yes, dear," said the perfectly preposterous new Aunt Jinnie. "I won't go. It's all right. There, there." And she patted his shoulder.

Whereupon Uncle Jake, still crying, began to shake her real hard, taking her by her shoulders, and running out his chin at her, meanwhile, and howling at her, "To hell with the heathen! To hell with Al Putnam! To hell with that namby-pamby second rate Lucy and all her brood! Do you know what you're going to do? You're going to marry me. Me! Do you hear? Oh, Damn!"

"Yes, Jake," said Aunt Jinnie. And she took her handkerchief out of her pocket that she always makes on all her dresses, and wiped his eyes and—kissed him.

Frank and I slid down those stairs. But we needn't have. They didn't hear us. We sat for a while on the side steps that led into the yard from the pantry.

"Did you know they could propose like that?" said I. "I hope mine won't. I know they don't kneel nowadays as they used to, but I do expect mine to put his arms around me in a buggy. Don't you make faces when you do it, Frank."

"How can I," said Frank, "when she'll be unconscious?"

"Why will she be unconscious?" said I.

So it seems because Frank learned Tennyson's Sleeping Beauty in the seventh grade he's always supposed she would be asleep when he first kissed her! Boys are queer. Look at Uncle Jake!

* * * * *

WELL, we are having the biggest wedding this place ever saw. I'm a bridesmaid. And Claire is a flower girl. And Lucy is mad. But she is certainly the wrong age for either.

Aunt Jinnie hates it. She'd like to go off and be married quietly in a traveling dress. But she doesn't say a word, just accepts presents and thanks people for congratulations, and swallows her nerves, and wears her best clothes, and lets me boss the maids all wrong. She has grit.

But you ought to see Father be genial! He tells people, "Yes, they were brought up together, and have loved each other all their lives, but never got to the point before. The family approves. Indeed, yes."

Of course the family approves. But will you tell me how this family is going to run when Aunt Jinnie becomes a place to visit?

Definite Place of Mrs. Farmer

To a woman, Mrs. Ira E. Farmer, goes the credit for the largest individual yield of wheat of any farmer in McDuffie County, Georgia, according to a report from that state.

Mrs. Farmer takes a leading part in the agitation for food production, and practices what she preaches. She manages something like a dozen farms, of her own, on each of which food and grain crops predominate.

The Single Tax Party and Humanity

By Ellen G. Lloyd

Single Tax Party Candidate for Treasurer
of the State of New York

AT the convention of the Single Tax Party held at Albany, N. Y., July 21-22, 1918, the first action taken by the delegates was one upon which all political parties should agree. We pledged our unqualified and absolute support to the President and the people of the United States in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war against the menace of autocracy, and to the end that democracy shall not perish from the earth. The party stands by and with the people of the United States in their splendid ideals and aspirations and their concept of democracy. Equal rights for all and special privilege to none, as against autocracy.

We offer to all men and women a means whereby they may realize the purest and highest aspirations and ideals of humanity, to the end that poverty, sorrow and crime shall disappear from the earth, and a condition of justice prevail. We believe in the Declaration of Independence, particularly, "That all men (and women) are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and we further believe and declare that the people can never fully enjoy the rights expressed in the Declaration of Independence while they are compelled to pay ground rent to Land Lords, for permission to live on the earth that was provided by the Creator for the equal use of all. We hold that the payment of ground rent to Land Lords nullifies the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and maintains a condition of master and slave.

Party Principles and Objects

THE principles of the party are based on what is popularly known as the Single Tax as expounded by Henry George in his immortal work Progress and Poverty. The Single Tax Party has no past performances to point to, it is of the present and the future, a party pledged to the achievement of solving the world-wide problem of involuntary poverty by changing the present indirect poverty-breeding system of taxation, which penalizes production by a constant increase in the tax on the necessities of life, and at the same time encourages non-production in the form of land speculation, which means withholding from use millions of acres of land for speculation, thereby aiding our enemies abroad by interfering with the production of food stuffs for our beloved defenders, and accruing to the folks at home high rents, high cost of living; congestion of population in homes and transportation; tuberculosis and its spread, and many kindred evils now suffered by the people. Under the Single Tax which our party is pledged to carry out land speculation would cease to exist. Single Tax means: To Land Lords, no ground rent; to land speculators, plant, build or quit, and to labor, its entire product.

Land Values

THE value of land reflects the social service provided by the community in the form of public improvements. Every improve-

This is the eighth and last article in the series, "Parties and Primaries." Each party has now had opportunity to present its claims to the women voters of the country through the columns of the Woman Citizen. The total number of women over voting age in the enfranchised states today is approximately 11,000,000. This includes the women of the twelve full suffrage states, the two states where women have presidential suffrage only, Rhode Island and Michigan, the one state, Vermont, where they have state-wide municipal suffrage, the two states where they have primary suffrage, Texas and Arkansas, the three states where they have been given presidential and municipal suffrage, Illinois, North Dakota, and Nebraska, where a battle royal is in progress to preserve to women the right of presidential and municipal suffrage granted them by the Nebraska Legislature and now in jeopardy because of petitions for a referendum illegally circulated by anti-suffragists.

ment so provided—such as parks, public baths, playgrounds, day nurseries, etc., enhances the land value of the localities so favored, and thereby increases the rent of land (which unfortunately under the present system of taxation has to be paid to Land Lords, by the tenants of the neighborhood, thus offsetting the betterments intended for them. Therefore, it follows that until the entire rent of land is taken to pay for all public needs, practically all of the benefits due to public improvements will continue to accrue to the "owners" of land and not to the people.

Under the Single Tax, there would be no taxes levied on food, clothing, buildings, machinery or any other product of labor. There would be only one tax and that a single tax on the entire annual rent of land, which rent would be used by the people to own, control, maintain, and operate every public need and utility, such as police and fire protection, schools, factories, machinery, subways, etc.

The above indicated change in the present system of taxation would solve the question of involuntary poverty and its corollary—the exploitation of labor, by destroying the cause, namely—Land Monopoly. Thus freeing to labor and capital (machinery, etc.) the land, which is the primary factor in production and from which labor and capital produce everything necessary to sustain life and without which labor and capital would perish.

Labor and Capital

WE hold there is no class struggle between labor and the ownership of capital (machinery, buildings, etc.) and that they are interdependent in the function of production.

The strikes and lockouts that occur between labor and capital are due solely to land monopoly, which is the basis of exploitation of both labor and capital—for neither can become productive without access to land. Land and labor are really the only factors in production, capital being merely a projection of labor and used to increase its power of production. All the machinery in the world could not produce one particle of food. It takes labor and land to do that.

Notwithstanding the invention and multiplication of machinery, man still continues a land animal; he has never been able to exist without turning to the unfailing breast of mother earth, and it has been truly said by Karl Marx that labor could not be exploited if it was not first expropriated from the land, and as truly said by Henry George, that labor could not be expropriated from the land if the rent of land was taken to pay for public needs. Here we have the cause of labor's exploitation "expropriation from the land" due to land monopoly, and the cure, the single tax.

Taxation

WE hold that the question of taxation is one of the greatest confronting humanity. In it lies the power to upbuild or destroy, and the central truth of it is that a tax levied on any product of labor such as food, clothing, buildings, machinery, etc., is added to the price of the product. But a tax levied on the rent of land cannot be added to the price of any labor product, the price being determined by the law of supply and demand, and not by the rent of land from which the labor product is derived.

Farmers as such have nothing to lose through the principles and objects of our party, but on the contrary much to gain, for we would not tax their land according to its area, but according to the bare value of the land irrespective of the improvements on it, no matter to what extent production or improvements were developed.

Palliatives

WE have little if any sympathy with the various palliatives and other political nostrums (such as minimum wage laws) which have been devised to solve the question of social injustice, believing that the time and energy devoted to the passage of such laws might better be employed in advocating the cure of grinding and degrading poverty on the one hand, and untold riches on the other, and our party is pledged to just that advocacy.

As a matter of course the Single Tax Party is heartily in favor of freedom of the press and of speech; woman suffrage; proportional representation, the initiative, referendum and recall.

The principles of the party as to the private possession of land is that it shall continue as it is, undisturbed, the understanding being that the users shall pay all of the ground rent to the community, and that it shall be returned in the form of public needs and utilities.

The party holds that the question as to what shall be done collectively and what individ-

(Continued on page 298)



Chapeaux "Du Jour"

\$10.00

Initial Showing

**Advance Fall Models of
"The Hat of the Day"**

*Originated and sold exclusively by
James McCreery & Co.*

This Fall Millinery Event presents hundreds of original copies and adaptations created by foremost Milliners and Designers, also distinctive models from our own workrooms. Developed in the most popular Fabrics in attractive colorings—effectively trimmed.



James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

The Suffrage Coffee House

West Main Street, Ayer, Mass.

THE Suffrage Coffee House has now been running long enough to demonstrate its usefulness and is patronized by soldiers and others in rapidly increasing numbers.

The House supplies well cooked and well served meals at cost. It furnishes a comfortable lounging and smoking room for soldiers, a quiet reading and writing room, and hot baths at twenty-five cents each. Books, magazines and games are supplied. There are a piano and victrola, and a general atmosphere of informality and comfort pervades the House. Special suppers for the entertainment of parties of soldiers are becoming popular.

The large double wooden house on the main street between the cantonment and the town which was purchased has been remodelled and equipped at an expense of about \$6,900, to fit the requirements of the soldiers. A resident hostess, a resident manager, and an excellent cook with necessary assistants have been secured, many of whom are the wives of soldiers stationed at the cantonment, and, judging by the words of praise and the large patronage of the soldiers, it appears that the Suffrage Coffee House has now made the place for itself in Ayer which we hoped for when the project was started. The military health and sanitary inspectors give our House a rating of ninety-five per cent., the highest in town. The reception room and comfort stations for the women relatives and friends of the sol-

diers have supplied a very pressing need in Ayer and have apparently been greatly appreciated. The House is run on the basis of an eight hour day for employees.

Contributions for this project have been most generous and spread over a large number of individuals and Suffrage Leagues, including many in New Hampshire and Maine. They have been handled by a Committee of women who have given a great deal of time and effort and have tried in every case to get the best results at the least possible expense.

Various visiting hostesses give their week ends at the Coffee House when the number of visitors is very large, and members of the regular Committee go to Ayer sufficiently often to keep in touch with conditions there.

The House is now almost self-supporting, that is, it practically pays its own running expenses although nothing of course is counted for rent, a very large item for desirable locations in Ayer at this time, nothing for interest on the money put into it, or for the helpers who volunteer their time in various capacities.

Because the House has become so popular, it is necessary from time to time to instal improvements at considerable expense, but, as this is not a money-making venture, the Committee does not feel that these should be paid for from the receipts of the Coffee House.

Besides the comfort and conveniences which the Coffee House furnishes to the soldiers, the Committee wishes to emphasize the great

service it renders to their mothers, wives and sweethearts.

The Committee greatly appreciates the support which the suffragists and the public in general have given this enterprise, and believes that they will be glad to hear that it is so successful.

For the Committee,
TERESA A. CROWLEY,
Treasurer.

In the Railroad Business

The announcement from the Federal railroad administration to the effect that young women will be trained as ticket sellers and will be given positions in that capacity formerly occupied by men, opens up an important opportunity for women.

Training schools for the purpose of instructing women in the details of the railroad business are being opened up in the larger cities. On the first day that it was announced the schools would be opened, it is said that more than 100 women made application for entrance. When fully equipped for their new duties the women will receive the same salaries formerly paid to men in the same positions, ranging from \$125 to \$150 a month.

Women in the Primaries

A full account of women's part in the New York primaries on Tuesday of this week will appear in the next issue of the *Woman Citizen*.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Salvation Army Mothers in War Work

THERE is no spot in the round globe today where the human heart throbs that has not some knowledge of the Salvation Army; some knowledge of the practical and profitable character of its operations, and some knowledge of its glorious teaching—the uplifting all-redeeming gospel of Jesus Christ.

The whole world knows the Salvation Army of the streets, of the hidden slum, the lighted highways and the congested market-place, telling the sinning of a pardoning Saviour; the sorrowing of the consolation of the one Man who was acquainted with all human grief; the struggling poor of the Toiler of the Carpenter's bench of Nazareth.

The whole world knows of the Salvation Army in the darker and deeper places of the great cities; those fathomless depths of the inestimable sorrows, sins and tragedies we call the Underworld, where bodies and souls struggle against uncontrollable conditions and unmasterable miseries and go under.

The whole world knows the Salvation Army is there sheltering the outcast, rebuilding broken manhood, winning back to purity the Magdalenes, rescuing and tending neglected childhood, and by its long chain of systematic, united activities forming the ladder upon which the lowest down, the most depraved, and the most hopeless can climb up to respectability, to purity, to the free glad life of honest citizenship and to the favor of God.

The whole world knows of the Salvation Army with the heathen—upon the coral shores of India, the dark jungles of Central Africa, the white streets of Korea, the flower-gardens of Japan, the leper colony of Java, the ice-locked shores of Greenland, the steppes of Russia and in that great Republic of China, with its four hundred millions of men and women with their vast possibilities for progress and for good.

The world has a pretty good idea of our faith, which reaches the lowest depths and lifts to the highest heights, so embracing is it; yet so simple in its application, so easy of comprehension, that the most ignorant and miserable wretch that ever crawled out of the ditch of his abominations crying for mercy, can grasp it and be saved.

BUT the world does not know of the Salvation Army in war. It had no idea of our preparedness, of the efficiency of our equipment to meet a vital need in this hour of the greatest tragedy of history.

But let me tell you—as soon as the ruthless foe thrust his sword at the throat of brave little Belgium, and trampled under his bloody heel its sacred bond the Salvation Army was there. Barely three days after the first German guns were fired our officers were on the ground, succoring the wounded, protecting old age,

By Evangeline C. Booth,
Commander Salvation Army in U. S.

Army mothers are there—those who have children of their own, and who can better know how to help boys in seasons of depression and

temptation and suffering than that Christian mother who has boys of her own? Our women are there, helping them with cheer; helping them with apple pies and doughnuts; helping them with advice; writing their letters when too weary to write their own; helping them by receiving their messages for their loved ones when they go over the top.

It must not be forgotten that the universal testimony from officers of highest ranks in the different armies—such as Field Marshal Haig, Generals Pershing and Good, as well as those of minor ranks—is that the presence of the Salvationists, both men and women—but especially the women—has unquestionably a tremendous effect upon the morale of the troops.



BEHIND THE BATTLE LINE

rescuing little children—in many cases with their own person protecting them from brutalities and abuses unnamable.

Then our beloved and honored President decided that the Stars and Stripes—this emblem of liberty, this herald of the principles of justice toward small nations, this champion of the inalienable rights of man, this forerunner in the march of world democracy—should cross the seas; and with its every white star beaming hope, and with its every red stripe shining deliverance, should marshal its forces of protection and defense in aid of the downtrodden and persecuted, fettered and wronged. And the Salvation Army moved with it. So our forces, with all the uplifting power of their beautiful religion, all the worth of their practical experience, all the advantage of their military training, and all the strength of as true a patriotism as can be found in the heart of man, are there—on the battlefields, behind the firing-line—with unbroken toil, sacrifice and service, by the Stars and Stripes, to win the war.

When asked what service the Salvation Army is rendering, I answer, every kind of service. When asked what part of the war zone we are in, I say, every part; for the Salvationist is in the trenches, in the air, on the sea, in the hospital, in the kitchen, in the canteen; for we have ninety thousand men engaged in the actual fighting, over nine hundred officers in relief work, managing huts, canteens, hostels, rest-rooms; running ambulances, transportation trucks; over fifty thousand wounded carried in our forty-eight ambulances so far.

THEN we have our women. As the Salvation Army put women into the pulpit so from the Salvation Army ranks have come again Florence Nightingales bringing to the gory horrors of the battlefields the blessed and beautiful influences of glorious, sweet and pure womanhood.

Right up behind the battle-line—Salvation

WE must all get into this struggle—get into it with our money, with knitting needles and yarn, with conservation of food and light and heart, with Liberty Bonds, with service, with song books and Bibles, and with money to help the Salvation Army—and America will have the straightest, cleanest, bravest, dearest army of men across the seas that have ever trodden battlefields, ever reaching after the God-inspired standards of the emblem of the world's greatest republic, now in the van for the freedom of the peoples of all the earth, its brave heart beating up against the lion heart of Great Britain, the loyal and affectionate heart of her colonies, the fiery and tenacious heart of France—with the whole world looking to it for the master blow. And I want to tell you that it will not look in vain, for this flag that is now overseas waving above the blood-soaked trenches of France, will never come back until the bells of peace are ringing upon every hill, and the peoples of the earth are free.



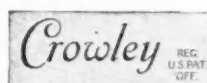
COMMANDER BOOTH



Crowley Neckwear for Women

*Gives that
Dash, Style and touch of Youthfulness*

*At the
best shops. Look
for this label*



Designed and introduced by

TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY
Inc.

NEW YORK

War Work of Women for Women

By Grace Johnston

AS one of its National Service Courses, Columbia University offers early this fall (September 11 to October 11) special training in organization and leadership of recreational and patriotic activities for working girls.

Co-operating with the University is the National League of Women Workers, which has been organizing wage-earning women in non-sectarian evening recreational clubs for thirty years and has a membership of 15,000. The course is given under the auspices of the National Council of Defense.

War-time conditions in industry make wholesome and interesting recreation a vital necessity to workers. Industrial communities are confronted with difficult problems in shifting labor forces, inadequate housing and poor amusement resources. In towns whose populations have been doubled in a few weeks by the spectacular growth of their war industries, these problems cry out for attention.

Many of these war industries are "manned" almost entirely by women. Thousands of young women have left their home towns to work in other cities on government orders. Lonesome, with routine, monotonous work all day and only dreary rooming houses or the city streets for entertainment by night, they are restless and unhappy and often undependable in their work.

Recreation for these young women, putting idealism and patriotic interest into their lives, is war work of women for women of no mean

sort. To be of broad scope, effective result and inviting activity, recreation must be organized and under trained leadership. The stress of war times must be recognized and the opportunity for using the leisure hours of working women for patriotic service considered.

These are the special needs which this training course is designed to meet. It will prepare as well for work in average communities which need organized recreation.

Recreation during wartime will be discussed by John Collier, director of the New York Training School for Community Workers.

Recreational Demands as Conditioned by Occupation will be handled by Miss Pauline Goldmark of the National Consumers' League.

Recreation and Its Influence in Protective Work with Girls will be covered by Miss Mabelle B. Blake, New England Supervisor of Protective Work for Girls, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Lectures on all phases of girls' club work will be given by Miss Jean Hamilton, general secretary of the National League of Women Workers, and Miss Ethel Hobart, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Women Workers.

The course will include lectures, field work, interviews and round table discussions. Acceptable candidates must have had two years of college or a high school diploma, with some

experience in social work. Students will be ready to take positions by October 15 and will be listed with various placement agencies specializing in social service.

Prospectus of the course may be obtained of the National League of Women Workers, 35 East Thirtieth Street, New York.

The president of the National League of Women Workers is Mrs. Bernard E. Pollak of New York; first vice-president, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer of New York; treasurer, Miss Jessie V. Budlong of Providence, R. I.

The National League points out that those who take this course may help in the winning of this war by helping the women who make the means of waging war. At the same time they will be contributing to the permanent work of making American communities more pleasant places in which to live.

The Sunflower Lunch 167 Tremont Street

is run for the benefit of the cause, by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

Take your lunch there. Recommend it to your friends. Send it gifts of fruit or vegetables from your garden.

Come in and visit the War Service Shop, at the same address. It is doing patriotic service.

Hotels

HOTEL McALPIN

Broadway at 34th Street, New York

An Entire Floor Reserved
Exclusively for Women

Hostess and Chaperon in Charge
Shopping Guides Available

HOTEL LE MARQUIS

12 East 31st Street, New York
(Four Doors from Fifth Avenue)

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commands itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.

Room and bath \$4.00 per day with meals, or \$2.50 per day without meals.

Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.

JOHN P. TOLSON.

"Women Included"

IN answer to a request from Mrs. Mary Summer Boyd, the clerk of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly has recently sent the following account of the suffrage status in his province to the *Woman Citizen*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
NOVA SCOTIA

PICTOU, N. S., August 9, 1918.

Your favor of 5th inst., in re provincial suffrage for women in Nova Scotia was forwarded to me from Halifax, as I reside here during summer months.

I may say that there was no special act passed at the last session of Legislature of N. S. conferring franchise to women. The general Franchise Act was being amended and consolidated at that session and by simply changing the term "every male person" to "every male and female person" the women of the Province were included in the provisions of the act.

Owing to several important public Acts being amended and consolidated at last session, all of which are now in the hands of the King's Printer, it has taken a longer time than usual to issue these Acts. However I understand they will be ready for distribution next week.

I have instructed the King's Printer at Halifax to mail you a copy of the Franchise Act as amended as soon as he receives it, which I trust will be satisfactory to you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM A. DICKSON,

Clerk.

"Bill passed April 26, 1918. Copy on file."

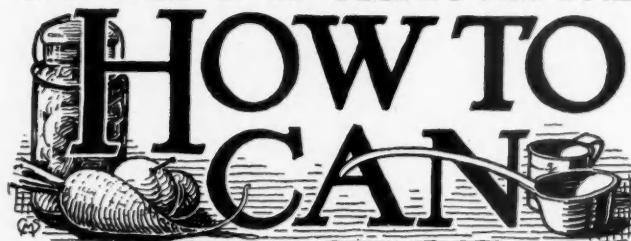
SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT

3 EAST 38th STREET

NEW YORK

Women At Home

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



Dry As Well As Can—Save Everything

WHY DRY?

It saves fruit and vegetables.
It takes no sugar.
It takes no special containers.
It saves storage space.
It's easy to do.

EVERY family in America must learn to dry fruits and vegetables if we are to meet our obligation to waste no perishables in 1918. Canning will save a large part of the surplus fruits and vegetables this summer, but it can't save them all, and the shortage and increased cost of canning supplies will cause many home canners to look to some additional means of keeping the extra garden products from going to waste.

Drying offers a simple and economical way of preserving the surplus and carrying it over to a time when fresh fruits and vegetables are unobtainable. The products are reduced one-fourth to one-ninth the weight of the fresh materials. They undergo considerable reduction in bulk. They are not subject to injury by freezing. They require no expensive containers, and they will not deteriorate if carried over from one season to the next when properly stored. In addition the labor of preparing and drying most products is less than that required for canning.

Drying is new today to most American women, although it is a common practice in many of the European countries. In learning to dry we are not really taking up a new thing, but improving upon the oldest method of food conservation—a method used widely in this country two generations ago by our thrifty grandparents.

Equipment Needed for Drying Products

THE equipment used in preparing food materials for drying may be as simple or as elaborate as the needs of the case may require. With two or three narrow, stiff-bladed kitchen knives, a larger, more flexible knife, and an ordinary washboiler, the housewife is equipped for preparing and blanching such quantities of the fruits and vegetables as will meet the needs of the ordinary household. While somewhat tedious, hand paring and slicing of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, onions, carrots, potatoes, beets, and cabbage may be done without special equipment.

If the quantities of material to be handled

will justify the expenditure, the purchase of a few special utensils will greatly reduce the labor involved. An apple parer of the type which pares and cores or pares, cores and slices can be purchased for approximately \$1.75. A kraut cutter which consists of a long board having one or more steel blades fastened at the edges of slots cut in the board may be purchased or made by a blacksmith and will be useful not only in slicing cabbage for drying or for making sauerkraut, but also for slicing any of the root vegetables or such fruit as apples. A rotary slicer, consisting of a curved blade fastened to a disk rotating at right angles to a metal trough in which the vegetables to be sliced are placed, is a great convenience, as the blade may be adjusted to cut slices of any desired thickness, and the instrument may be used for slicing meats, cheese, or bread as well as for cutting vegetables. Such slicers are made in various sizes costing \$2 to \$10.

DRY OR DIE

Starvation has killed more people in Europe during the war than all those lost in battle.

Food is as mighty as the sword—save so we may send.

Each pound of food dried now may save a life next winter.

Can what you can—then dry the rest so that no morsel wastes.

Dry Bits

Six pounds of dried tomatoes on the pantry shelf are worth a hundred in the patch.

Dry and put by for a rainy day.

It's hard to beat Nature's way—save by drying.

Beat them at their own game. Germany has over 1,200 commercial drying plants—let's put a plant in every home in America.

The apartment house drier—an electric fan and a window screen.

WHERE TO DRY

In the Sun.
On the Stove.
In the Oven.
Near a Fan.

Opportunity

THE way a soldier in the war for democracy feels about trusting the affairs of government to the votes of women is brought out in a letter written by Lieutenant Maxwell Parry to his sister, Mrs. William C. Teasdale, of Golden Hill, Indiana, written shortly before he was reported "missing."

"All the men here are immensely impressed with the work women are doing," wrote Lieutenant Parry, "especially in the Y. W. C. A.'s and the Red Cross. They show an efficiency and often an intensity that shame the men. They can have the votes as far as we are concerned."

* * *

Those were notable doors that opened when the Medical College of Virginia decided to lift the ancient ban that for seventy years has barred women from its threshold. The world today finds itself in a dire situation for lack of doctors and surgeons. Thousands of women who might have become doctors and surgeons during the last half century have been deflected into other fields because of the obstacles to the medical profession piled in their path. Southern medical colleges in particular have taken a steadfast stand against the admission of women. In breaking through the old prejudice, the Medical College of Virginia has set a precedent that should, and probably will, be copied throughout the South. New York city today boasts many an able southern woman physician who had to come North to get her medical education, and having come North, stayed North. A generation hence, the Medical College of Virginia will have to its credit an alumnae that will vie for honors with its alumni.

* * *

The Labor Party has issued a call for a convention of women of Great Britain on October 16. The political and civil rights of women will be discussed with attention focusing on the demand which will be made by the Labor Party for the right of women to sit in the House of Commons.

Help the Infirmary

THE New York Infirmary for Women and Children must have immediate financial assistance or it cannot continue the service it has maintained throughout the past sixty-five years, according to an urgent plea for funds which is being sent out by the treasurer, Dr. Martha Wollstein. The Infirmary closed its doors on March 1 and a strenuous effort is being put forward to reopen the doors in order that a much needed work be carried forward.

The Infirmary cares for more than 700 mothers and new-born babies in a year. Sick women and children make 50,000 free visits to the clinics, and the out-practice physicians have made nearly 22,000 visits to the homes of the sick poor in a single year.

It is not the thought of those who are working to reopen this splendid institution that contributions for the hospitals and service of those abroad should be discontinued or lessened, but that home charities should have the necessary share of attention. Illness among soldiers' and sailors' dependents is on the increase, and soldiers at the front have more courage to endure hardships if they know that their families are cared for, is a point cited in the appeal for assistance.

"There is three times as much danger in being a baby in a cradle in a crowded city as in being a soldier in the trenches in France," is a statement made, and then follow these figures:

Malnutrition among New York children has increased from 5 per cent in 1914 to 21.6 per cent in 1918.

Tuberculosis and other diseases that thrive on starvation are said to be on the increase.

Contributions for the New York Infirmary for Women and Children should be sent to the treasurer, 616 Madison avenue.

An Appreciation

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

August 21, 1918.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman Woman's Committee,
Council of National Defense,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear DR. SHAW:—

With very great pleasure I hand you enclosed copy of a Resolution adopted enthusiastically and unanimously at the Convention of the National Association of Credit Men in Chicago, during June.

It expresses the appreciation of our organization for the unselfish service of the women of the nation in assisting its war winning powers, and I will be very glad to have you present this resolution in every direction where its message may prove of encouragement, and show that even a strictly trade organization can appreciate unselfishness and the tremendous powers of righteous womanhood.

With very great esteem, I am

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) J. H. TREGOE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Resolution

IN times of national stress and peril, when sympathy, sacrifice, understanding and kind hearts are needed more than at any other time, the manhood of America turns to the womanhood of America for that helpful co-operation, noble inspiration and tender thought, which have never failed to be forthcoming.

The National Association of Credit Men wishes formally, at this time, to express its heartfelt recognition of the sacrifice entailed by the mothers of America, by the sisters, wives and sweethearts of the men of the nation, in cheerfully giving to the cause of the nation, the men of the country; in doing more, in leading in works of charity and help, in personally going, by the thousands, across the seas, to nurse the sick and the wounded, and to bring to stricken Europe the sympathies and the courage of American womanhood, even unto the battlefield itself, where, with courage unprecedented, hundreds of American women have taken their places by the side of the men, and some have even fallen victims to German frightfulness. To the women of America, particularly to the women relatives of members of this Association who have and will continue to sacrifice themselves for the cause of Liberty, Justice, Truth and Honor, this Association feels indebted to an extent which words fail to express.

These Three Hotels Owned and Operated by a Woman

HOTEL IROQUOIS INCORPORATED

West 44th Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
NEW YORK

American and European Plan

Rooms with Bath
\$2.00 PER DAY UP

2 Rooms with Bath
\$3.00 PER DAY UP

MINA E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
W. E. CONRAD, Manager

HOTEL WELLINGTON INCORPORATED

Seventh Avenue
55th-56th Streets New York

EUROPEAN PLAN

1 Room and Bath—\$2.00 Per Day Up
2 Rooms and Bath—\$3.00 Per Day Up
3 Rooms and Bath—\$5.00 Per Day Up

A Few Single Rooms—Use of Bath
\$1.50 Per Day

MINA E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
C. C. SOEST, Secretary and Manager

FRITZ CARLTON HOTEL

Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

ENTRANCE TO FENWAY

Five Minutes to Centre of City via
Massachusetts Subway

ROOM AND BATH
\$2.50 Per Day Up

TWO ROOMS AND BATH
\$3.00 Per Day Up

THREE ROOMS AND BATH
\$5.00 Per Day Up

A FEW SINGLE ROOMS
—USE OF BATH
\$1.50 Per Day

MINA E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
WALLIS A. ARIEL, Manager

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS
and DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices.
Prompt Delivery.

For stores throughout New York City, see telephone directory.

Single Tax

(Continued from page 292)

ually shall be decided by experience; those things which can best be done collectively to remain collective, and those which can be accomplished best individually to remain individual. With our party in power, money, representing capital, would not be invested in land, as the rent could not be appropriated by any individual. Money would have to be invested in productive enterprise, thereby lowering the price of the things produced by an increase in production and increasing the wages of those so employed by increasing the demand for labor.

And now let us turn to ravaged France and Belgium and look at the enemies of mankind. Do they war for the things at present produced by man? No, they war for possession of the source of all physical existence—land—and there are only two reasons for desiring to possess land at present—to use it, or to rent it—and our enemies want it to rent to the workers and *with the rent despoil them of the things they produce*. Which proves beyond all doubt that the "rent of land" is the bulwark of autocracy. If taken through the single tax for the general welfare, there would be no "war for land" nor robbing labor with the rent of land.

The Single Tax Party is not a political party of the hustings. It strives to satisfy the spiritual hunger for justice that animates the hearts of all those who look forward to the coming of that "Kingdom on earth which is in Heaven." Who of those that heard shall ever cease to remember the ringing message that Henry George and Father McGlynn thundered forth in their never-to-be-forgotten call under the "Cross of the New Crusade?" Within that message lies the straight and narrow path to freedom. For the truth shall make men free and that truth is the natural law that will give to labor all it produces and to the community the rent of land.

Here then is the solution offered by the Single Tax Party to those who would have justice come on earth and through such a simple change, viz., the removal of every tax now levied on the product of labor and the taking with one tax that which is produced by, and therefore belongs to, the community, the rent of land.

To all those who will but read the wonderful call to arms of Henry George will come the knowledge that "all things have been well ordered," but it is man who stumbles, in that he fails to realize that "the profit of the earth (economic rent) is for all" and the taking of which for the welfare of all will bring on earth the Kingdom that expresses the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

A Question of Principle

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THE wife of a Senator, supposed to represent the Empire State, refers to him as "clinging to principle." Many antis have peculiar views on questions of principle. They have opposed laws for woman's voting "as a matter of principle," and yet, after the law has been changed, these same women opponents have gone to the polls and voted. Deducing their theory from their acts, they evidently think it is right for women to vote who believe it to be wrong and wrong for women to vote who believe it to be right.

We of these United States have one great standard on which our democracy is based. There need be no guess-work about it. We have often fallen short in our practice. If our standard has sometimes been questioned it has always been triumphant. These great fundamental principles were promulgated as self-evident truths. One of these axioms reads, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." As a matter of truth, would it not be better for the Senator's wife to refer to him as "Clinging to prejudice?"

It might be permissible to add that the axioms to which reference is made were authoritatively promulgated before the Senator was elected to his high office.

GEORGE T. FISH.

Rochester, N. Y.

Attention of the North Carolina Senators!

THE enclosed resolution was unanimously passed during the 221st annual session of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Guilford College, N. C., August 7 to 12, 1918. The Clerks were directed to sign on behalf of the Meeting and forward to you. Our Church has a membership of over 9,000 loyal, progressive American citizens, and we commend the Resolution to your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ZENO DIXON, Elkin, N. C.,
Presiding Clerk.

CLARA I. COX, High Point, N. C.,
Recording Clerk.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas, the Society of Friends, from its very origin, more than 260 years ago, has recognized the essential equality of men and women in their rights and privileges in the Church and in the affairs of the world, and realizing that in the history and experience of more than two and a half centuries such equality is increasingly confirmed;

"Therefore, be it resolved by the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, in annual convention assembled, that we do most earnestly petition the United States Senators from North Carolina to give their support to the Susan B. Anthony Amendment now pending in the upper house of Congress."

A Progressive

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, has been accepted as the progressive candidate for the North Southwark division of the London county council.

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Another Suffrage Star

MISS KATHARINE M. PORTER, recording secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Grace Wilbut Trout is president, has received an appointment in the Y. M. C. A. Overseas Canteen Service, and will sail for France early in October. Miss Porter is well known in Illinois for her platform work in the interests of patriotism and suffrage.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is in France on a special mission for the Woman's Overseas Hospital, U. S. A. Dr. Adah McMahon, who was a member of the Board of the Equal Franchise League of Indiana, is serving in the new gas unit of the Woman's Overseas Hospital.

These three added to the sixteen previously reported bring the stars in the suffrage service flag up to 19. Only those who held official positions in the suffrage organizations, national or state, are counted on the service flag, although hundreds of suffrage workers are in active service abroad.

Croix de Guerre for Suffrage Hospital Doctors

THREE women doctors and a nurse, Miss McKee, at the military unit of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, U. S. A., have been decorated with the French *Croix de Guerre*. This is one of the hospital units staffed entirely by women, which are supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was on the road to Paris over which the German air raids passed nightly. These nurses and doctors were on the top floor of the hospital, a most exposed and dangerous place, yet every one signed up anew to remain at her post.

Dr. Caroline Finley, surgeon at the head of this unit, wrote a few weeks ago to the National Suffrage headquarters in America, as quoted in the *Woman Citizen* of August 17: "We have all been under fire together—the night so many were killed in the air raid, eighteen in all—but all were soldiers. Our nurses and doctors have shown just the same bright courage since the air raid as before. I am so proud of them."

All Women's Council

An official all women's council to deal with the problems of the women workers has been formed at Washington. The council includes the women officials of each of the industrial service bureaus or divisions in the executive department of the government. This is said to be the first body of its kind formed to deal with women's labor problems. The plans call for the working out of a program of protection and regulation with respect to wages, hours and kinds of work for women.



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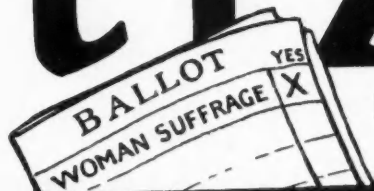
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

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VOL. III SEPTEMBER 14, 1918 No. 16

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

WITH the more pressing war measures soon to be disposed of by Congress, it is expected that the attention of the Senate will revert to the Federal Suffrage Amendment which has held its place on the Senate calendar since last January. One reason for this belief is the approach of the Congressional elections, in which all of the Representatives and many Senators must make their accounting with the voters. The tremendous growth of woman suffrage sentiment throughout the nation is not news to the average Senator, and the Federal Suffrage Amendment now is generally recognized as the chief political issue in the coming campaign, aside from direct war problems.

Readers of the *Woman Citizen* have followed with keen interest the development of Amendment strength throughout the country, as shown by our correspondence. To be a reader of the *Citizen* is to be regarded as one who is informed on those vital issues of the times pertaining to the woman movement. This, perhaps, is what prompts William F. Aiken, of Greenfield, Mass., an interested observer of the progress made by suffrage, to remark:

"The United States Senate seems to need enlightenment at the present time, and the *Woman Citizen* is an excellent medium to do it."

This recognition of the part the *Citizen* is playing in the campaign for Federal Suffrage has long since become general throughout the country. In a number of instances, as the Congressional Record will show, our leading politicians have been turning to its columns for authoritative information on the biggest political issue of the day.

The *Woman Citizen* is a necessary adjunct to the reading course of the woman who would keep posted on the progress of the times as it affects her.

"Date the subscription so it will include all the articles on 'Parties and Primaries,'" writes Herbert Constable, of Erie, Pa.

We frequently get messages of that nature.

"I thought your last number (Aug. 24) the most interesting you have issued this year," is the word that comes from Mrs. E. H. Byrne, of Hurricane, N. Y.

Let's go over the top for that 100,000 mark.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
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Your splendidly illustrated paper is much enjoyed by all in this house.

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President National Union of
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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .80 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

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1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Iowa
4. Indiana
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts
10. New York
11. Ohio
12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. Tennessee
24. South Carolina, Kentucky
25. Arkansas
26. North Dakota, Washington, D. C.
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska
29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont

September 7th

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Iowa
4. Indiana
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts
10. New York
11. Ohio
12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina
24. Tennessee
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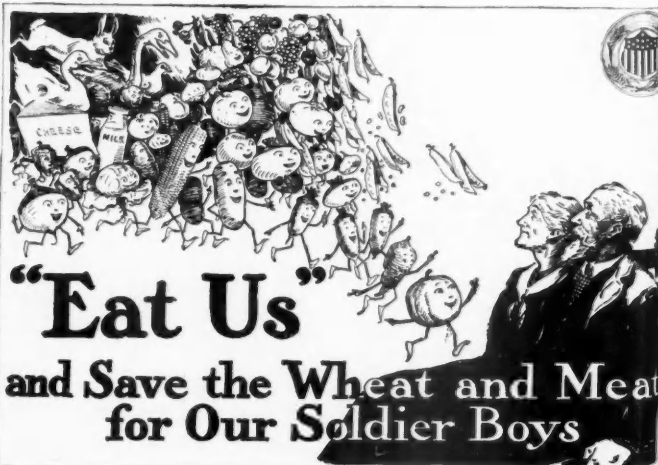
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 14, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Straws in the Wind

STRAWS tell the way the wind is blowing. In the recent primaries several interesting straws were noted in transit. In New York, within the Republican primaries, there was a lively and bitter contest for the nomination of Governor. The candidates were the present incumbent, Governor Whitman, who vetoed the abolition of the child labor law for the war, at the instance of the women of the state, and who has not only been a loyal friend of woman suffrage but stands for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The other candidate was Merton W. Lewis who has always opposed suffrage, evaded the question concerning the Federal Suffrage Amendment and was the candidate of the old Republican machine, an aggressive member of which is Senator Wadsworth, who, in the United States Senate, is the leading Republican opposer of the submission of the question.

Governor Whitman received the nomination. In many precincts it has been reported that the women voted more generally than did the men. The Republican women did not forget to reward the man who had stood by them and to stand by their cause at one and the same time.

Alabama, where no woman votes, sends to the United States Senate Oscar W. Underwood, who may well be called the leading Democratic opposer of the Federal Amendment. He is more consistent than some other opposers, for he voted against the submission of the prohibition amendment as well. There has been in Alabama a lively and bitter contest over the nomination for Governor within the Democratic primaries. Senator Underwood absented himself from his duties in the Senate to campaign the state from end to end for the Governor who stood against the ratification of the prohibition amendment. The opposing candidate who stands for the ratification of prohibition won.

Thus the political factions of the two Senators who are leading the opposition to the Federal Suffrage Amendment, one Republican and the other Democratic, were worsted in the primary campaigns in their respective states. It would seem that neither North nor South is there much further use for the nineteenth century Bourbon obstructionist.

C. C. C.

Our War Dress

IN order to meet the Government's regulations and suggestions for economy in manufacture, the *Woman Citizen* is putting on a sober dress with this issue. We shall, however, from time to time break into colorful covers, as suffrage successes in the West and at Washington make it necessary for us to match the garb to the occasion.

The Way New York Does It

FROM Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf there is one objection to woman suffrage which has been an over-worked, ever hated one. It is expected to crush any suffragist into silence and retreat, "Woman suffrage will double the ignorant vote and there are too many ignorant voters now."

This is the way New York is answering that perennial obstacle and throwing it on the scrap heap.

(a) In November, 1917, she enfranchised her women and established universal suffrage.

(b) In January, 1918, her Legislature met and passed a compulsory educational law with the penalties which most of such laws lack. Every minor between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who cannot speak, read or write English must attend day or evening school or must study English in classes organized in places of employment. Failure to comply with this new law, which went into effect September 1st, will render the minor liable to a fine of not more than \$5, the parent or guardian liable to a fine of not less than \$20, and the employer to a fine of not less than \$50. The public school system provides the necessary schools and teachers.

(c) The same Legislature passed an amendment to the constitution which must now pass another Legislature and be submitted to the people. This amendment will provide that after January 1, 1920, no person shall be entitled to vote who is unable to read and write English.

So the bugaboo is on its way to extinction. Let the timid states copy New York's example.

C. C. C.

The Primary and the Woman

NOBODY is ever going to know exactly what part of Governor Whitman's great victory in the New York primary of September 3 was due to the woman voter. But it is a significant fact that at the close of the voting on September 3 the men leaders in the Republican party who have opposed woman suffrage stood discredited to an extent undreamed of before. Chief among these men was Senator Wadsworth. Just how successful Senator Wadsworth is going to be in his effort to engineer political combines inimical to the cause of woman suffrage is indicated by what happened to him in his support of Merton Lewis, Governor Whitman's opponent. Snowed under is a fairly comprehensive term, but it seems to leave something unsaid when applied to Senator Wadsworth's discomfiture in view of the immense majority, 150,000 to 175,000, piled up for Governor Whitman.



MRS. DAVID CLARK BALCH

IF all the enrolled Republican men and no Republican women had voted 743,893 votes would have been cast. If all the Republican women and no Republican men had voted 375,093 votes would have been cast. As a matter of fact only about 300,000 Republican votes were cast by both men and women and there is no telling how many were cast by men and how many by women. If all the enrolled Democratic men had voted and no Democratic women, 640,000 votes would have been cast. If all the enrolled Democratic women had voted they could have accounted for 247,676 of the quarter million Democratic votes cast in the primary. Here, again, there is no telling whether men or women came nearer to supplying their proportionate quota. One factor that played its part in reducing the woman's vote was the refusal of many women to enroll for the primaries because they are unwilling to cast in their allegiance with either party until one or the other has determined the fortune of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party did its share of the work of educating the women of the city to the significance of the primaries.

MRS. DAVID CLARK BALCH, Chairman of the Political Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, declares that women voters need assistance in their endeavors to size up candidates for office and cites by way of illustration the experience of the City Party on Primary Day.

"Hundreds of women flocked to our various headquarters seeking information," says Mrs. Balch. "At our main offices at 3 East 38th Street, members of the Political Committee were busy from morning until night attending to the visitors who were intensely earnest in their quest for knowledge. Some of them were disappointed because we did not advise them how to vote, which of course as a non-partisan body pledged to an impartial treatment of candidates and parties we could not do. Some were disappointed because the men in whom they were particularly interested did not return the suffrage questionnaires answered. But the majority were pleased with the information given them

as to the opinions and records of the aspirants for office. We feel that we did pretty well considering the time of year when many of the candidates left town for vacation trips, in obtaining answers from seventy-five per cent of the candidates. Our experiment of helping the woman voter in this way is certainly successful, and we shall be spurred on to greater efforts for election day. At that time we hope to have more data, a more systematic way of giving out the information and a larger corps of workers. We feel that we have made an impression not only upon the woman voter, but upon the candidates who we feel will after this realize that our work has a decidedly practical value."

GUBERNATORIAL candidates for nomination outdistanced all other candidates in being first to file their answers to the questionnaire sent out to all political candidates by the New York

City Party. But few candidates allowed any appreciable time to elapse before placing themselves on record as regards the important points set forth in the questionnaire.

The two leading questions in which the women were most keenly interested were:

1. Will you support the government to the utmost in its prosecution of the war?
2. Are you in favor of Woman Suffrage?

Will you support the Federal Suffrage Amendment in its passage through Congress and its ratification by the New York State Legislature?

The specific replies to these questions by the candidates for the governorship, as set forth at New York City Party headquarters, show that Governor Charles S. Whitman (Republican) replied in the affirmative to all questions put to him. Asked whether he would support the government, he answered simply "I will," and asked whether he would further the interests of the Federal Amendment, he replied, "I am in favor of it, although of course it does not come before the Governor for approval or disapproval."

Merton G. Lewis (Republican) added a letter to his questionnaire in which he stated that he would "unhesitatingly reply yes" to the query about government support. "In reply to your second question," wrote Mr. Lewis, "I repeat to you what I have said verbally. I have heretofore opposed woman suffrage. I have felt that there has been in this state a great body of unintelligent voters lacking in knowledge of our system of government, our history and our ideals; that it would be dangerous to add to that already large body an equally large body of equally unintelligent voters."

"Several years ago I prepared and secured the introduction of a proposed amendment to the constitution giving to both men and women having the proper educational qualifications the right to vote. My proposed amendment did not receive the approval of the Legislature, which did approve the amendment favored by your organization. This amendment is now an established fact, a part of the constitution of the state. I have been asked

whether I would support an effort to repeal and strike from the constitution the amendment inserted by the vote of the people at the election of 1917. I have replied that I would not; that women having won the right to vote should retain it, and I have expressed the hope that they will use the ballot generally and demonstrate the wisdom of their enfranchisement. These are my views and this is my record. I could not change it if I would. In adopting this view I acted entirely as I thought to be for the best interests of the state and all the people of the state. It may be that I was mistaken. In any event, it is my judgment that the right which the women now have to vote will never be taken from them, certainly not by any effort of mine."

Alfred E. Smith (Democrat) tersely wrote "Yes" as his answer to the two leading questions, while William Church Osborn (Democrat) replied in the affirmative to the first and said concerning the Federal Suffrage Amendment, "I prepared and presented to the Syracuse conference a resolution to that effect."

A further use is being made of this questionnaire for the City Suffrage Party is again making the educational work for women voters one of the chief features of the suffrage program. The rudiments of civil government and the principles of the political parties will be taught and discussed. The primary elections and the data regarding candidates and their attitude on various questions will be used as a practical part of the work.

WOMEN candidates in the primaries carried off important nominations in several districts. Late reports set the number of successful contestants at 16.

The Republicans nominated one woman for Congress, two women for the State Senate and three women for the Assembly. The Democratic nominees include one for the State Senate and nine for the Assembly.

Mrs. Sadie Kost, Republican, heads the list of women nominees as the candidate for Congress from the 22nd District. She will have a man opponent on the Democratic ticket.

Women candidates for the State Senate are Catherine P. Wylde, Democrat, in the 1st District, and Mrs. Kate F. Southmayd, Republican, in the 5th District. Late advices from the 24th Senatorial District show that Mrs. Mary Brewer of Staten Island won over her woman opponent by 662 votes.

Women candidates for the State Assembly on the Democratic ticket are Elizabeth Colbart, of Albany County, 2nd District; Grace Martin, in Monroe County; Mary M. Lilly, in the 7th District, New York; Mrs. Etta Clancy, Niagara County; Dr. Elizabeth R. Gillette, 2nd District, of Schenectady County; Harriet C. Orvis, St. Lawrence County; Mattie E. Truman and Annie T. Connolly, in the 4th and 5th Westchester Districts, and Kathryn H. Starbuck, Saratoga County.

The Republican Assembly nominees are Jennie B. Cohen, 1st New York District; Margaret Spooner, Orleans, and Hattie Michael, Ulster County.

Mrs. Arthur Livermore, of Yonkers, a well-known suffragist, as woman campaign manager for the Whitman forces, is accredited with exceptionally good work in lining up the woman vote of Westchester County for Whitman.

ALREADY New York women have begun to get ready for registration in October.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Chairman of Manhattan Borough, has sent out letters to hundreds of Manhattan leaders, captains and workers to say:

"We want your cooperation in getting the woman voter out to register in October. New York State is being watched by

every other state and by the European countries. The results of its woman vote will influence the campaign all over the world.

"It is our plan to make an intensive campaign during registration week which begins October 7th. We will go to the woman voter and remind her she must register in order to vote. A flier which urges registration and tells the days and hours for so doing has also a blank space where the polling place of the election district can be filled in.

"Give up everything except your duties that week and do your part to make this last drive for our suffrage cause a success. Give as much time as possible—the whole week, several days, a day, or even one hour. It will help if you can carry the message to the people in your own house only. We want to feel we have given every woman in New York City an opportunity to use her right as a voter."

Women in National Politics

THE National Republican Party has taken definite steps to insure the participation of Republican women in the management of that party's affairs through the formation of a woman's national executive committee. This action of the Republicans followed a conference of prominent Republican women called at Chicago September 4th by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The step taken by the Republicans is significant of the value placed on the woman vote by a major political party.

The woman's committee, when completed, will consist of nine members. Those already chosen include: Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois, chairman; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Florence Colliers Porter, California; Mrs. W. A. McCarter, Kansas; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington, and Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Illinois.

These women are prominently identified with the woman suffrage movement and their interest, at present, centers about the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The success of the Amendment in the Senate lies very near to the hearts of all of them.

The new woman's committee will cooperate with the Republican National Committee in planning ways and means that will insure the fullest possible participation of Republican women in the affairs of that party.

So enthusiastic were the women in attendance at the Chicago conference over the prospects opened up by the new plan that they continued in session for two days, formulating plans and outlining a definite program. The program will be discussed at length when the National Committee meets in Washington in December.

THE Louisiana Legislature took occasion recently to express itself as not in favor of suffrage by the Federal route. Following close on that action comes the news of the re-nomination of Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of that state, without opposition. Senator Ransdell is a staunch supporter of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, a fact well known, but the people of the state do not hesitate to send him back to the Senate, which leads one to wonder if Senator Ransdell may not represent the sentiment of his state more accurately than does the Louisiana Legislature. The question of whether his support will be weakened by any resolution the Legislature has passed is best answered in his own words: "The resolution of the Louisiana Legislature will, of course, not affect my position on suffrage, and I shall vote and work for the measure."

"The Votes Seem Assured"

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, who is again in Washington in personal command of what she deems to be the last stage of the struggle for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, sends *Woman Citizen* readers the following analysis of the Washington situation and its determining factors:

"The votes necessary to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment seem at last to be assured.

"As a matter of fact," says Mrs. Catt, "woman suffrage has become an issue which all long-sighted politicians recognize may vitally affect the destinies of the two dominant parties. There is manifest a commendable desire to eliminate the question from the November elections by an early and favorable vote. It is face evident that the control of the next Congress, with the presidential election looming in the background, will be decidedly affected by the woman suffrage issue. The control of the next Congress depends strictly upon the elections in the states where women vote.

"Bitter congressional and senatorial contests have been in progress in certain southern and northern states, but the interest in the outcome is purely local, as in any event Democrats will be returned from the southern states and Republicans from the northern states, wherein these contests have been waged. The real battle ground for the present is in the West, where the parties are more evenly matched and so close is the contest there and so narrow the margin in the House of Representatives that the change of a few votes in four or five congressional districts in either California or Kansas would give the control of the House to the Republicans.

"The Senate has a Democratic majority of eight. But the Democrats lose one representative in Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, who voluntarily retires, and indications point strongly to the probable loss of two other Democratic Senators in the coming election. On the other hand, the Republicans seem likely to lose can give the control of the 66th Congress either to the Democratic or Republican party.

"Like men, many women's political vision and responsibility are limited by state boundaries, but there are enough women in every state intensely interested in the Federal Suffrage Amendment to furnish such organized effort. On the other hand, it is equally clear that the women of the West have little inducement to give this unusual service to either party. For two months the Federal Suffrage Amendment has languished in the Senate to the amazement of its friends at home and the allied countries two Senators; if so, the balance is recovered. The struggle for control of the Senate, as well as the House, is confined to seven states, all western enfranchised states.

"It is the clearest proposition any campaign committee ever had to meet: a limited number of well organized women voters

which have more promptly dealt with the woman suffrage question. Either party could at any time within those months have had the credit of putting it through had two of its anti-minority been willing to change their votes. That women in the West, where they have voted for years, are bewildered by the opposition they have never met at home, and that they are confused as to their political duty is evident from the mass of letters and telegrams which come to our Headquarters.

"Women no more forget their friends than do men when the issue is clear. Witness the recent contest in the Republican primaries of New York, when in many precincts more women than men voted and undoubtedly the great majority came out to renominate Governor Whitman who had been their staunch friend. Witness also the Democratic primaries in Texas where nearly 400,000 women turned out to defeat the impeached Ferguson, which they did emphatically.

"At this time when growls are heard from the press and public on all hands at the incomprehensible stay of action on the amendment, justice demands that the explanation be made that the delay has been due to the minority, not to the majority, of the Senate and that that minority is composed of a minority of each party, working together to present the passage of the amendment. No cause ever had stauncher or more loyal friends than ours. Many Democrats and many Republican Senators are as sincerely and earnestly interested in the passage of the amendment as are women themselves. They have espoused woman suffrage because they recognize the justice and timeliness of action now and seek no advantage to themselves or their party through their attitude. Indeed there are Senators in both parties who would sacrifice a party advantage to serve the cause of political liberty for women.

"Naturally these friends of the cause are anxious that their party shall gain the advantage of having met the issue fairly and in accord

with the certain trend of progress. As a non-partisan organization the National American Woman Suffrage Association is not concerned as to which party shall secure for itself the credit for the passage of the amendment. What the suffrage association is concerned with is the passage of the amendment."

*As suffragists, you are working for the war,
don't forget that*

THE WOMAN CITIZEN of September 28
will present woman's part in the
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

Order your extra copies now.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT has transmitted to President Wilson a letter from the women of France which expresses their appreciation for the President's recent message to the women of the Allied countries.

The letter to President Wilson is signed by Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, President of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, who, on behalf of the women of France, thanks the President for his "stirring reply on the subject of Woman Suffrage."

Citing the fact the President's message had been given wide publicity in the press of Paris and the provinces, Mme. Schlumberger says, "As we hoped, your opinion on woman suffrage has made a deep impression in France and has exercised a favorable influence on our deputies." An extract from an article in the *Petit Parisien*, included in the letter bears out this claim:

"The group for women's rights, meeting at the Chamber, has noted President Wilson's reply to the 'International Woman Suffrage Alliance,' recognizing the part played by women in the war, and declaring himself in favor of their right to political franchise.

"The group has decided to request the Committee for Universal Suffrage to lodge its report on this question in the near future."

Evidently it is to be a neck-to-neck race between the Republic of France and the United States to see which shall do justice to women first.

Every Door of Opportunity

IN Italy more than 120,000 women are facing the hardest work of the war in occupations that formerly have been supposed to belong exclusively to men, according to estimates made by official publications of the Italian Government. An extract translated from a recent report follows:

"Women in factories have left lighter work to take men's places, and peasant women have come to the cities, attracted by high wages in the munition plants. Women are being employed in making airplanes and their work is recognized and appreciated, although three years ago this was not considered a suitable occupation. Lombardy is the largest industrial center and Milan the chief industrial city, but everywhere conditions have changed.

"Every effort is made to guard the health of munition workers. This is particularly necessary for the peasant women who are unaccustomed to long hours indoors. Physicians are stationed in each factory to attend to emergency cases, and there are rest rooms with baths and showers. Club rooms and places of amusement also are furnished to guard the moral welfare of these simple women in their new environment. Their homes are officially inspected and the landlords are required to keep the property in first rate condition. Municipalities control rents, which consequently remain reasonable in spite of the crowding of the cities.

"The munition plants are situated outside the towns and the workers travel back and forth on the street cars. In most of the cities the fare is 2 cents, and during busy hours tickets may be used that cost even less.

"Day nurseries have been established in the munition plants and the women bring their younger children with them in the mornings. An allowance of time is given to nurse the babies, and as a result of this the number of nursing mothers has increased from 27 to 50 per cent. while infant mortality has decreased from 36 to 9 per cent.

"A law compels all munition workers to register in the national pension fund. Since the war a second fund, to which employees pay a small sum monthly, has been started to provide for conditions after the declaration of peace, when many of the munition workers will be compelled to find other employment."

Another Italian report, that of the Economics Central Union, tells the bad side of the picture and suggests reforms; *i. e.*, in hours, a three-shift day of eight hours each in munitions; in wages, "the application of the principle that wages should be equal for the same work with equal production"; minimum wages and extra pay owing to high cost of living.

Other interesting matters in this report are its comment on the agricultural labor of women and its suggestions for the future of woman labor.

On the first it says: "With regard to the agricultural work, while the committee admires the spirit of sacrifice and abnegation, with which Italian women have so efficiently contributed and still contribute to mitigate the damage deriving from the lack of male help, now exclusively employed for the defense of the country, it is to be regretted that in certain regions the women are submitted to excessive work with salary absolutely inadequate, and the committee, therefore, reminds landowners of their social duties, especially in the present crisis."

As to the future, the report says: "In due time all female help will be in the transformation of industries changed from destructive to constructive purpose. The committee will appreciate professional assistance which may help in strengthening the women workers in defense of their legitimate rights and the consciousness and practice of their more elevated moral duties toward themselves, their families and the countries at war."

"THERE is no question," says Mary Conyngton in a recent issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, "that women have played an important part in the industrial life of France since the outbreak of the war. Discussions and reports concerning their new activities are conspicuous by their rarity, and even today, nearly four years after the change in their condition began, it is impossible to learn, except for the establishments under the control of the factory inspectors, how far the number of women employed has increased, or to secure details as to the new occupations they have taken up, and how they have fared therein."

Miss Conyngton ascribes this matter-of-course attitude, that accepts the women without keeping statistical track of them, to the fact that they have always been in industry in France. Says she: "In France, although the women were expected, as a matter of course, to be good housekeepers and devoted mothers, they were also expected as a matter of course, to share in the business side of the family life. Throughout the middle classes it was the natural thing for a woman on marriage to take a part in her husband's business, to keep the books, or go into the shop or store, or help in the buying, or otherwise act as a business partner. Consequently, when war called the men away, there was no particular opposition to be overcome before women could take their places."

After four years of war, Miss Conyngton tries to gather together the fragmentary information into a comprehensive report on French women in munition work.

In 1915 a British Commission visiting France found 1,800 small munition shops in Paris alone. These were frequently family affairs in which the question of the sex of the worker was hardly raised. The women of the family took their part, as a matter of course, and if outside workers were added as demands increased, there was no prejudice against women workers to be overcome. The report cites the case of one small shop in which the day shift was superintended by the father and the daughter, and the night shift by the mother and son. The numbers in these little shops are impossible to count, but comparison of partial figures from labor bulletins shows that in munitions, in July, 1915, 44,162 women were employed; by January, 1916, this had increased to over 100,000, and by January, 1918, the latter number was almost quadrupled (399,631). At the latter date women formed about a quarter of the workers employed on munitions.

THE women of Texas have more than proved their cause, if, indeed, proof could be regarded as at all necessary.

So far as we have been able to learn, no mother has neglected her baby and no wife her husband because of the ballot.

The homes of Texas have not suffered, but the State has enjoyed a great benefit.

A greater proportion of clean, honorable, upright men have been nominated for office.

A larger vote was polled than ever before, but with much less of the usual tumult and vulgarity.

Almost as a warning, the *Dallas News* says, editorially: "Most of the women voters in the recent election knew more about whom they were voting for, and why, than the male voters did. . . . Resting upon their traditional reputation for being innate geniuses, they went to the polls and voted extemporaneously, so to speak.

"Woman suffrage means that politics as a profession is doomed. Women will purify politics not by destroying existing institutions and customs, but merely by shocking the guardians of those institutions and customs into the knowledge that they must improve upon themselves if they are to have a 'look-in' in the future."

ANY American hospital might be proud to record the achievement of ours—measles broke out in our hospital just after the ten children arrived here from Paris—and we had but the one case! Of course we hesitate to accord all the glory of this escape to “bonne chance,” but whatever the reason we’re mighty grateful. Madeline —, the child already hopelessly ill of tuberculosis, had been exposed to measles and they developed the second day after her arrival. Every other child—not to mention our personnel—has happily escaped.

We are assured, by the way, that arrangements are being made to move the children on to their destination, where they can be permanently cared for. Their cure is impossible and we have not the accommodations here for them to stay during the summer. Their improvement, though, is good to see; they play out under the trees, those in casts lying still upon the grass and the others darting in and out among the ferns and pine trees. When they are moved again, they will be in far better condition.

There is joy at last in the pharmacy over the coming of the drugs ordered so long ago. Several turned in to help unpack them, and this whole end of the hill is permeated with a mixture of smells peculiar. The carpenter is hastily called upon to put up new shelves to accommodate the shipment; in the meantime rows of bottles, boxes of ampules, packages of drugs stand on tables, on chairs, on the floor, while our young pharmacist is visible from the shoulders up in the center of the array. But temporary discomfort cannot ruffle her thanksgiving, for now she can fill her prescriptions with “promptness and accuracy” instead of substitutes and “perhaps they’ll come tomorrow-sss.”

The surgical and medical dispensaries are busy every day now, and the local population is well cared for. A reformée brings in a glass-cut foot for treatment; this young boy has left a finger-end in his bicycle-chain and brought the rest to be bound up; eczema, other skin troubles, coughs and colds made worse by poor nourishment—a goodly proportion of the “ills that flesh is heir to”—and French flesh seems to be more “heirer” than usual—is represented in the records of our Hospital.

Three days a week one of our cars carries a doctor and nurse to three neighboring towns for dispensary work there.

From the station a week ago our ambulance brought four old women refugees. From the district of the Marne they had come, and three days and three nights of traveling had reduced them to a trembling state of weakness and hysteria. Their actual ailments were slight—only two needed surgical treatment—they suffered most from shock and exhaustion—and when we learned of their experiences we did not marvel. The hospital near Chalons, where they were patients, had been bombarded, and the inmates were hastily packed off to this Southland so far from the danger lines. Their few belongings, knotted into tiny bundles, were pitiful enough—one old woman had as much as six francs in a purse secured pinned to her bosom. They were hurried into clean beds, and steaming bouillon helped them to a restful slumber. Somebody’s grandmothers, without a doubt, torn from their homes and friends, deposited among a people speaking a foreign tongue—however eager to lessen their suffering, foreign still; to women of such age, doubly hard.

These women will rest here for a short while and receive the medical attention necessary, before they proceed to the permanent quarters provided for them by the Government.

ANOTHER refugee—a man—has just left the Hospital. Dr. Seagrave, who recently arrived with Mrs. Heliker, has already performed an operation on a little child, removing a few of the large company of adenoids that thrive so healthfully in

Repatriate Moner In the Refugee Hospital of th

By Anne Hirsty, Cor

these throats of France! Other hospital beds are filled by the Paris children, and by patients from Labouheyre and Pontenx.

July the Fourth, and July the Fourteenth, these anniversaries that are so similar in their meaning and their observance, were brilliantly celebrated over here, as all of our home people know by the papers. We spent the first of them with the American camps near us—in the morning an impressive review of our own troops, followed by a reading of the Declaration of Independence, addresses and prayers. After luncheon another camp on the coast had arranged a series of sports. Thousands of khaki-clothed boys swarmed over the hillsides that sloped down to the flat beaches and out to the sea. At dinner we found that the French maids had taken especial delight in decorating the table with garlands of green studded with flowers, tiny American flags, and a large Tricolor. The Secrétaire General de l’Office, Prefecture des Landes, invited us to attend the ceremonies at Mont-de-Marsan on the 14th of July. A review of the youngest French troops filled us with mixed emotions—boys fresh from military school, and on their way to the front; they marched past the reviewing stand, which was brilliant with gold braid, cockades and colorful decorations, their young faces aglow, their new helmets flashing in the sun, their clear voices ringing out in the morning air in the marching songs of France. During the addresses a pleasing tribute was offered to the work we are doing here, and our members were seated on the high platform with the Prefet and other distinguished guests.

Since our last writing Dr. Alice Gregory has left for service nearer the front, and Dr. Marie K. Formad succeeds her as Medical Director. Mrs. Inman and Mrs. Layton, two new nurses, have safely arrived, and our entire personnel is now permanently settled in their barracks and working happily together.

The weather continues to be a daily surprise. Today we awoke shivering in an air damp and penetrating; within the hour a hot sun beats down in determined rays, the tree-branches stand without a stir, and one almost sees the heather drying grayly on the hill. The evenings, with few exceptions, are past any description—so lovely in their quiet peace, so fired by the gorgeous sunsets, so flooded in the moonlight that spills down through tree-tops and splashes the open fields with pools of silver. Truly, one almost forgets for an hour that other skies are flushed in angry red and torn by exploding shells that spatter other fields with the sticky scarlet of young blood!

* * * *

“BUSINESS was good” yesterday. A stream of patients flowed to the door of the *Dispensaire*; there were two operations in the Hospital, and at our Dispensary at Pissos we had fourteen visitors. Of course, back home fourteen patients at a dispensary doesn’t mean a busy morning; but over here where the development of a dispensary in a new town is a real career, fourteen patients mark a distinct milestone.

In Pissos, a little town twenty kilometres distant, we have the use during the summer of one of the schoolrooms. Yesterday when our ambulance drove to the gate the patients had congregated as usual beneath the great trees in the schoolyard. They proved to be an interesting collection. Babies, young children, widows of several ages, and old women—a varied group. As to the causes of their ailments, malnutrition and neglect predominated.

Mothers Of France of the National Suffragists

irsty, Correspondent

The food question in these smaller towns, as in the cities of France, is a grave one; in this particular place, meat can be had but once a week; vegetables are scarce; potatoes—well, there aren't any; milk is rare, and eggs cost four francs and more the dozen. The condition of the teeth—which deserves a chapter in itself—contributes to the bad health, and the dentist who saves what teeth she can for France and makes new teeth to replace those she cannot save is doing a work whose results are perhaps further-reaching than even she realizes. As for regular medical attention and advice, in Pissos the only doctor is one who just now is home on leave from the front and naturally unable to attend to his practice. Thus, these people, civilians and refugees, are entirely dependent now upon the few hours we can spare them one day each week. There is a small pharmacy in Pissos, and so when the civilians need our medicine, there is a small charge made; when our patients, there and here, though, are refugees, both service and medicines are of course entirely free.

THESE mothers of France, and her widows, tell their histories automatically without adornment, bare of appeal for sympathy. They apparently accept the situation as one accepts an unwelcome rainstorm—something that must come and be lived through, but something that must as surely pass and after which life will be renewed. Renewed as before, perhaps; but renewed, anyhow. "My husband is at the front; my little son, fourteen when his father left, now prepares also to leave me. I am then alone." "I am a widow, Madame. For the past year. My two sons are also gone. Thank you a thousand times, Madame. I return next Thursday." Refugee mothers, with forlorn little children hiding behind their ample skirts, children whose fathers left a year, two years, three years ago. "Il est partis a la guerre, Madame. Après la guerre—" Another of our patients has five sons gone from her—two at the front, two prisoners in Germany, one in a hospital, somewhere. There is not a family with whom we come in contact but is a witness to the continued sacrifice of France. It is indeed a short-sighted mind that cannot recognize the value of such a work—the saving of these women and children who build a new France for the world!

Yesterday, a girl of twenty-three came to us for an operation. She and her two sisters now live in Pissos, sent there from their home on the Marne. She is not so fortunate as to be merely a refugee. She is a repatriate. For thirty-three months she was a prisoner of the Germans. Blond, slim, pretty, she is one of those thousands of young girls who make up the patient middle class on whom every country depends. She tells us a bit of her experiences, how for three long months she, with other French women, were victims of that barbaric trick the Huns have borrowed from days of savagery. In that mystic space of No-Man's-Land sometimes the grass grows high and thick; it obscures the opposite trenches, and barbed wire, long ago entangled, must be cut through and removed. These women of France are forced into the trap. Not only must they endure the repulsive task of aiding their enemy, but they must be exposed to stray shots that may come from the guns of their own countrymen. . . . And so, France's women hold silent the only voice that can free them—the voice of their own cannon.

For thirty-three months these women worked and suffered.

Then, in unison, they rebelled. And such was their spirit that the Germans were helpless to enforce their power. The women were repatriated, and sent back to their own country—but sent back with tortured bodies and memories that must poison all the days they live. Their spirit alone survives.

Nine of the children and three of the four old women refugees have left us, gone on to the accommodations, whatever they may be, that the Government can provide. Their departure was touching. The old women had been especially grateful for the care they received. And their separation from the one who must stay with us for treatment was not an easy one. We took them in our ambulance to their new home. The one woman left stood at the top of the hill, waving her farewell, calling in a shrill, thin voice that she would join them soon.

And the children—! Loud were the wails when they learned they must leave. The young French woman sent to accompany them to Arcachon comforted them in her own way, and one of our nurses went along to help her on the journey. The two littlest babies were dressed once more in their quaint little frocks, and the larger ones each carried her own little bundle of belongings. The oldest girl, lying on the stretcher in the ambulance, her leg still in its heavy cast, cried quietly, and the younger ones tried to wave goodbye, but the smiles weren't convincingly gay.

The children, we learn, are now in a sanitarium—really an orphanage—from which they will be scattered later. Who knows where? And our little Juliette we saw going about with her tubercular ulcers raw on her throat, bared to the shrinking gaze of the other little folk! Yet we cannot be quick in judging, for where are the people to care for her, where is the time, where is the cost of it to come from?

Last week's mail brought this note to Dr. Formad, signed by two of the older children:

"Cher Docteur:

Voici 2 jours que nous sommes ici et nous nous ennuyons beaucoup. Nous sommes chez des soeurs de. . . . Elles ne sont pas si gentilles que vous et nous ne sommes pas si bien soignées.

Cher Docteur, je ne vois plus rien de nouveau a vous dire et je termine ma petite lettre en vous envoyant tous nos meilleures amitiés.

Marcelle R. ———
Juliette H. ———"

JULIETTE'S sister, Madeleine, the little one so ill of tuberculosis, was not able to leave with the children, and the day following their departure she slipped quietly away from us all. Best for her, of course, but a sad business withal. Her mother unable to come, even afterward, her sister gone among strangers. We did what we could—did more, perhaps, than otherwise we'd have found time to do. Over her coarse gown we fashioned a softer one of gauze; her dark hair was tied with fresh ribbons; the bed was covered with flowers—the villagers, when they learned of her going, stripped their gardens, and even our maids sent a huge bouquet of roses and daisies. . . . The laws of France demanded her burial here, and so on Sunday she was borne to the little church down the road. The Mayor himself, our doctors, and a delegation of others from the hospital followed the hand-drawn hearse. School children in a double row marched with us, as though our Madeleine had been one of them; and the townsfolk in large numbers did honor to the little one who had died away from home. After the service in the church, there followed the impressive interment in a corner of the cemetery across the road, where according to the custom each little child sprinkled her handful of brown earth on the casket as it lay in the open grave.

(Continued on page 316)

Fact and Comment

By Alice Stone Blackwell

Anti-Suffrage Mythology

THE official documents of the anti-suffragists are not only liberally peppered with errors of fact, but they occasionally put forward some decidedly odd theories. A recent issue publishes an elaborate article claiming that any man or woman who is not the parent of at least four children is to be classed as a "neuter," a member of "the third sex."

This is rather hard on George Washington, who was the Father of his country, but of nothing else. It is hard upon Florence Nightingale, and Clara Barton, and Joan of Arc, and many of the saints, both ancient and modern.

The national anti-suffrage organ claims that almost all the leading suffragists have belonged to this "third sex." Elizabeth Cady Stanton had seven children, Lucretia Mott six, Julia Ward Howe five, Antoinette Brown Blackwell six. Frances D. Gage—"Aunt Fanny," the beloved pioneer suffragist of Ohio—used to say that she was the mother of "thirty-six feet of boys," and, if we remember correctly, all of her tall sons were in the Army or Navy.

The prominent suffragists, like the prominent antis, have included all sorts of persons, married and single, parents of large families and parents of small. Mrs. George F. Lowell, active in suffrage work in Massachusetts a few years ago, was the mother of ten. Mrs. Pleasantine Wilson mentioned at one of our hearings that she was the mother of eleven. On the other hand, Mrs. A. J. George, for years the most prominent and ubiquitous of anti-suffrage lecturers, has but one child, Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson herself has had but one, and most of the active and conspicuous antis would have to be classified, under this ruling, as members of "the third sex."

When an anti-suffrage lecturer was touring a western state a year or two ago, it was suggested that she might be neglecting her children, and she indignantly replied that she had none. When Mrs. Loughary, president of the Oregon suffragists, was making a lecture tour, somebody asked who was taking care of her "neglected little ones." An editor who knew the family replied that one of Mrs. Loughary's "neglected little ones" was a county judge, and another a doctor; her three daughters were married and taking care of homes of their own.

The editor of the national anti-suffrage organ, after holding forth against "childless women politicians," adds:

"One of the lot recently wrote a long letter to the papers about a former suffrage leader, yet not once did she have the filial instinct well enough developed to mention the fact that the woman was her mother. She wrote of her simply as a suffragist. When a national suffrage leader can write a long, glowing account of her mother as a suffragist, without once mentioning that the woman was her mother, you have a good indication of the heart of the present day 'childless woman politician.'"

The allusion here is evidently to the daughter of Lucy Stone. As for my not mentioning that "the woman" was my mother, that is explained by the fact that I was enumerating her

titles to distinction, not my own. As for being childless, I have exactly the same number of children as the editor of the national anti-suffrage organ, Miss Minnie Bronson.

In the campaign of mud-throwing that has been directed against the public activities of women from the beginning, there has always been a tendency to charge any woman who aroused displeasure with being childless. One anti-suffragist got himself into a curious pickle by doing this. He berated the alleged unwillingness of suffragists to be mothers, and held up as the typical suffragist, Carrie Nation, and as the typical anti, Martha Washington—who lived so long before the suffrage movement that she cannot fairly be claimed either as a suffragist or an anti. Thereupon some better informed person called his attention to the fact that Martha Washington had only four children (by her first husband), while Carrie Nation was the mother of thirteen!

Suffrage Wanted in Porto Rico

"SUFFRAGE AS A WAR MEASURE" is the title of a prominent article in a recent issue of a Porto Rican women's magazine, *Album Puertorriqueno*. It quotes from President Wilson's letter to Mrs. Catt, and also from Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense, who says:

"No class in the nation is so legislated for and about as women in industry, yet they have no voice in making the laws that govern them.

"Two conditions peculiar to the war emphasize the danger and injustice of this fact. Thousands of women have entered industry. This entrance of women and war conditions in general, create a tendency to lower standards of work. Women need political power to protect themselves and to protect the standards of the work which they have taken over from the men. They will have no direct influence in industry or in the legislation concerning industry until they have political power. Woman's enfranchisement is an immediate war necessity, which will enable her to give and do her best for America."

This Porto Rican magazine says:

"Every woman who believes in suffrage for Porto Rico should adopt the slogan, 'Suffrage as a war measure,' and work for it. The need for it will be just as great in Porto Rico as in any part of the United States.

"It scarcely needs to be pointed out how splendidly the women of Porto Rico have come to the front in the work of the Red Cross, the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and in all other branches of war activity that have been proposed. There can be no question of their entering the more difficult fields of work when the time comes; and for this time they must be prepared."

"Album Puertorriqueno" is published at Humacao, Porto Rico, in Spanish and English, the Spanish section being edited by Ana Rogue de Duprey, and the English by Geraldine Maud Frasier. It contains a variety of interesting matter.

Women of Vera Cruz Ask Votes

A GROUP of prominent women of Tierra Blanca lately appeared before the Legislature of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and presented a petition for woman suffrage. They backed it up with a good argument, and in the legislative debate their request was championed by three chivalrous members of the Legislature, Mendez, Alcalde and Vasquez; but the Legislature held that it would be contrary to the constitution of the State of Vera Cruz. The "Mujer Moderna" (*Modern Woman*), edited in Mexico City by the Senorita Hermila Galindo, points out that women have suffrage under the charter of Queretaro; also that Article 8 of the Federal Constitution of Mexico abolished legal disabilities on account of sex, and that a state constitution is not allowed to conflict with that of the nation. Senorita Galindo advises the women of Vera Cruz on election day to go to the polls with dignity and modesty and to cast their votes, relying upon the fundamental law of the republic.

To Save Our Shoes

WAR is teaching thrift to many women who were formerly wasteful. It is also waking up many women to wastes upon a colossal scale, which they think that something should be done to stop.

For instance, women are urged, and rightly urged, to practice conservation in every line; among other things, to wear their old clothes and their old shoes as long as possible, in order to conserve wool and leather for the soldiers.

But meanwhile a report from the United States Bureau of Chemistry informs us that every year many million pounds of shoe leather are treated with chemicals for the express purpose of making the shoes wear out in half the time that they otherwise would, thus forcing the public to buy new shoes oftener, and increasing the profits of the people who make and sell them. One shoeman is quoted as acknowledging that in his factory alone 12,000,000 pounds of leather are so treated every year.

It is difficult to find words to characterize this sort of thing. It has been going on, it seems, for many years. It would be interesting to know whether this process is applied to the shoes that are to go to our soldiers abroad. If so, those who apply it might be punished under the law against giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If it is only applied to shoes for the use of our own people, a remedy will still be earnestly desired by mothers of large families and small means who know what a struggle it has been to keep all the little feet shod.

If the wilful damaging of these enormous quantities of leather is not against the law, it ought to be. Women will very naturally ask what sense there is in urging them to save shoe leather by little bits while allowing others to waste it on a gigantic scale. They will continue to save it, but they will certainly try to have the principles of conservation brought to bear, all around; and if they have the ballot, they will be more likely to succeed.

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ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

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61 Years of Growth in Merchandising

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Not Afraid to Trust Women

SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN, of Oklahoma, visiting Richmond on Labor Day to speak at the celebration that afternoon, called at Suffrage Headquarters immediately after the parade. Mrs. John H. Lewis, of Lynchburg, first vice-president of the State League, at present in charge of the Family Room at the big "Y" Hut, at Camp Lee, came to Richmond especially to welcome Senator Owen to Suffrage Headquarters, telling him that she still claimed him as a Lynchburg "boy."

"Madam," said the Senator, "I have never ceased to be a Virginian." Addressing the suffragists, Senator Owen said: "I advocate woman suffrage because I reverence woman. I see no reason why the woman who taught me my manners, morals and religion, as child, boy and man, my mother, should not have a voice in her own government. I do not believe any woman will be less honorable in expressing her opinion by a vote than she is in the rearing of her children. I am not afraid to trust women, I reverence their opinion. I am a strong believer in the Federal Constitutional Amendment for Woman Suffrage. I have worked for it, spoken for it; I shall vote for it, and I am urging others to do so. I hope the vote will be taken soon and will result in its passage." Partaking of fruit punch, Senator Owen offered to the suffragists the toast of the Washburn-Crosby motto: "Eventually—why not now?"

Messrs. White and Wilcox of the Central Trades and Labor Council accompanied Senator Owen to Suffrage Headquarters.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is in receipt of a wire from Oklahoma which reads:

"Democratic State Central Committee unanimously passed resolution on September 6 which says, 'We favor the enactment of legislation granting equal franchise to women in Oklahoma, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of our war activities, and believing in the principle of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party.'"

ON June 19, 1918, at the State Convention of the Democratic party in Indiana, this plank was adopted unanimously and is so written in the platform:

"We favor the speedy enactment of the pending Federal Amendment granting equal franchise to women, and pledge the Legislature of Indiana, if Democratic, to promptly ratify such amendment; and if not nationally enacted, we pledge the Democratic party of Indiana to amend the constitution of our state granting equal franchise to women in Indiana, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of all war activities, and believing in the principle of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party." All of the district and county meetings of the Democrats have been thrown open to women.

THE Ohio Republicans wrote a Federal amendment plank in their platform when in convention at Columbus, August 28. The plank reads:

"We favor woman suffrage and the immediate submission by Congress for the action of the several states of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting them such right."

In discussing the convention the Ohio Headquarters News Bulletin, the official organ of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, says editorially:

"The very definite victory of former Governor Willis over Edwin Jones for the Republican nomination for Governor was a determining factor in the suffrage victory in the platform. Mr. Willis was in a position to dictate the platform if he cared to do so. He did care to see woman suffrage endorsed. It was a great comfort to have his assurance that it was "going in and going through," to know that it was not necessary to appear before the resolutions committees, to know that we could go to the Convention confident that the reactionaries on our question would be outvoted. It was a happy day for suffrage in Ohio."

The suffragists also rejoiced in the nomination of Hon. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, the author of the Reynolds Act, who polled the second highest number of votes in a field of twenty candidates. Mr. Reynolds made his campaign as "the suffrage candidate."

The wet interests are said to have actively opposed his nomination, because of his suffrage record. His decisive victory was, therefore, the more gratifying to the suffragists.

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Bath gowns, cotton yannel or other material
that is neither heavy nor bulky—any accepted
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MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Try the Soy Bean

SOY BEANS have been used and liked in the United States for many years in those regions where they have been grown, and more recently have been used by canners to some extent for general trade. The war situation, with its need for finding new foods and new uses for old foods, has fixed attention on this food crop to such an extent that the name soy bean has now become fairly familiar.

The soy bean, which is well known in the Orient as a valuable food staple, is unlike common legumes, in that it contains much oil and no starch. Oil is obtained by pressing it out of the beans. This leaves a pressed cake, which still contains some oil and all the rest of the food material originally present in the beans. The cake is readily ground into flour, which is of high food value and can be used in many ways in cooking. It has been on the market to some extent for a long time and used for special purposes. It is now becoming a common food-stuff in some localities, one which is well worth knowing and using.

Experiments with the soy-bean flour in the experiment kitchen of the Office of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, show that palatable dishes can be made by using it as one of the ingredients. Tested recipes using soy-bean flour are given in Secretary's Circular 113 just issued by the department. Copies will be sent free on request from Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Women at Home

Putting It Up to Each Calory

The Coal Demand

The increased war demands call for nearly one hundred million tons more of coal than were mined last year. This increase can be met only partially by increased production. The remaining amount, approximately sixty million tons, must be saved. In no other way can the necessary coal be supplied.

America needs coal to-day because in addition to the enormous quantities of steel and other products we ourselves need, the Allies are turning more and more to America for their war supplies, the production of which depends on coal. Twenty-four million more tons of coal than were used last year are needed this year for the increased war needs of pig iron and steel. Every ton of finished steel requires four tons of coal.

Every pound of coal that is saved means more steel, and the war needs every pound of steel that can be produced.

Frequently it is said that since there are almost unlimited quantities of coal in the earth, the additional one hundred million tons required for the total increased war needs this year should be mined. Some of it can be mined—but not all. There are three trillion tons of coal in the earth just as in the air, there are millions of pounds of free nitrogen urgently needed in the manufacture of explosives. The difficulty is to make the coal and nitrogen available for use.

During the first two years of the war coal production in Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary dropped heavily. The first year America was at war, coal production in this country increased 10 per cent. This year there is every indication that our production will be increased 16 per cent, a wonderful record in view of the magnitude of the labor and transportation problems involved.

Already the mines and railroads are doing their part. Almost every week shows a new record of coal mined and transported. Still we are short. Conservation must make up the difference.

Householders are now preparing for the battle of conservation. They will save coal in every possible way.

Here are some suggestions for fuel conservation for which the United States Fuel Administration stands sponsor:

If You Use Coal

The Coal Cooking Range.—1. Clean off top of oven, take off small clean-out door and clean thoroughly under the oven monthly; see that smoke-pipe fits in the chimney tightly, and that the inside of the chimney is closed off about six to eight inches where the pipe enters. If the fire-bricks are loose, get a little fire-clay and fill in joints.

2. Keep the fire-pot up even with the top of oven, rounding off the top, but not having coal against the lids or running out over the oven.

3. Turn shaker handle over quickly as far as it will go and then back; both motions should be continuous and rapid. Repeat until free from ashes and clinkers. If the range has a flat grate, use the poker to clean off the top of

the grates. Always allow fire to have full draft for five or ten minutes before cleaning. Take ashes from the ash-pit daily to prevent damage to grates.

4. For baking and roasting, have slide open in the ash-pit door; have the fire-box filled up to the top of the oven and free from ashes. As soon as baking is finished close all front drafts, open the check-draft damper in pipe, and if the fire still burns too freely remove one of the lids over the oven about two or three inches. To leave drafts on after you are through cooking is very wasteful of coal. To fix fire for night, run poker around the side of the fire, which will clean the clinkers off the bricks and water-back. See that the fire is packed down solidly, rounding off the top, but not having coal against lids or running over the oven. Check draft as directed when through cooking. It will keep your kitchen very much warmer if you let the oven-door stand open. For further information or directions consult your regular range man.

If You Use Gas

Likewise the saving of gas is a saving of the fuel that generates it, if it is artificial gas, and a saving of gas itself as potential power, the United States Department of Agriculture advocates—

Ways to Save Gas—Reduce the Number of Burners Used.—You can cook more than one kind of food over the same burner. If you have a colander or a wire basket that fits over an ordinary kettle, you can steam such vegetables as carrots or squash in the colander at the same time that you boil potatoes in the kettle. The under part of the double boiler can be used to boil eggs or small vegetables, while cereal cooks in the upper part. Compartment vessels that have two or three separate divisions fitting together over one burner may be purchased.

Regulate the Size of the Flame.—Turn the flame down after the boiling point is reached, for water that is boiling fast is no hotter than water that is boiling slowly. When the flame spreads up around the vessel you are wasting fuel.

Don't Be Afraid of Relighting the Gas.—Turn it out when you remove the vessel from the burner. Matches are cheaper than gas.

Have a Regular Bake Day.—If you bake bread, bake as much at one time as will be eaten before it dries out.

Don't Light the Oven to Bake a Single Dish.—If you have a roast for dinner that requires the use of the oven, plan a baked dinner. Beef roast with brown potatoes, scalloped tomatoes, and apple Betty all could be baked at one time. Or, if you light the oven to bake quick breads or cake, bake fruit or a dessert for another meal. Small ovens that fit over one burner save fuel.

Select Foods That Can Be Quickly Cooked.—Cook in larger quantities such foods as cereals and soups that require long cooking. They will keep in the refrigerator and you will save much fuel. Leaflet No. 13 tells how to make a fireless cooker at home, and how to use it to cut

(Continued on page 318)

An Open Letter

To the President of the New Jersey Antis

My Dear Mrs. Bassett:

Within the past few weeks a number of statements from you have appeared in various New Jersey papers criticising the suffragists for continuing their work in wartime and commending the anti-suffragists for their devotion to the Red Cross and similar activities to the exclusion of all other interests.

From a former member of your organization who has recently become a suffragist, we have just received a copy of a circular letter, signed by you, and addressed to the anti-suffrage organizations of the State. It is headed, "An Urgent Call to Action," and reads in part:

"We have all been feeling that our days were too short—our hands too slow—and our purses too slim to accomplish what must be done and given as our part in the great business of the war; but we owe it now to the New Jersey boys who have the biggest part in hand, as well as to the New Jersey women who are standing back of these boys, that in their absence our beloved State shall continue to possess her sacred rights. . . . Two things are immediately imperative. There must be a canvass of the State, and there must be systematic publicity given to our determined effort to save New Jersey from the fate that has overtaken New York. Our first and most pressing duty is to start the proposed canvass in order that we may present convincing evidence to legislators in Washington, as well as in Trenton, that our contention that we are the majority is undeniable. . . . We have fortunately secured the services of Mr. Bossong, who has conducted such a canvass in other States with colossal results, and he is ready to begin in New Jersey. The expenses of this canvass will be large, but can be met if each branch or group of anti-suffragists will do its part. . . . We enclose printed slips which we ask each anti-suffragist to send with a personal note to as many persons as she may think of as possible contributors. Don't forget that every dollar given to defeat woman suffrage is a dollar towards winning the war, because woman suffrage in America will 'give aid and comfort to the enemy.' We look to you, anti-suffragists of New Jersey, to show your patriotism and thus help to save your country."

May I point out to you that you are taking issue with the President of the United States, whom loyalty demands that we should all support, irrespective of political or party prejudices. He says in his letter of June 14 to Mrs. Catt:

"The full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action."

Believing that the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage should be passed at once the President has written to urge various Senators, among them Senator Baird of New Jersey, to give it their support, saying that he believes our

present position of champions of democracy throughout the world will be greatly strengthened by the passage of the amendment. In our own State, Governor Edge, Senator Frelinghuysen, every candidate for the United States Senate except Messrs. Baird and Gray, and dozens of other prominent men favor the immediate passage and ratification of the Federal Amendment. It seems strange to us that women who are fighting against suffrage because they believe their sex will not have wisdom in things political should set their own judgment up against that of the political leaders of the State and Nation whom the men voters have elected to office.

We believe that the protection of our boys in France demands that their women folks at home have the right of suffrage. To many Americans it is shocking news that alien enemies may vote in this country, but in eight states this is true, the qualification being first papers only. One Congressman confessed that the Germans composed a majority in his district, and that a very large number voted on their first papers. He admitted that he could not safely offend these men by voting for woman suffrage. In Nebraska men in one county claimed exemption from the draft upon the ground that they were enemy aliens, but upon being questioned they admitted that they had been voting for years. Here among us are hundreds of thousands of men too alien in sympathy to fight for this country and too un-American to be trusted with responsible war work, yet they are permitted to help elect our Congressmen, Governors and State legislators, who may obstruct needed war legislation, and, if the war lasts so long, may help elect a President upon whose attitude and character the fate of our country will depend.

During the present war the governing bodies of Germany and Austria have both rejected woman suffrage. On the other hand, England and Canada have granted it to all their women, and France and Italy have promised increased suffrage rights to the women of their countries at the close of the war. Do we wish to stand on the side of our enemies or of our allies?

Yours very truly,

LILLIAN F. FEICKERT,

President, New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

No Better Judge

"THERE is no better judge of the moral value of a war move than the President. No small part of the inspiring achievement of having created a united America devoted to winning the war on purposes so ennobled that they are becoming controlling among the Allies, is to be traced back to the almost uncanny perception President Wilson has of human nature and the imponderable things for which it is willing to sacrifice life and property.

"When, then, the President in his letter to Senator Shields says that the passage of the Suffrage Amendment is 'an essential psycho-

logical element in the conduct of the war for democracy,' and further, that it will have 'an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war,' he is talking about those things in which his skill and understanding are confessed almost without exception.

"If suffrage was to come at all, there would some day be a national amendment when the voters of enough individual states had reported favorably upon it. With the winning of New York, that day was probably not far off. The main difficulty with the national process is that the indorsement is through the state legislatures.

"But with the West almost solid for suffrage and so important a breach as the Empire State in the more conservative East, there remains the probably unfortunate possibility that suffrage would become another one of those sectional issues where the South, with its negro population, would find itself in the position of dissent with the rest of the Union. It might be held that we were so near the time when uniformity was desirable that the National Amendment, which is the only way to uniformity, was not much of an anticipation.

"But it is to the international field that the President looks. At war for the rights of humanity, we can hardly afford to take a position that might seem narrow in the view of the nations which already have suffrage, the apparent narrowness coming from the probability that extended resistance to the vote promised to be but futile, anyhow, and might be taken for mere obstinacy."

Evening News, Newark, N. J.

When They Come Back

THEY will come back, America's brave sons,
From war-torn fields, when victory and
peace

Have stilled the angry thunder of the guns

And brought to suffering hearts a quick
release.

They will come back from anguish deep and
strife,

From sights and sounds that only they could
know,

Back to the fullness of a richer life—

The great reward because they chose to go.

They will have felt the flames of cleansing fires,
Have passed the tests that try the hearts of
men,

Have learned in sacrifice of dear desires

That souls can rise to splendid heights again.

They will have proved that wrong can hold no
sway,

Have seen the darkness change to radiant
light.

Have left the Presence, "Lo—with you alway."
And heard His voice in silences at night.

And we who wait and pray for them at home

May one great prayer in soul and spirit burn:

That we may keep the faith until they come,

Be not unworthy of a bright return—

A prayer expressed in every deed and thought,

In every task of willing heart and hand.

A purpose out of pure desire wrought—

To learn of them and some day understand.

—Alison Brown of the Vigilantes.

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Room and bath \$4.00 per day with meals, or \$2.50 per day without meals.

Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.

JOHN P. TOLSON.

Refugee Hospitals

(Continued from page 311)

... Particulars of it all were, of course, sent her mother immediately, and soon came her reply; it was a brave, grateful message to the strangers who had cared for her "Petite Madeleine" better even than she herself could have done.

This is one of the most regrettable situations brought to our notice here. These little children, taken from their mothers in Paris by their need of medical care (which could not be had in their own city), sent first to one hospital, then to another institution, finally to be separated even from their companions in travel. What will be the effect of all of it upon the child—upon the anxious parents? And, yet, what other course can be opened?

During the past week, there have been four operations (tonsilectomies) and a couple of accident cases. We have three in the men's ward now, and six in the women's; medical refugee cases are expected in a day or so; and our morning and afternoon dispensary hours are full ones. The *Medicin Major* who has this village, and several others, under his care is relieved to find surgeons to whom he can send operative cases. An old man of sixty-five who works in the Usine here had his right hand cut nearly in two last week; the *Major* brought him to us, and his hand was saved. The *Major* himself stayed and watched the operation. This marks a goal that can be appreciated only by those who realize the amazement with which the French view women surgeons; even women doctors are new to them—but for women really to operate—! So that the cap we wear, made dark by the vicissitudes of work-under-war-conditions, now flaunts this flaming feather of an achievement that will increase our opportunities of service and enhance their value in the eyes of these very people for whose relief we came.

Personal

DR. LOUISE C. BALL is director of the courses in radiography for women in the War Service Training School of the Department of Education (New York City.) Besides opening a new field of activity to women, this is, says the *New York Post*, the first attempt to standardize the profession of radiography, which has hitherto been picked up by apprentices. The course is given at the Washington Irving High School.

* * *

Miss Mary McMillan, widely known in medical circles for her work among the wounded soldiers of the British Army, has been added to the staff of Reed College, Portland, Ore., for the training of reconstruction aides in military hospitals. Miss McMillan, who came to the United States from Liverpool, England, two years ago, was "medical gymnast and masseuse" for Col. Sir Robert Jones, who has directed the orthopedic and re-education work among the soldiers of the British Army. She had charge of the Sir Robert Jones Clinic. In October, 1914, she was called to treat the first load of wounded Belgian soldiers sent to England. For the last six months Miss McMillan has been head aide in physical therapy in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where up to the present time all the American soldiers wounded overseas who have been brought back to this country are being cared for. She has received an eighty days' leave of absence for her Reed College work.

* * *

Dr. Minna Mary Rohen, of Buffalo, has been appointed by the Board of Health, health officer of the Lake George district. She is a graduate of the Ann Arbor Nurses' Training School, an A.B. and an M.D. of Michigan University. She was for three years head nurse at the Deaconess Hospital, at Spokane, Wash.; later medical lecturer and adviser in the Cleveland public schools.

* * *

As an extension of the Woman's Court idea Chicago has set up a woman's jail. According to press reports three of the city jails will be held exclusively for women. Woman-suffrage Chicago has, it should be remembered, a larger force of policewomen than any other city in America, and hereafter women are to be arrested by women, entered on the books by women desk sergeants, locked up by women turnkeys and looked after by a matron.

* * *

Miss Mary Southard is not only chief clerk of Local Board No. 3, Nassau County, L. I., but she is a deputy sheriff of that county, the first woman sheriff of whom we have a record in New York state.

* * *

Private Opha M. Johnson, Marine Corps Reserve, is the first woman enrolled in the Marine Corps. Private Johnson will look after the

interests of the young women who are soon to be enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve and detailed as clerks at Marine Corps headquarters. It is expected that a number of the clerical positions at headquarters will be filled by women in the near future, to release for active duty in the field the enlisted men who are now detailed to this work.

* * *

The latest war occupation of women is that of sport editor, held by Ida L. Webster of the *Toronto World*. Of her new job Miss Webster says in *Pep*: "Women certainly have climbed into all sorts of things since the draft became so evident, but just why one did not think of attaching herself to a sport desk in the dark ages of peace is more than I can understand. It's not such a trick. The war is doubly responsible for my 'man's job.' For five years I did press work for one of the biggest circuses in the business. Finally the war made it practically impossible for such an amusement to operate and naturally I drifted back to the newspaper game."

* * *

A young Tennessee woman, Elva M. Witt, has just been promoted from the position of assistant passenger agent to that of passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line at Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

Susanna Cocroft, physical training expert, is responsible for the physical fitness of women Government employes in Washington. Army officers are assigned to her for drill work and she is organizing twenty-five companies of women. Already nineteen of these (1,900 women in all) have regular drill.



WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.



Correspondence



Who Promised Whom?

TO THE EDITOR OF WOMAN CITIZEN:

In the *Public Ledger* of this city within the last ten days appeared an editorial asking "Who Promised to Whom?" or something like that. No one seems to have answered and the matter should not be allowed to go by default.

I think you stated within a month that during the war Congress promised to Miss Anthony that the suffrage matter would be taken up "after the war," but like most politicians' promises it was not done. Can you give the full story? Or any reports or clippings substantiating this story? If so they should be sent to the *Public Ledger* so that some additional advertising may result as well as to remove the implication that the promise was a canard.

If I can serve command me.

CHAS. E. DURYEA.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Answer in Brief

FOR years preceding the war men and women reformers worked together for the emancipation of the Afro-Americans and the enfranchisement of women. When the unbearable heat of the slavery question burst at last into the flame of war, the woman's rights leaders centered their energies on the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, confident that the men leaders saw, as they saw, that the democratic ideal must be made comprehensive enough to include women. They had reason enough for that confidence. The history of the time is full of the commitments of the great Abolitionists to the woman's cause.

No sooner had the negro been emancipated than the question of his enfranchisement leaped to the forefront in politics. Congressional action was demanded on the question. The fourteenth amendment began to take form. Strangely enough the various resolutions on the subject proffered in Congress not only did not include the enfranchisement of woman, but specifically disbarred her by introducing the word "male" before "citizens." As written by our forefathers the Constitution of the United States made no discrimination between male and female. "We, the People," "citizens of America," such was the original language of the Constitution. It is to the tampering of the late 60's that women are indebted for the interpolation that restricts "people" to male citizens only.

Susan B. Anthony, in the far West at the time, read of the resolutions, saw in their sex restriction the greatest menace to woman's rights yet discovered, and sped home as fast as the trains would carry her. At once a form of petition to enfranchise the women of the land was drafted, and in order to unify the fight for democracy by the inclusion of race rights and woman's rights under one banner, the American Equal Rights Association was formed. Petitions were rolled up and sent to Congress asking the inclusion of women in the proposed Fourteenth Amendment.

Meantime this man and that began to draw back, discouraged by the two-fold task of se-

curing justice both for the negro and for women. It became fashionable to point out that women's insistence on justice for woman was inopportune; that America could get along without the word "white" in the Constitution, but not without the word "male"; that the women should wait, it was the negroes' hour; that the women did not want to vote anyway. Among the men that thus repudiated the women's claims were all the old stand-bys.

By this time, be it noted, the question was no longer the humanitarian question of the negroes' freedom, the question had become the political question of the negro having the suffrage. The Republicans were trying to answer it affirmatively, the Democrats were trying to hold it back. It was the Republicans who had given support to the women's rights question. See the Life of Susan B. Anthony, Volume I, page 265, et seq., for the following:

"And here came the revelation which had been for some time foreshadowed—the Republicans refused to champion this cause! From the founding of the Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, women had been always its most loyal supporters, bearing their share of the odium and persecution of early days. When the Republican party was formed, the leading women of the country had allied themselves with it and given faithful service during the long, dark years which followed. All the Abolitionists and prominent Republicans had upheld the principle of equal rights to all, and now, when the test came, they refused to recognize the claims of woman! Some of the senators and representatives declined to present the petitions sent from their own districts; others offered them merely as petitions for 'universal suffrage,' carefully omitting the word 'woman' and trusting that it would be inferred they meant suffrage for the negro men."

"It was a long time before the women could believe that the Republicans and Abolitionists, who had advocated their cause for years, would forsake them at this critical moment. The letters written during this period showed the agony of spirit they endured as they beheld one after another repudiating their demands and setting them aside in favor of the negro. Not only did the men thus abandon the cause of equal rights but, by their specious arguments, they persuaded many of the women that it was their duty to sacrifice their own claims and devote themselves to securing suffrage for the colored men."

In the end the women found themselves "utterly deserted by all the great leaders with whom they had labored so earnestly and harmoniously for many years—Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, Curtis, Tilton, Higginson, Douglass, Gerrit Smith. Of all the old Abolitionists only four—Samuel J. May, Robert Purvis, Parker Pillsbury and Stephen S. Foster—remained loyal to their standard. There was not one of the men repudiating them who did not believe thoroughly in the principle of woman's full right to the ballot. The women simply were sacrificed to political expediency; set aside without a moment's hesitation in obedience to the party shibboleth: 'This is the negro's hour!'"—(Ed.)

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Let the Truth Overwhelm the Lies

THE Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, long ago departmentalized its work and each member has a department. The department of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is Educational Propaganda.

The Department of Educational Propaganda has recently issued an appeal to the men and women of the country to join in a campaign of organized truth-telling. It has made the discovery that lies travel faster than truth. It therefore invites all patriots, in a leaflet prepared by Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, Acting Chairman, to help fight the battle "over here" by firing facts for Uncle Sam. The slogan is "Let the truth overwhelm the lies."

Copies of these leaflets may be had by addressing the Department of Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee, 1814 N street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

You are invited to be an organized Truth-teller.

Naturalization and Citizenship

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is one of the state organizations whose Americanization department is recognized by the State Council of Defense. Its method of district organization should make it able to do much for the 300,000 aliens now living between Cape Cod and the Berkshires.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the Association's committee, states, that centers for naturalization aid will, within the year, be organized under the Association's department, to co-operate with the fifteen district courts where naturalization takes place. Also, a class for teaching women to teach citizenship to foreigners, will be opened in October under the joint direction of the Bureau of Immigration and the Massachusetts Board of Education.

This course is to be given in Boston and simultaneously by correspondence throughout the state. A preliminary meeting will be held in the State House, September 19.

Women and the War

IT is not surprising that woman suffrage has grown into such rapid favor in America during the past few years, and that it should have made great strides during the past year, for men are learning more and more that women have the ability to do many things that formerly were thought to be the peculiar province of men, and that they do these things thoroughly and intelligently.

"The part that women are doing in the war has done much to place them on a political equality with men. Their unselfish, unflinching service in many lines of endeavor, their participation in every war activity, and the dependence that men show in them to help put over every large government movement—these things are not only arousing men to a realization of the capacity of women, but are acquainting woman with her own capabilities. In a nation at war, when every resource must be developed, not the least important thing which has been developed has been its woman-power. Instead of merely praying for the success of their husbands, sons and fathers, women are taking their places by the side of the men, as true comrades. Their labors are not confined to those fields of endeavor which formerly were thought to belong exclusively to the feminine part of our citizenship, but, from necessity and because of their eagerness to help, they are doing many things that only men formerly did, and doing them well.

"In other words, woman is proving her right to full citizenship. In view of this fact, can there be, any doubt about the result of the vote on the universal suffrage amendment in Oklahoma next fall? Not if the men of Oklahoma are as intelligent as its women are proving themselves to be.

"The man who votes against the amendment, giving the noble wives, mothers, and daughters of Oklahoma a right to have a full voice in the affairs of the state—a right to which they have shown themselves so clearly entitled—will not only class himself as a moss-back of the rankest type, but will display a case of egotism of huge proportions.—*Daily Leader*, Frederick, Oklahoma.

Up to Each Calory

(Continued from page 314)

down your use of fuel. No matter what kind of fuel you use, the fireless cooker can help you save it.

Guard the Kerosene.—The woman who cooks with kerosene must guard every drop of oil. The Director of Oil Conservation of the United States Fuel Administration states that the supply of kerosene must be conserved to avoid a shortage next winter.

Every gallon must be made to do fuel war-duty by giving forth its full measure of light and heat.

This can be accomplished only if good care is taken of lamps, lanterns, heaters and stoves.

The Director of Oil Conservation of the United States Fuel Administration issues these principles of fuel-oil saving:

1. Keep all lamps and lantern-globes clean. Let the light out. Don't confine it behind smoked and dirty chimneys.
2. See that burners and wicks of all oil-burning devices are clean. Clean burners require less oil and give better lights.

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3. Don't allow a lamp, lantern, heater, or stove to burn a minute longer than it is necessary. Don't light one you can do without.

4. Don't use coal-oil for cleaning purposes. Hot water will do the work.

Use a Fireless Cooker.—The fireless cooker is an ally of fuel conservation. A home-made one can be built according to instructions given in Farmers' Bulletin 771, Home-made Fireless Cookers and Their Use. The bulletin can be obtained, free, from the United States Department of Agriculture.

For direct teaching in full economy, the home-maker should place herself in immediate touch with her local home demonstration agent. These agents, acting both in the cities and in the country districts are directly in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture. They are acting in direct co-operation with the United States Fuel Administration in a nation-wide campaign for household economy of fuel. They are ready to demonstrate kitchen-saving methods in the use of fuel. How the pressure cooker, the steamer, the fireless cooker, the oven can be utilized with maximum economy of fuel are subjects of their public demonstrations or personal instructions to home-makers.

Any housewife desiring this scientific knowledge, clearly translated into kitchen English and kitchen practice, can be put into touch with the agent of her city or county. Those desiring the name and address of their local home demonstration agent can obtain it from their State Agricultural College, or by writing to the States Relation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

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VER the top with the Fourth Liberty Loan

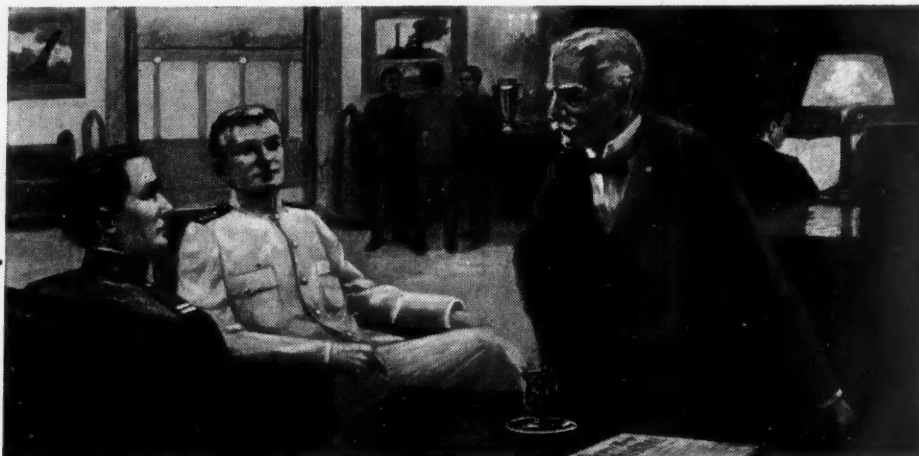
SEE *The Woman Citizen*
of September 28

For Striking Features of the
Fourth Liberty Loan Drive

And Woman's highly signifi-
cant part in it.

THE Drive Starts
September 28

The Woman Citizen's
Liberty Loan Number Will
be out September 26



The Last Word About the War

And How Colonel Sibley Was Helped to Write It

SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

W.C.
914

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Send me full information regarding the Second Edition of The New International Encyclopaedia with details of the present Special Price, and with your Monthly List of Prize Questions.

The inference from the foregoing is plain. If THE NEW INTERNATIONAL is selected by an army officer and by a prominent editor as an authority on the Great War (and many editors and officers own it) the value of the work to the public for general reference goes without saying.

Find out how the work will serve you. Read the Coupon, at right; then sign and send it in when our free Illustrated 80-page Book will be sent, together with full information about the present easy way to place THE NEW INTERNATIONAL in your library.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

NOTICE: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to proceed overseas. No wrapping, no address. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

10 Cents a Copy

September 21, 1918



TO DELIVER A KNOCKOUT BLOW FOR AUTOCRACY



71

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Only all leather and the best it is possible to procure are used in Best and Co. shoes, that is—everything in them that *could be* and *should be* leather. This insures *greater comfort*, and infinitely *longer wear*—hence *greater economy*.

The shoe illustrated we call the "Service" last. It has the *sensible lines* which are *always smart* for street wear. It may be had in tan or black leather or, where still greater comfort is essential, in black vici kid. **9.00**



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CONTINUING the *Woman's Journal*, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the *Woman Voter*, and the *National Suffrage News*. In succeeding the *National Suffrage News*, The *Woman Citizen* became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

Ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), \$1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

VOL. III SEPTEMBER 21, 1918 No. 17

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

WHAT with the fall elections drawing nearer, the political pot seething and boiling as never before, the assurance that action on the Federal Amendment is not far distant, and suffragists in many states already busy with ratification plans, the *Woman Citizen* is more than ever an "essential industry" for the great army of women who are anxious to keep abreast of kaleidoscopic changes in the political world.

Up-to-date information concerning the rapidly moving current of political thought, plus news of the developments in the ratification campaigns in the states, plus informative and authoritative articles on citizenship and allied subjects, make a sum total of knowledge which is of practical value to every wide-awake woman.

"I can not tell you how highly I prize the *Woman Citizen*," writes John A. Merrill, of Los Angeles.

"A remarkably interesting magazine," is the praise bestowed by Lincoln L. Watkins, of Richford, New York.

With the opening of the fall months with its aggressive offensive on the suffrage front, circulation chairmen are showing signs of increased activity in the contest campaign that argue well for big results.

Illinois has announced well-laid plans for the subscription contest. Artistic signs have been printed for newsdealers, telling essential facts about the *Citizen* and bearing the slogan, "Win the War, Woman."

Indiana and Iowa are having a "see-saw" time of it—with first one and then the other going up. "We will lay plans at our convention which we hope will land us in second place right away and then—on to first," writes Iowa's president. The convention has just been held, so watch for results.

These reports of activities from middle western states come as a challenge to the states in other sections.

With suffrage one of the liveliest topics in the country today the field is ripe for big results from the circulation campaigns now being carried on with vigor by the state suffrage associations throughout the nation.

Autumn is the harvest season, let us make our harvest of subscriptions a banner crop.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
Chairman.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive
And Woman's Part In It
Will Be Told in Next
Week's Issue of the
Woman Citizen

STATE CIRCULATION CHAIRMEN

Arkansas: Miss Billie Pitney, Little Rock
Conn.: Mrs. Bertha T. Voorhorst, Hartford
Illinois: Miss Imogene S. Pierce, Chicago
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
Iowa: Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, Webster City
Kentucky: Mrs. J. Howard Murray, Frankfort
Louisiana: Mrs. Reuben Chauvin, Houma
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York, Augusta
Maryland: Mrs. E. W. Rouse, Jr., Baltimore
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Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .80 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is \$1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

September 7th

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Iowa
4. Indiana
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts
10. New York
11. Ohio
12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina
24. Tennessee
25. Kentucky
26. Arkansas
27. North Dakota, Washington D. C.
28. Rhode Island, Mississippi
29. Nebraska
30. Washington
31. Kansas
32. North Carolina
33. Vermont

September 14th

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Iowa
4. Indiana
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts
10. New York
11. Ohio
12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina
24. Tennessee
25. Kentucky
26. Arkansas
27. North Dakota, Washington, D. C.
28. Rhode Island, Mississippi
29. Nebraska
30. Washington, Oklahoma
31. Kansas, Illinois
32. North Carolina
33. Vermont

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have, among other distinguishing features, the shape-retaining quality that is so indispensable in these days of enforced economy in footwear.

Well-cut, made throughout of the best selected leathers, and finished with the most scrupulous attention to every nicety of detail, Balta Shoes lend to every wearer that individual distinction—the distinction of individuality—that is frequently spoken of, for want of a better term, as “class.” For comfort, one has only to examine the perfect shaping of the shoe, the snug adjustment of the heel, to be convinced of it.

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Political reports of the woman's cause at home and abroad.

Direct news from the National American Woman Suffrage Association's hospitals in France.

A list of woman's opportunities.

A column for the attention of Vigilance Committees.

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Pin a New York draft, Money or Express Order for \$1.00 to this advertisement, fill out the blank below, cut out and mail both to us for one year's subscription (new or renewal) to

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The National American Woman Suffrage Association

is now maintaining three hospital units in France

A REFUGEE HOSPITAL
A MILITARY UNIT
A GAS UNIT

Urgent Needs of Hospitals

Single sheets, 1½ x 3 yds. wide.

Draw sheets, 1 x 2 yds. wide.

Pillow cases, 36 in. x 45 in.

Bath gowns, cotton flannel or other material that is neither heavy nor bulky—any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Send to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, and mark for

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Send All Funds for the Hospitals to the Treasurer,

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS

171 Madison Avenue, New York City

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 21, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

WELL, well, well! We seem to remember having heard and read lamentations in the past to the effect that the woman teacher had "effeminized the schools" of America to such an extent that American boys could not be relied on to give a creditable account of themselves on the defensive or on the aggressive. In "Moral Training in Our Public Schools," published by Ginn & Co., a dozen years ago, the menace to American virility was thus voiced:

"The Moseley Educational Commission expressed alarm at the growing preponderance of women teachers, one member lamenting that 'the boy in America is not being brought up to punch another boy's head or to stand, in a healthy, proper manner, having his own punched.' German critics maintain that our (American) schools are training a race of effeminate men lacking in virile, aggressive qualities."

One can't help wondering if there were any of these "German critics" in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel last week, when Pershing's men—every mother's son of whom, it is safe to say, was mainly educated by women—stood up in a healthy, proper manner and punched the Boches out of the St. Mihiel salient. So far as we have noted no "German critic" has commented on the lack of "virile, aggressive qualities" in the "boy of America" around St. Mihiel.

Can it be possible that the woman school teacher of America had been able to give to the American boy an upstanding sense of right that can beat the Kaiser's military training to a frazzle?

We are willing to wage a Liberty Bond on it with the most sapient "German critic" that ever tried to reduce America to the German standard.

IF the signs of the times read true Senator Wadsworth is finding it difficult to accept his political future as foredoomed because of his stand on woman suffrage. In an effort evidently to feel out the temper of New York's women voters, the Wadsworthians are injecting advertisements into the columns of the New York press on the pay-as-you-enter basis, the purport of which advertisements is to defend Senator Wadsworth from what he is going to get from the New York electorate in the not distant future. Beginning rather poutingly, this Wadsworthian campaign literature wants to know why suffragists should de-

mand that the Senator support the Federal Suffrage Amendment—"Why should they? What the people of this state decided at the polls last November was the suffrage law for this state and this state only. They voted for woman suffrage and they secured it."

Having admitted that the people of New York voted for woman suffrage and got it the advertisement ends with three cheers for the "heroic Senator" who is fighting the people's battles by standing out against woman suffrage for the people of the nation. According to the Wadsworthian document he is doing it tenaciously and courageously and he deserves that all the women who don't want to vote shall vote for him.

AS part and parcel apparently of this same Wadsworthian campaign there bobs up a circular letter from the Women Voters Anti-Voting Party of New York about as convincing a firm name as the Men Brewers' Anti-Brewing Association.

"We need enrollment," says the latter, "We need your co-operation. We need your contribution." And by the way of a P. S. the recipient is asked to watch out for the advertisements that are to appear at once in the New York *World* and the *Times* and still other advertisements that will appear as soon as "we receive the money."

It has been said that Senator Wadsworth is prepared to retire from political life at the end of his term, some four years hence, and that for that reason he could afford to be deaf to the demands of his constituents on the subject of federal suffrage. Manifestly this was mere bravado and the Senator is laying his fences for future political activity.

NOT only have New York people "voted for woman suffrage and secured it," the Legislature of the state has called upon Senator Wadsworth to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Probably never was a representative of the people so emphatically instructed on a subject by his constituents as Senator Wadsworth has been instructed on this subject. In going against the people's instructions Senator Wadsworth is pursuing a course which becomes increasingly difficult to explain, and it is small wonder that there is uneasiness in the ranks of the Wadsworthians as to where the Senator is going to stand with the women voters of New York.

The Senate Will Vote

Special Washington Correspondence

Senator Jones, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, gave notice early this week that he would call for consideration and vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment on Thursday, September 26

A N audience was granted by President Wilson to a deputation of Southern and Western Democratic women, at two o'clock on Monday, September 16. This interview was arranged by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the request of many of its Democratic suffrage members for the purpose of asking the President to use his influence to bring about a vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment before the November elections. These voting women from suffrage states presented the serious situation created in their respective states by the delayed passage of the Federal Amendment. When the interview was first arranged, several weeks ago, the women felt the need of greater help from the President, whose support of the measure has been constant and open. But this week these women from the South and the West brought to Mrs. Catt the good tidings of a pronounced change in the attitude of some of the Senators and consequently a change in their plans was possible.

I N reviewing the situation for *Woman Citizen* readers, Mrs. Catt took occasion to point out that several Senators who have been for some time opposed to the amendment, announced their intention of getting in touch with their constituents during the Congressional recess. "They had been hearing so persistently from organizations and individuals in favor of the Amendment that they began to realize the extent of the change in public sentiment in their states. We are gratified to learn that they did take advantage of the recess to consult the people of their states and that they return to the Senate with changed minds. While we are not at liberty to make the names public, yet we are now assured of the necessary backing to put the measure through. We have reason to believe that the passage of the amendment at an early date will not be by a mere two-thirds vote, but will carry several additional votes."

"Suffrage House," headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has been crowded to its utmost capacity this week. Twenty-six war-workers are regularly housed in the beautiful residence on Rhode Island Avenue in addition to the regular staff of suffrage officers. Naturally these war-workers could not be turned out, and with every incoming train bringing additional suffrage forces Suffrage House came to a point where "Standing Room Only" seemed imminent. Even the room of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was invaded by an extra cot.

Many of the women were armed with urgent letters and messages from Republican and Democratic Chairmen of their respective states, who share with the women their anxiety to have the matter disposed of now.

Among the arrivals were many Southern and Western Democratic women here for the special interview with President Wilson, arranged for Monday afternoon. Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Tennessee, vice-president of the National Association, just completing a successful tour of the far South in the interest of suffrage, was here especially to report the temper of that section on this question. She came to tell the President of the great change in Southern sentiment as evidenced by the attitude of the many political leaders whom she met in the Southern States. "War work of women, that is the answer," said Mrs. Dudley, who is herself doing valuable war work as a member of the Woman's National Liberty Loan Committee. Mrs. Chas. S. Tiffany was here to present the difficulties of the

THE campaign for an early vote began this week with a deputation to see the President.

At the close of the meeting, which lasted fifteen minutes, the members of the delegation expressed their pleasure in being received on this mission. "We told President Wilson," said Mrs. Tylar B. Thompson, of Montana, "that we need to be able to say to our Democratic women, 'This Federal Suffrage Amendment is a Democratic measure, backed as it has been by the President, and passed by a Democratic Senate.'"

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Texas, who headed the delegation, said: "After listening to what we had to say the President replied: 'I am, as I think you know, heartily in sympathy with you. I have endeavored to assist you in every way in my power, and I shall continue to do so. I will do all I can to urge the passage of this amendment by an early vote.'"

"The President is a wonderful listener," added Mrs. Cunningham. "He gives the closest attention to the matter presented, and you have his entire interest for the period of the interview. That is real democracy—to be able to get to the head of the Nation with the problems of the people."

This meeting will be followed by deputations to several senators by representatives of the twelve states wherein women can never be enfranchised under the state constitutions as they now are.

Leading women in the National American Woman Suffrage Association are assured that the outlook for a vote looks promising, and expect the date to be fixed within a few days.

new woman voter. She is actively interested in the success of the Democratic party in the coming election and was recently invited to be permanent chairman of the New York State Democratic Convention. "It will be a wonderful argument to enlist the new voter in the Democratic party," she said, "if we can truthfully say the Federal Amendment has passed the Senate as a Democratic measure."

Following this change in the senatorial situation, the Democratic women utilized their visit to Washington to urge that the vote be pushed as a Democratic measure. The Republicans in the Senate have gone on record, as the result of a Republican senatorial caucus, as ready and anxious for an early vote and have repeatedly stated that more than two-thirds of the Republican Senators are in favor of the amendment. The Democratic women are anxious for the same urgency from the Democrats. In some of the Western states the contest will be extremely close in the Fall elections and the Democratic or Republican supremacy in Congress may rest on the political capital which can be made of the party attitude towards the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Other arrivals for the interview with the President were Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Miss Mary Gearing, and Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, of Texas.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, President of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, who led the delegation, also came fresh

from a great suffrage victory. She was asked to serve as temporary chairman for the Democratic State Convention, but declined to act in that capacity, although she was able to secure a strong plank in the Democratic platform endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment. "For our first primaries," said Mrs. Cunningham, "we registered nearly four hundred thousand women in fifteen days' time under the greatest difficulties. We feel we have answered for all time the charge that Southern women are not interested in voting. Out of the two hundred and fifty-three counties in Texas, two hundred and twenty-three endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment at the recent Democratic county conventions. I am deeply gratified at the sweeping change in sentiment in Texas during the past year. I believe it is largely due to the war work of our women. Our suffragists have been working in close association with the Democratic leaders who are in many cases the county chairmen of the War Savings Stamp, the Red Cross, etc. These men see the value of women in public work. I, myself, as State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, have continual opportunity to see how changed is their attitude towards suffrage. Now that we are confident that the Federal Amendment will pass, we Democratic women naturally are anxious that it shall pass as a Democratic measure,—that is why I am here."

Mrs. John L. Givens, of Kansas, and Mrs. Tylar B. Thompson, of Montana; Miss Alice Priest, of Nevada, and Mrs. Ellis Meredith, of Colorado, who are here in government service, presented the serious political situation created by the failure to secure

enough Democratic votes to pass the amendment. Said Mrs. Givens, "The Democratic women of Kansas do not understand why the party they are supporting does not in turn support the women."

"War work has united the women of the country as they have never been united before," said Mrs. Meredith, who represented Colorado in the deputation to the President. "We must be able to go before these groups of women in the West who now see themselves as part of a great army working together throughout the country and say to them: 'The Democrats are solidly behind this movement for the women. We must make this true of the rank and file as it is of the leaders.'"

Among the prominent Republican and non-partisan women who are here to press for an early vote in the Senate are leaders of the suffrage movement in many states; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, of Illinois; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York; Miss Katharine Ludington, of Connecticut; Mrs. Draper Smith, of Nebraska; Mrs. Harry L. Blair, of Missouri; Mrs. Richard Edwards, Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell, Miss Adah E. Bush, of Indiana.

The Republican women are just as anxious as the Democrats that their party have the prestige of victory.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has always conducted its work on a non-partisan platform, believes that neither party will give the advantage to the other, but that they will combine in passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment by more than the required two-thirds majority.

Prussian Methods in New Jersey

What Happened at the Newark Gross Haupt Quartier

MANY instances of misrepresentation on the part of the paid workers now making a canvass in Newark, New Jersey, for the Anti-suffragists having been reported to the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, the latter organization carefully investigated the matter and found, according to a report issued by the State Suffrage Association, that of over fifty women interviewed by the canvassers not one was told that the canvasser represented the Antis. The canvassers claimed to be sent out either by the Suffrage Association or the national or state government. The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association also found that these workers paid 2½ cents for each name obtained, that the canvassers wrote down the names of the women approached and that in many instances they put down names of other women living in the house of the woman interviewed without having seen such women themselves, and in some cases these women were under 21 years of age. Not a case was found where the woman interviewed had personally seen what was written on the card after her name and these women did not know whether they were put down for or against suffrage.

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association also found that these canvassers were not engaged at Anti-suffrage headquarters in the Kinney Building, but were told to call at 423 Broad Street, a building located next to the D. L. & W. Railroad tracks, with a saloon on the ground floor and furnished rooms above, where they were interviewed by the man in charge of this work in his bedroom.

Affidavits from women householders of Newark and vicinity covering these facts were secured by the Suffrage Association.

"Catherine Davies, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I reside at 138 Montclair Avenue, Newark,

New Jersey. During the latter part of August I received a call at my house from a woman who represented that she was from the state government authorized to obtain my views on the suffrage question. I gave her the information and she wrote my name on her papers. I had myself taken a canvass on the suffrage question in my neighborhood and I told her I had the name of a number of people whom I knew to be interested. She asked me if there were any others in my family and I told her of my daughters and told her that one of my daughters was only eighteen years of age. She stated that that would make no difference and took the name, making a separate card for her as she did in the case of each of the others I gave her.

(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIES.

"Grace E. Blair, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I reside at 157 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. During the last week in August a man called at my house and I saw him at the door. He told me that he represented the State Suffrage Association and was taking a canvass of the women of the State to see how they stood on the suffrage question. In his conversation he referred to the Essex County headquarters of the Suffrage Association, 79 Halsey Street. From his statements and manner I naturally assumed that he was an authoritative representative of the Suffrage Association. I have since been informed by officers of the Association that he was not in their employ and I believe that his statement to me that he represented the Association was false.

(Signed) GRACE E. BLAIR.

"Cornelia A. Stanton, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I reside at 225 North Seventh Street,

Roseville, Newark, New Jersey. During the latter part of August I received a call from a woman who did not give me her name, but who stated to me that she was engaged on the state census and requested my views on the suffrage question. I understood from what she said and her attitude, that she was acting in an official capacity for the state government and that my answer to her questions was a legal obligation. I told her my position on the suffrage question and she took my name and wrote it on her papers.

(Signed) CORNELIA A. STANTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1918. Rebecca Clayton, Notary Public of N. J."

Speaking for the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, its president, says: "We denounce such methods and desire to warn the women of Newark against these canvassers. They should insist on writing their own names and their attitude on the suffrage question on the cards themselves, in indelible ink. The canvass made by the suffragists is conducted very differently. Our canvassers are unpaid volunteers who are personally known to our city or ward leaders who in turn are responsible to the State Board, which meets monthly and keeps personally in touch with the work. Women who enroll must sign their own names, they must not be wives of aliens, and they must be over twenty-one. No one is allowed to sign without first reading the statement printed at the top of the enrollment sheet. The results obtained in the canvass now being taken by the Antis will be so palpably false that they will deceive no one.

"We cannot express too strongly our regret that any organization of women should allow persons in its employ to cause woman workers to seek employment at such place as that described in the affidavit of our Field Secretary, Miss Julia Wernig."

Miss Wernig's sworn statement covers many points of misrepresentation gathered from interviews with persons canvassed by the Anti-suffragist canvassers:

JULIA WERNIG, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: "I reside at 231 South Burnett Street, East Orange, New Jersey, and I have been a resident of East Orange for the past eight years. For the past two years or thereabouts I have been and still am Field Secretary of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. Recently it came to my attention that certain of the canvassers engaged by the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who are making a canvass of the women of New Jersey with a view to obtaining their position on the suffrage question, were adopting questionable methods to obtain the information which they seek to obtain.

"I thereupon personally undertook to investigate the matter. In my investigation I have visited many women residing in Essex County, who have been approached by said canvassers. In a number of cases they have informed me that the canvasser represented herself as coming from the Woman Suffrage Association. In a number of other cases I was informed that the canvasser represented herself as making the investigation under

the authority of the national government, and in one or two instances of the state government. I know of my own knowledge that no such canvass has been authorized by the Woman Suffrage

Association and that any representation by such canvassers that they come from the Woman Suffrage Association was false. I am informed and believe that neither the federal nor the state government has authorized or undertaken any such canvass and that any representation by such canvassers that they represented the local or national government was false.

"I communicated with the President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, and under her instructions I pursued my investigation with a view to ascertaining through what means or by what authority the persons purporting to make said canvass were employed.

"I TELEPHONED to Mrs. Thomas B. Adams, of Summit, New Jersey, who I was informed and believe was for the time being in charge of the affairs of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and made an application for employment as a canvasser. Mrs. Adams informed me that she was not employing the canvassers, but would put me in touch with the man who was doing so if I would call at the office of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which office is located in the Kinney Building, Newark, New Jersey.

"Pursuant to her said suggestion I called at said office in the Kinney Building at about eleven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the third instant, in company with Mrs. Alexander Jackson, of 57 Amherst Street, East Orange, New Jersey. I there saw Mrs. Adams in person and informed her that I had come to inquire about being employed as a canvasser. I asked her if she was Mrs. Adams; she said she was and asked me if I was the person who had telephoned her Saturday night and I said 'yes'. She then advised me that she was not personally employing the canvassers and said that she would put me in touch with the man who was. She then told me to call at 423 Broad Street, Newark, between four and six P. M. I said, 'Whom shall I ask for?' and she said 'Simply ask for the person in charge and tell them what you have come for.' She mentioned no name.

"In company with Mrs. Luther Wilsie, of 231 South Burnett Street, East Orange, I went to No. 423 Broad Street, Newark, on the afternoon of September 3rd, at about 4.15 o'clock. I found that the premises located at said number on Broad Street consisted of a saloon and two stores downstairs and furnished rooms upstairs. I rang the bell and a man whose name I do not know answered, looked at me inquiringly and I said 'Mrs. Adams sent me.' He said, 'Come right upstairs' and I followed him to the second floor and he showed me into a bedroom. He asked me to be seated. I then asked him what the work of the position was and he said, 'It is simply to find out whether the women of New Jersey want the vote.' He then told me that he was not actually engaging the canvassers, but that the real man was not at home and would not be

(Continued on page 336)

Mr. Anti Senator



For Our Own Boys Over There

FOR the first time so far as is known in the history of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, women surgeons have been given commensurate military rank for services rendered. According to a special cable to the *New York World*, Dr. Caroline Finley, Dr. Anna Sholly and Dr. Mary Edward—all American women doctors of the suffrage hospitals in France—have been commissioned as lieutenants in the French Army. The commissions are given because of the surgical skill of the doctors, Dr. Finley being designated as a "model surgeon."

This recognition of women as surgeons comes with special grace, since these very women were looked upon with professional distrust when they first arrived at the French Military Hospital last March, women as surgeons not being comprehensible to the French *Service de Sante* under which they are enrolled. They belong to one of the units of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., sent out by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Gradually the skill, efficiency, devotion and courage of the women surgeons have won for them a foremost place, until now their achievements have gained world-wide recognition.

FROM one of the nurses in this hospital comes the following story of caring for our own American soldiers when they come in wounded:

"Life has been rather strenuous for us since Mrs. Brown left us in May. We have been busy most of the time—very often working night and day, for in times of a rush there is no ceasing—mobs and mobs of wounded arrive at our doors and they must be cared for. The hospital made what it thought to be ample preparations for the last two drives—but even so—the numbers that came were much beyond any expectation on the part of war authorities in these parts.

Beginning with July 18 our own American boys came to us wounded, hungry, thirsty, crying for help as we had so often seen the French arrive. Our hearts had been moved time and again but now—it was just a little different. Our very own were suffering and for once we realized that America was at war with all its might. And it is surely sad. It is such a terrible price to pay. But we must win for the sake of the whole world.

You probably know that Miss McKee organized the aids and for over two months we have had charge of the *Salle Preparatoire* which means that we prepare all the patients that are operated upon in our wards. We take down dirty, bloody dressings, clean the wounds, shave and put on new dressings. I cannot begin to describe to you the pitiable condition in which the men come to us. These are not days for tears else we would weep! Thousands have passed through our hands—so you may know we have seen some suffering.

Miss McKee has certainly made a success of her work. She is a splendid worker and inspires one to do one's best.

The American boys who are brought here are cared for with the other wounded by French doctors and nurses. During our hours off duty we have tried to visit our boys. I adopted a young captain—twenty-five years old. He was so wonderfully brave—patient—and sweet and so hopeful although he knew he had been shot through the spine and was paralyzed from the waist down. I did for him the little things his mother would have had me do. I think his last days were made a little easier—and so, one tragedy after another. We cannot overlook the personal. It is too close to us.

The American Red Cross has been wonderful to the boys.

A Capt. Green is in charge of the work in this region and he is welcomed by them every day. The boys like him. Red Cross has sent us eggs, oranges, lemons, cigarettes and newspapers.

The much looked for ambulance has not yet arrived. We would like so much to have it. We feel that we have missed an exceptional opportunity during the past few weeks because of the delay. We have been driving the old Dodge car and it has done service for the hospital as a messenger. Poor old thing! Little by little it drops to pieces but we replace the parts and after a while we almost have a brand new car.

MARIA DE G. S. LOPEZ,
Treasurer W. O. H. Ognon."

MISS HARRIETTE M. DILLA, Ph.D., LL.B., has arrived safely in Paris and is beginning her work in civilian relief for the American Red Cross.

This appointment was accorded Dr. Dilla because of her experience in varied lines of social service and her studies in political science, government and international relations. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan and received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University. During the last six years she has occupied the chair of political and social science in Lake Erie College near Cleveland, and has been interested in various social welfare activities in that city. Among the committees on which she has served are those on immigration, employment, and girls' probation. For several years she has traveled extensively to investigate the charitable and correctionary institutions of the Central West and East.

Suffragists will remember Dr. Dilla as a lecturer and organizer in the suffrage campaigns in Ohio, New Jersey, and West Virginia during the summers of 1915, 1916 and 1917. Besides the suffrage work, she has lectured extensively in Ohio and Indiana on problems of social welfare and the issues of the war.

She is the author of "The Politics of Michigan 1865-1878" and several articles on criminal law and international law in the *Michigan Law Review*.

Recently Dr. Dilla was called to Washington to confer with the camp activities commission of the War Department, and while there made a study of governmental adjustment to the war and opportunities for women's service. Among her interests have been the National Council of Defense, the Red Cross, the Food Administration, the Committee on Public Information and the National Security League.

OVER one hundred mothers whose sons have made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield were decorated with the medal of the Associated Kin, on behalf of the people of Canada, recently.

One of the speakers on this occasion was Mrs. Helen Gardener, Fifth Vice President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who is also National Secretary of the Associated Kin, for the United States. Mr. Gordon Wright, of London, Ontario, Dominion President of the Associated Kin, was another speaker.

The decoration is a deep mauve ribbon with a bar, on which is inscribed the name of the fallen soldier. A dark shield, bearing the inscription "International Order of Allied Mothers in Canada" is below the bar. The mother's name, in gold letters, is on the reverse of the shield.

"Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan begins September 28th.
Get ready; save to buy; buy early.



Kyprie Photo Service.
WOMEN LINOTYPISTS, ATLANTIC CITY EVENING UNION

An All-Woman Newspaper Staff

“WINNING the war, promoting good government and furthering the special interests of women.” This is the short and simple program of the Atlantic City *Evening Union*, which changed management the first week in September and took on an all-women staff. This is the oldest newspaper in the city of the Great Board Walk. It was founded thirty years ago and is owned by Governor Walter E. Edge, who is in the running for United States Senator and who advocates woman suffrage by the federal route.

The editor-in-chief is to be Mrs. Mary North Chenoweth, an active worker in woman's activities, president of the Atlantic City Council of Women's Organizations.

Mrs. Chenoweth is a graduate of Swarthmore College, from which she won the Joshua Lippincott Fellowship, giving her a post-graduate year at Oxford University, England. For the past two years she has been director of the Department of Art History in Swarthmore College.

Her paper is starting out with a free hand.

Alfred J. Feyl, president of the Press-Union Company, says that the “former editorial policy of the paper will not be allowed to hamper the woman management.”

The press generally is cordial to the woman's venture. One New York City editor writes from his masculine vantage point: “The failure of similar attempts in the past is no proof that the new newspaper started in Atlantic City will not succeed. It is starting under entirely different auspices when women occupy a much more important place in the everyday news than they did.”

As a matter of fact there has been no “similar attempt” on the same scale. There is to be, not only an editorial and reportorial staff of women on the *Evening Union*, but women linotype operators, advertising solicitors, errand girls, even a feminine “printer's devil,” if she can be found.

The kindly New York critic who opines that women are “more important in the everyday news” than they used to be, congratulates the woman editors on putting the “special interests of women” at the tail of its program, and betrays some male jealousy over the sex discrimination governing the paper's policy. When the shoe is on the other foot, it pinches a little, perhaps. “If,” says he, “there is any criticism to be leveled at the new venture it might be that the idea of limiting the employees to one sex is a little old-fashioned and savors too much of those prejudices which kept women without the vote so long.”

Every Door

THE Atlantic Refining Company is already employing ninety women at men's work, is giving them men's pay—because they are worth it—and is asking for 200 more. An official of the company thus describes the work they do and the special arrangements for half-day work for married women. “Each must pass a strict physical examination,” says he, “the value of which is seen in the fact that from loading scrap iron on cars to shoveling coal and filling trenches, no work accomplished by male gangs in past years has been found to be beyond the ability and willingness of these women. Doing men's work, the women are also drawing down men's pay—40 cents an hour. Practically all the women are married, many of them have children, none is under thirty and none is allowed to work more than four and a half hours a day, thus preventing the women from wearing themselves out and giving them plenty of time to attend to their household work and the duties of their homes.”



Kyprie Photo Service.
PRESS ROOM OF THE ATLANTIC CITY EVENING UNION

THE first effort to provide for labor readjustments after the war has been made by the Fabian Women's Group of London, in Barbara Drake's report on “Women in the Engineering Trades.” According to the agreement at the outbreak of the war, the trades unions accepted women in these and other trades with the understanding that they should be ousted, if the unions demanded, at the end of the war.

Ejection would neither be fair to the women, nor would it be practicable, for, whatever the unions might say, the employers could still use the women, if the women agreed.

To forestall such competition with union labor after the war Miss Drake suggests union co-operation with the women. She proposes the safeguarding of union standards by laying down certain principles in the allotment of work to men or women after the war. The most important items in her program are those dealing with compensation.

Equal pay for equal work, on the basis of the rates customarily paid men—“one rate for one job”—is one principle laid down, but this principle is accepted with a large proviso.

A temporary and passing deficiency, like that of a new woman worker's lack of training or experience, may not, according to Miss Drake's proposition, be made the basis for a reduction of wage, though a probationary wage may be set. On the other hand, she proposes that a permanent deficiency, lowering their

Opportunity

product or necessitating the installation of special equipment for women, shall be paid at a standard minimum rate, based in part on the difference between men's pay on that job and the cost of special woman's machinery or lowered women's output. Thus, in theory at least, each worker will cost the employer the same and women's labor will never undercut men's. Of this proposal it may be said that it looks well on paper, but it offers many temptations to the employer, who alone is in possession of the facts about labor cost and output in his factory.

A RECENT United States Employment Service Bulletin lists the following unusual applications for woman labor received by its bureaus: Railroad tank painting, hardware industry processes, garage management, and ranch work. "Reports received," says the Bulletin, "prove that women have actually entered these occupations as well as many other unknown before the war. The railroad which employed girl painters when it was unable to secure men reports that their work is entirely satisfactory. Processes in hardware industries include the work of screw-machine hands, spot welders, gas welders, dip braziers, and drill-press and bench work. All this work was formerly done by men or boys. Other unusual calls include a request for six baggage porters for an eastern railroad, ushers, aircraft part assemblers, telegraph operators, a photographer, and a bond and stock saleswoman for a large corporation. All these calls were met promptly."

THE Newsletter of the Woman's Committee prints this voiceless speech of the Industry Department of the Maryland Committee:

Women should receive men's wages for men's work.

Protection of women workers means greater health for future generations.

Healthy homes and work places are conducive to healthy wage earners.

England found long hours of labor decreased efficiency and output.

Entrance of mothers into industry increased juvenile delinquency.

America has profited by England's experience.

The War Department of the United States has established industrial standards.

The Committee on Women in Industry has adopted these standards as its platform:

No employment of minors under 14 years of age.

An eight-hour day for women wherever possible.

Saturday half-holiday.

One day of rest in seven.

Avoidance of night work and overtime.

No tenement house work.

Avoidance of extreme temperatures in workrooms.

Adequate light, ventilation and sanitation.

Protection against fire, industrial fatigue, disease and accident.

Adequate time for rest and meals.

A place to eat outside the workroom.

Equal pay for equal work.

Wages commensurate with increased cost of living.

Mothers of young children in the home rather than in industry.

Cooperation of employer and employed.

Will you help maintain these standards?

THE following story of a Minnesota farm woman's war work comes from the Newsletter of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She has one woman to help in the household, no help outside. When she told her story early in May she had thirty-eight head of cattle not then on pasture, besides horses, hogs, sheep, poultry. As no help could be found, she had to handle the silage, which she pitchforked out of the silo and transferred to a two-bushel container; this she carried to the mangers and troughs. The filled baskets weighed fifty pounds and it took thirty-four a day to feed the hungry animals. There was hay to fork from the loft and distribute to the mangers; feed and water to be carried far to the pig troughs; lambs, calves, chickens and baby turks to care for. "I have done very little," she said humbly, "but if it will help any one I will tell you. This winter we saved six tons of coal by using wood in the furnace and shutting off such rooms as we could spare. We entirely cut out the use of lard in cooking. I used cream when I had it, as we did not have enough to sell. We use sirup for sweetening when we can, and of course are learning now to use all the substitute flours.

"Between us we completed five sweaters and two pairs of socks. We were the first women in the community who thought of knitting; now we are all knitting. This spring I have put in a 100 per cent increase of wheat, a twenty-five per cent increase of corn and our usual acreage of oats. We have doubled our garden, coming up 100 per cent on beans and potatoes."

A VERY useful pamphlet is "War Work for Women," prepared by the Information Department of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. It covers both paid and volunteer work, and gives information as to what is required of applicants and the persons to address for further information.

The pamphlet also contains lists of vocational training courses, of state chairmen of the Woman's Committee, of Divisional Secretaries of the Civil Service Commission and of the Red Cross.

Stenographers are needed at Washington; salary about \$1,000. Apply at Mayor's Committee, R. 616, Hall of Records, New York City, or to Captain D. B. Lawrence, Aviation Service, R. 909, 104 Broad Street, New York City.



THEY WAITED LONG FOR OPPORTUNITY—AND GOT IT
LEFT TO RIGHT—MRS. E. E. CHEVALIER, AGED 89; MRS. G. B. GERALD,
AGED 83; MRS. P. B. PACE, AGED 82; WHO VOTED IN THE WACO,
TEXAS, PRIMARY

FOR a time the man on the railroad track remembered to glance back now and then, watchful for the train. He was none too sure of the schedule. Then he forgot about it in order to consider something else. It was lifelong habit with him to forget the more important thing in order to consider the less.

While his mind was thus speculatively engaged he minced forward in a characteristic walk, mostly from the knees. His figure was still boyishly slim but his shoulders sagged lackadaisically. The regularity of his features gave a look of exasperating prettiness to his thin, weak-eyed face. It was cool weather and a tan top-coat that was too tight for him was buttoned around his collarless neck. A hole in one trousers leg revealed intimate deficiencies of toilet.

Had he but known it, it was a waste for him to add any foottracks at all that evening to the astral trail of inadequacy that stretched waveringly back of him as the mark of his life. He was about to be severed from the whole thing. But even had he known it, he would have reacted to the knowledge with only reflex spinal action. He would merely have tried, spasmodically, to hop out of the way. He would not, for instance, have had any grand thoughts, he would not have repented, he would not have prayed. The part of him above the medulla oblongata functioned only casually. To read into him in these last moments of his life virile human impulses and responses would be sheer imposition. They had been no part of his living and they could be no part of his ceasing to live. All his impulses and responses had been equivocal. He had no base of living. He was nondescript. He had never been respectable and he had never been vicious. He had never had any luck and he had never deserved any. He had never consciously influenced anybody to be better or to be worse. He had led a thin, watery existence without roots, without ties. Even a locomotive can do no extreme violence in such case.

IN his whole life there was nothing truly vital to be cut off. Unless a longing can be called truly vital. He had one. It had put into his life all that there had been of color in it, it had put some unrest into it, and it had put some discomfort into it. It had animated his antagonism to the ugly cooks who handed him food from back doors. It had been responsible for his sometimes following well-gowned pretty women at an unalarming distance with a haunted look in his eyes. He had been awkward enough and shy enough to begin with, but the knowledge of this longing had increased his shyness and his awkwardness. It had never gotten to the surface in spoken words, but if it had the words would amazingly have been, "I want a woman to take on over me." He didn't know the origin of the longing, but he knew that he had first become aware of it when he was a boy of fourteen or fifteen. It had come to him along with his desire to wander and it had been a recognized part of him ever since, though it had never been even remotely realized. His relations with women had befitted the general random arrangement of his life, and no woman had ever "taken on over him" in the slightest degree. His shyness and his awk-

The Small Town and Adela

Not a Usual Romance

wardness, his habits of wild-animal solitariness, his nomadism and his reluctant wit had been insurmountably in the way. "I ain't no lady's man, me—never had no luck with women," he would sometimes remark offhandedly to the other "bos." Tie-stepping into Blue Island that cool evening, he considered the matter, but could make nothing of it.

He was considering it when the train struck him.

HIS body lay in a Chicago morgue for two days awaiting identification. On the third day a pale-faced girl twenty-five or twenty-six years old and of an evident refinement was brought into the morgue. It was noticeable that her facial muscles twitched spasmodically. She was in a high state of excitement, but, nerved consciously to her task, she went from body to body until she came to him.

"There!" she cried with a long trembling sigh. "It is—I can't be mistaken—this—that—I have found him." She stood before him for several minutes, lost in a nerve-racked reverie. Then she collected herself bravely, made some careful inquiries, gave some efficient orders about clothes and a coffin, and went out, still in plucky control of her emotions.

By two o'clock the next afternoon she was on a through Pullman bound south and at four of the afternoon following she was alighting from the train at the sleepy little sun-baked town of Wearing. In the open space reserved for vehicles beside the yellow frame station there were two or three automobiles and a few surreys and buggies and buckboards. Beside the platform there was a closed carriage and down the platform about opposite the baggage car stood a hearse. There were a good many people on the platform to meet the girl and a good many more to see them do it.

HE was nondescript. He had never had any luck and he had never deserved any. He had never consciously influenced anybody to be better or to be worse. He had led a thin, watery existence without roots, without ties.

She was by now dressed in black from head to foot and a heavy crêpe veil hid her face. Of the ten or twelve who pressed forward to press her lax hand four greeted her with special intimacy. One was a rigid-looking man of fifty-five. He was her father, Henry Stringer. He put his arm around the girl stiffly and was palpably relieved that he could turn away at once and join her brother-in-law, a large and pompous-looking young man who had taken immediate charge of the funeral arrangements, as if taking charge was what he was in this world for. Her sister, a pretty, none-too-sympathetic looking woman of thirty, drew her quickly toward the closed carriage. But she pulled away from the sister to throw herself into the arms of the fourth person in the intimate group, a handsome woman past forty. "Dr. Kate, it's

over! It's over!" The shrill hysteria in the cry caused some who had been shouldering up to fall back disconcerted. They made a lane, through which she passed drooping to the carriage, supported on either side by the women. The face of the young and pretty woman gave way under the dramatic stress of the moment to a more sympathetic expression. Tears stood in her eyes.

The expression on the face of the older woman was immutable. During the next twenty-four hours Wearing's attention followed deferentially in the wake of Adela Stringer's romance—followed it to her father's house that night, followed it to Macpelah Cemetery next day, and then faced about and followed it in comprehensive retrospect for many weeks thereafter.

IT was not a usual romance. From the time that Adela Stringer had gone to Chicago a year earlier to the September evening on which Wearing had tiptoed into the parlor of her father's house and gazed with interested approval upon the nice brown suit and sweet-featured face of "Edgar Crawley," there had been elements of complication that had tantalized the town. In the first place, there had been something singularly arresting in the bare fact that Adela should have "caught a beau." Adela had always been the sort of a girl that a small town accepts as not destined to catch beaux. As a child she had been afraid of boys; as a school-girl she had gone around the square

to keep from having to speak to a boy. At twenty she had none of that vivid approachability which often in the young female compensates for even greater lacks in face and figure than those that conspired to depersonalize Adela. At twenty Adela had been not only plain-faced and flat-chested,

she had fairly frozen young men by the icy atmosphere with which her timidity enveloped her. Not having expanded at the expansive age of twenty, at twenty-five Adela was tightly in her place as a colorless, sexless town fixture.

She came and went properly and politely when she was not at home reading novels. At twenty-two she developed a slight nervous disturbance that affected her facial muscles. After that the town regarded her as "rather an invalid." What her real trouble was, what her individual problems were, the town did not know. There was in Wearing a great deal of what the town knew as "home life," a great deal of eating and sleeping, of cooking and washing and ironing, there was some bringing forth of children, and now and then there was death. But as a town Wearing was as densely ignorant of the real living, the real needs, mental, spiritual and physical, of its young people, as any other good home town. It taught its boys to hurry and grow up so that they could go to the city and get a job. It taught its girls to keep close at home and be good so that they could marry some day. It was vaguely conscious of a social disparity contingent upon this arrangement, but it did not know how to help it. So it just baked in the sun. It would have been amazed if it could have turned in upon itself and followed its own young citizens into the dimly lit sanctuaries of their living and discovered what dreams, what dreads, what revolts, what thoughts, habits, ideals

WEARING taught its boys to hurry and grow up so that they could go to the city and get a job. It taught its girls to be good and stay close at home so that they could marry some day. It was vaguely conscious of a social disparity contingent upon this arrangement, but it did not know how to help it.

and disasters teased their days and nights.

Adela's mother had died when she was fifteen and after that her father's house had been run by her older sister, Mamie Parks. Before marrying Jim Parks, Mamie had always, it seemed to Adela, eaten up all the life that there was in sight. After marriage, Mamie's appetite remained equally omnivorous. She established herself and Jim in the front room upstairs and ran the house. She did it to the extreme satisfaction of Mr. Stringer, all whose real living was done in his hardware store and whose prime requirement of home was for his slippers to be where he expected them to be. Every morning after breakfast Adela "did up" her room and her father's room. That was her one possible contribution to the household's working system, except on such afternoons as she could slip to the kitchen, placate the cook and make fudge. To do more was to take work from Mamie's hands, and Mamie resented that.

By the time she was twenty-four, Adela's way of life, her supine hammock reading, the chocolate fudge and chicken gravies that she ate, her lack of stimulating human contacts, her introspective days, her unmentioned grievance against Mamie as an eater-up of life, had noticeably increased her nervous affection. The fact that her great-aunt died that year, leaving her a legacy of two thousand dollars, made the Wearing doctor's advice practicable. His advice was to get Adela to Chicago forthwith for treatment by a certain specialist. Conformably to the advice, one Monday morning in late October, Mr. Stringer started with her for Chicago. Jim at the front door called after her genially, "Cheer up, Adela, maybe you will catch a beau." Mamie, hanging over his shoulder with a wifely possessiveness, added, "Don't be too choosy, Adela."

ADELA had become so neurotic by then, so pale, so jerky, so self-involved, that the prospect of the trip had frightened instead of exhilarating her. But it was fore-destined that the world was to turn over for her because of that trip, and, as it happened, Jim and Mamie tipped it. Sitting decorously beside her father on the train a few minutes later, Adela was telling herself, "I am going to catch one. I just everlastingly am."

And she did.

Wearing began almost at once to hear about him through Mamie. Adela's letters to Mamie revealed a new and strangely assertive Adela. It was plain from them that the girl was triumphing in a late-come feeling of superiority to Mamie. "If one is not in too big a hurry, it is possible to find men in the world who think about something besides where are my slippers. Can you see Jim or any other Wearing man interested in high-class music? I went to hear Lohengrin last night with Edgar. He spoke so beautifully about it afterward. He said the Grail motive always made him want to cry. Renunciation, he said, was so grand." And about love itself, she wrote, "One cannot be said to be truly alive when one is not in love—all the terrible lonesomeness of life disappears when one's thought is filled with another—I have never truly lived until now; I now thrill with life." In their less exalted portions,

"I SIMPLY cannot live without him," wailed Adela.

"Now, my dear, life is mostly without him," insisted Dr. Kate. "Go back to Chicago and get ready for a business career, Adela. Work up a satisfactory life for yourself outside of love. You are an in-dweller, Adela. You've got to stop running around in this circle. I warm you. If you don't look out nothing else will be real to you."

Adela regarded the older woman through half shut eyes. "Nothing else is real to me now, Dr. Kate."

the letters explained that Edgar's last name was Crawley, and that he was a lawyer by profession. Adela had been referred to a boarding-house by her doctor. Mr. Crawley took his meals there occasionally. They met. He was tall and slender, with fine features, "almost Grecian."

WHEN Adela came home, after two months in Chicago, the difference in her place in Wearing's regard was amazing. She had not been of the type to assert herself as an identity apart from the town's scheme of allowing identity to a woman only as a man's wife. Now that she was engaged to become a man's wife she fitted into the town scheme and was patted on the back and

asked for the whole story. She was more than willing to tell it. Wearing reveled in her capacity to hold nothing back. Wearing knew as well as Adela that his hair was brown and his nose straight. It knew that he affected brown suits. The only thing the town didn't know was what it was in Adela that it had missed and Mr. Crawley had discovered. Not being able to find out, from the first it half expected the man to jilt Adela. On her side, the girl seemed wistfully anxious to establish Mr. Crawley in the town's good graces. She seemed wistfully jealous, too, of the hold she had gotten on the town's regard. She manifestly liked being stopped on the street for the last word of her affair with Mr. Crawley; she liked being noted when she went about town. It was conceivable that the chill and cheerlessness of her youth yawned always before her like a pit from which she had miraculously escaped.

To Mamie, who insisted on an early wedding, Adela replied firmly that the wedding would be in about a year. "I am in no hurry. I like just being engaged," she maintained bumptiously. It was with difficulty that the town controlled its impatience to see Mr. Crawley. His first

visit was set for Christmas, and it was apparently almost as cruel a disappointment to the rest of Wearing as to Adela when, after a silence of a week, he wrote that he had gotten as far as Kansas City and had been detained there. "But listen what he writes, Mamie, 'I can hardly wait for you to take these trips with me, darling. One thing for certain, beloved, I shall never go at all, unless you go with me after we are married.'" It was quite a habit with Adela to read extracts like this from Mr. Crawley's letters. She read them to Mamie, and even to others. From one such letter she read, "We may have to live in Kansas City, beloved. I hope you will like it. Whereas Chicago is flat, there are towering hills here. There are also some handsome streets here, and business here is prosperous. Anyway, darling, you and I can be happy anywhere." The picture of the girl reading these letters was something to be remembered. She would stand, say, at her father's front gate, having come, reading on the way, from the post office. Her head would be thrown slightly back, and the letter would be in her hand, but its contents would be already graven on her heart, and she would hardly have to look at it. She would just declaim its contents, her eyes lifting constantly to the eyes of her hearers, her voice shakily glad.

Impressed by his free treatment of scenery and business, Wearing agreed that Mr. Crawley wrote nice letters. A little slushy, but all right for love, Wearing said.

It was not until the town had gotten thoroughly familiar with and a little tired of his style that any note of criticism crept in. Mr. Sam Bowler, the postmaster, voiced it. "Dropping from Chicago to Kansas City? Yeh—and it's my candid 'pinion that before they stop they'll settle down in some little-small place worse than Wearing."

It was unfortunate that an acute lovers' quarrel flared up between Adela and Mr. Crawley just as Wearing was beginning to ruminate about Mr. Crawley's ability to live up to the notions of himself and his resources that he had infused into the girl. Mamie blamed Adela unreservedly. "It isn't as if you could pick a man off any tree, Adela!" she remarked with a blighting emphasis on the "you." Wearing discussed the matter with a better sense of proportion. "One of two things, he's been stringing her about being in love with her, or he's been stringing her about his circumstances and can't make good. Ever hear of a city man like that falling in love with a quiet small-town girl like Adela anyhow?" Of course, if Crawley were a ne'er-do-well it might be that Adela's little bank account had tempted him in passing—the town kept wavering between opinions.

AND about love itself, she wrote, "One cannot be said to be truly alive when one is not in love—all the terrible lonesomeness of life disappears when one's thought is filled with another—I have never truly lived until now; I now thrill with life."

FOR six weeks the impasse between Adela and Mr. Crawley endured. During those weeks nearly everybody who came into the post office looked at Mr. Bowler with a slight raising of the brows. "None yet," replied Mr. Bowler, even though he might have just handed his interrogator a large batch of mail. Without Mr. Crawley in her background Adela slumped in the town's regard with a rapidity that was painful. "Without him I am nobody," she admitted to herself in a frightened, tearless

(Continued on page 338)

The Spirit of the Opening Door

THERE is no use in ignoring the fact. There is something distinctive in the legislative attitude of women. Just to hear Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. P. P., tell about her first year's experience as sixth member from Vancouver in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly, establishes the point.

Someone writing about the Renaissance lately says its outstanding feature was its "spirit of the opening door." That is the spirit one finds in the records of achievement in the legislatures of western Canada since women were enfranchised. Theirs is the attitude of "Why not?" as against man's bulwarked "Why?"

Why change the statute laws concerning women in British Columbia? men legislators had said for years, although laws there are notoriously behind the times. They are in the main the same laws British Columbia had when she was a crown colony. They are based on the old common law of England, when woman was a part of man's property, like *his* andirons, *his* plow and *his* corner lot. What does it matter that the law about a mother's right of guardianship over her children is antediluvian, since most men would never think of taking advantage of it? Why change it? This is what men had been saying for a long time in British Columbia.

But the women said, "Why not change it?" If the present law leaves a chance for one man in all the province to take a mother's child out of her arms and do as he will with it without her consent, that is enough. We are mothers and know what that would mean. For the sake of that one mother and for justice to all women, we ask that this law be repealed. And it was repealed at the first session of parliament after British Columbian women got the vote.

THEN came Mrs. Ralph Smith's turn. Her husband had been a member of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly—and by the way, one can initial her M. L. A. instead of M. P. P. since the provincial parliament of Canada's farthest Western state is a legislative Assembly. Mr. Smith had been in active political life for twenty-five years before his death, in the Federal Government at Ottawa, some of that time, so that the political affairs of Canada had been a part of her daily married life. After Mr. Smith's death his widow was urged to run for his seat. This she did at the next bye-election, gaining by a 4,000 majority over two returned soldiers. A remarkable record, as the sentimental reactions of the people are generally strong for all overseas men. But Mrs. Smith was well known in Vancouver. Men spoke for her who had never spoken in an election contest before. Women also spoke for her.

Mrs. Smith ran on an Independent ticket "for the cause of the women and children." That was her platform. "As the first woman to run," she explained in an interview with a *Woman Citizen* reporter, "I wanted to be free and independent, bound by no special party program. I knew the laws in British Columbia were bad for women and children and ought to be bettered. I made my fight on that alone and won. I am proud with a kind of pride you can't understand perhaps, of the fact that

such fine men and women trusted me and worked for me. It brings a choke in my throat to think of it sometimes, and, of course, it has put a sacred obligation upon me."

As a badge of this sacred obligation, Mrs. Smith wears a gold medal about her throat, the emblem on it being a laurel wreath upheld by a woman. The inscription reads: "Woman's Victory, Presented to Mary Ellen Smith, January 24, 1918, by her Willing Workers." It is significant that the "Woman's Victory" celebration in Vancouver should be the day when a woman was elected to represent the interests of women and girls in the legislature, instead of the day the women got the vote for themselves, although one depended on the other.

Mrs. Smith's first law was a minimum wage for women. She was also instrumental in getting an industrial commission under way. It has been started with a governmental grant given to the Y. W. C. A. to maintain an employment bureau. By means of it the fruit crop this year has been saved to the province by women workers.

ANOTHER forward step since women got the vote is the appointment of Mrs. Helen Gregory McGill as Juvenile Court Judge. Mrs. McGill was one of a group of ardent suffragists who had been tilling the soil of British Columbia for woman suffrage for many years. Women had had rate-payers' municipal suffrage for a long time. They banded together in Vancouver in a *Woman's Forum* on the triple program of "Equal Suffrage, equal pay for equal work and an equal moral standard." Mrs. Smith is going to make her next legislative stand on equal pay for equal work, and believes she will win out.

Community ideals for such huge areas as Canadian Western provinces seem impossible at first blush, but there is no word impossible to Canadian women. One of the things "the spirit of the opening door" achieved in Alberta, where two women, Mrs. McKinney and Nurse Robert MacAdam are legislators, is a rural district nurse. This means women nurses to traverse vast stretches of prairies and teach the remote foreign woman settler what she needs to know about the care of her children.

Again the valiant women of the West said, "Why not?"

If the Canadian mounted police can ride over the prairies and make a world-wide record for bravery in hunting out wrongdoers, why not send messengers of mercy in the shape of women nurses to care for the sick and lonely homesteaders?

And it is being done now that Alberta women have the vote.

Alberta is a huge province, and so is British Columbia. When Alberta's supply of school teachers ran low last year Mrs. Nellie McClung appealed to her friend, Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. P. P. Said Mrs. Smith, "Let British Columbia furnish Alberta with teachers." When Mrs. McClung told this to the Alberta legislature the members pricked up their ears. "We know Mrs. Smith," said they. "If she thinks it can be done, we believe her."

Then Mrs. McClung went over to British Co-

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lumbia and with Mrs. Smith's help held mass meetings, asking for teachers to go back to the neighboring province. She got them, as many as were needed. For the community spirit of help-your-lonely-neighbor can manifest itself over thousands of miles as well as over a few city blocks when once the spirit is there.

Mrs. Smith reports, just as all women legislators report, that her male colleagues are courteous, cordial, receptive. She tells an amusing incident of her introduction to the floor, on her first day in the legislature. It is not etiquette in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly to appear before the Speaker without a hat. According to women's customs, Mrs. Smith had gone to the Assembly floor with her hat on, and realized that she had broken a rule of the House. She sent word to the Speaker that she would like to have him interpret the rules to fit her case and she would abide by the decision. Whereupon the Speaker returned a solemn pronouncement that, according to Article 17, the Sixth Member from Vancouver, should appear *without* her hat.

Mrs. Smith, like all loyal Canadian women, is an ardent win-the-war woman. She has had two sons fighting overseas, one of whom is now an aviation trainer at Camp Borden.

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The illustrations herewith show the beauty and practicability of the Dress.

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In California

THE roster of California officials for 1918, just out, is interesting reading. Not because a list of county clerks, sheriffs and other state and local officers is interesting in itself, but because it shows that when the door is open women find no occupation foreign to them, even in a populous state like California, where there is no dearth of aspirants to office to explain their selection. The vast majority of the many thousand elected state officials in California are men, but the names of women are generously sprinkled throughout the list on boards and in executive positions. In educational positions, from the State Board of Education down to county and city education boards and executive positions, women are too numerous to count. This is in accordance with the experience of all equal suffrage states; when once they are eligible, women gradually tend to predominate in educational offices. The most important California educational offices held by them in 1918 are two positions on the State Education Board of seven members, the State Commission of Elementary Education (Margaret E. Shallenberger McNaught), and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst on the Board of Trustees of California University. In state or local library, health, playground, housing and probation work, it is natural that many women's names should be found; there are no less than six women on the State Board of Health or its bureaus.

Katherine Phillips Edson is not only a member of the State Industrial Commission—one of the six great commissions of this kind in the country—but is executive officer. So also of another body of equal social value; four out of the eight Commissioners in Social Insurance (an equal half) are women. Among other state offices held by women is that of member of the State Land Settlement Board, that of Sanitary District Trustee, and member of the Commission on Immigration and Housing.

Where Women Vote

and

Where They Do Not

In the State Board of Charities and Correction are two women; one of them, Jessica B. Peixotto, is one of the most distinguished social workers in the United States and is now also executive chairman of the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Council of National Defense.

In counties and cities women serve in educational positions, as clerk, treasurer, assessor, purchasing agent, public administrator, auditor, health officer, probate officer, tax collector, and many other officers. Among unusual offices held by women in city or country are members of commissions in two cities which have commission government and president of the Board of Town Trustees, the latter position being held by Mrs. Fannie I. Whitney of Rocklin (Placer County). Mrs. Margaret C. Nesfield is director of the Widow's Pension Fund of the great city of San Francisco.

But, strange to say, one of the local offices most popular among women is that of Justice of the Peace, which is held by women in no less than seven townships. Equally unusual as a woman's job is the office of coroner, held by women in Amador and in Yolo counties.

In Georgia

"DO we feel proud of the solid vote of the Georgia congressmen? Eleven times Nay! We have done all in our power to represent the fitness of Georgia women to fill any station and fulfill any duties for which women in any part of our own country or of other enlightened states and governments might be declared sufficiently able and justly due this recognition. The Georgia delegation to a man pronounced us unfit. This recognition then, must come to us through outside voters—who never having received the benison and blessing of our service yet are willing to trust us with wider power and more self-helpfulness.

"I was born in Georgia, and I am forced to admit that I have been here quite a while. I love Georgia—her people, her climate, her soil, her products, her traditions are good enough for me. I am proud of Georgia—not with any foolish bombast or forgetfulness of her missteps, but with fond remembrance of Oglethorpe's noble plan for the rehabilitation of the oppressed, and the open door for men and women willing to carve out their fortunes in freer air—and for the representative men and women who since that era have always had a voice and adorned a place in the nation's history.

"A man reminded me the other day that there was nothing inhibitory in Georgia's constitution with regard to women voting until it



MAKING IT HOT FOR HIM

was written in, in the '60's. I was so keen at the moment over present disabilities that I had forgotten it. It is just another thing to be proud of—another lost star to restore to Georgia's diadem."—Anna H. Griffin in the Columbus, Ga., *Ledger*.

THE Georgia Legislature of 1918 has raised the age of consent from 10 to 14. This is the best this Southern state, whose men so value the purity of woman that they cannot bear to see her soiled by association with men at the polls, can do to protect its little girls from the advances of adult men.

For sixteen years Georgia suffragists and club women have been working untiringly even to make this much advance. The first bill, pushed by the veteran suffragist Mrs. Mary L. McLendon and by Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was introduced in 1902.

Georgia gives further proof of the estimate she sets on women in making fourteen years not only the age of consent, but also the age of legal marriage.

An agitation is now being carried on, the *Georgia Bulletin* (W. C. T. U.) tells us, to raise this limit also, and work will be continued to push up the age of consent to the age already set in most suffrage states, 18 years.

Prussian Methods

(Continued from page 328)

back that day, but he said they did not need any more canvassers. He asked me, however, for my name and address. I asked him what the salary was for the canvassers and he said there was no salary, but the canvassers were paid two and a half cents for each name. He asked for my name again and I said 'No' and excused myself and left the premises."

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Correspondence

Suffragists Make An American

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THE Kenton County Equal Franchise League has an Employment Bureau in connection with our local Council of Defense, and we are having some interesting experiences.

A recent case worth mentioning was of a young French boy, who with an older sister escaped from France in the very early invasion of the Germans. They were motherless, their father had joined the army and advised them to flee to America. They landed at New York two weeks later, going to Boston. The sister married, and for a short time the boy lived with her, but the confidence of youth and love for adventure forced this lad of less than fifteen years to strike out for himself, turning westward, working his way as best he could. Details of his wanderings with varied experiences are rich, when told in his poignant style. Suffice it to say, he landed in our Employment Office on the afternoon of the 31st of July, travel-stained, footsore, clothing worse than threadbare, hungry and penniless. Fortunately for him, our secretary, Mrs. Adah Conkling, was on duty for that day. Her sisterly heart went out in deep compassion at once, and, quick to recognize her opportunity for service, she proposed that he go home with her for the night. Arriving there, she at once fitted him out with good and becoming clothing left at home by her two brothers who had donned the khaki, and behold a transformation little short of miraculous. His face fairly shone, for his heart had been touched with a living flame from off the altar of a woman's loving heart, and at once responded:

"As if with unseen wings an angel touched its quivering strings and whispered in its song," mother, sister, home.

Before the shades of evening had passed "this French orphan" had been "adopted." And before another twenty-four hours had elapsed, through Mrs. Conkling's influence he had become "adopted" into Uncle Sam's great family. The next day she visited him at our camp, Fort Thomas, and found him proudly wearing a suit of khaki and teaching a large class of officers and soldier boys to "parlez-vous." Our President, Mrs. Frank Rothier, presented him with a wrist watch. He left for a training camp in Georgia one week later.

L. P. FANT.

Covington, Ky.

Is Massachusetts Progressive?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I, BEING a Boston woman, take exception to statements made by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird in the *Woman Citizen* of July 20th. In an article headed "One More Reason" she claims for Massachusetts a position among the states of the Union that she can no longer justify. In the beginning of the article it is distinctly stated that the Constitutional Convention voted

9 to 6—an adverse report—on the amendment to make women citizens. In a previous article in the same issue was given a list of very necessary legislation for the protection of the women and children of the state absolutely turned down by the legislature—not a single one of the laws being passed.

In view of these facts, when Mrs. Bird says, in closing, that Massachusetts stands first in all forward action I am painfully obliged to disagree with her. Time was when that claim was true—that day is past. When one thinks of the really progressive Western states, a Massachusetts woman had best keep quiet—till her state changes its present status. Any state that is represented in the National Senate by two men like Lodge and Weeks can make no claim to be a progressive state.

MARY GAGE WARSTON.

Mountainview, N. H.

Women May "Be Used"

A CERTAIN Mr. Wyer, deputed to make a survey of the needs of sixteen military camp libraries, presented a report which was recently published in the *Library Journal*. It read:

"All our librarians agree that a camp library is a 'man's job,' calling for the best ability and qualities in our very best men. There is nearly unanimous agreement that women can be largely 'used' for assistants and for branches in the base hospitals, and it is gratifying to record that the commanding officers are nearly all willing to allow women to be thus 'used.'"

"A 'man's job,'" comments Miss Beatrice Winsor, Assistant Librarian of the Newark Public Library, "means something above and beyond any piece of work that woman has ever attained to."

Eighty per cent of the librarians of the country are women. Mr. Wyer's smug little restriction therefore limits possible camp librarians to the masculine twenty per cent of the profession. Miss Winsor points out in a letter to the June number of *Public Libraries* that, as all the camp librarians are men, "it is not strange that they all agree that the running of camp libraries is something that can be done by men only," and continues:

"Mr. Wyer's state of mind in regard to women, as well as that of all camp librarians, is indicated by his phrase to the effect that there is a unanimous agreement that women can 'be used.' His state of mind toward the whole situation is also indicated by the fact that he is 'gratified to learn' that commanding officers are nearly all willing to allow women to 'be used.'"

"Dear women. You are not yet fit for 'man-sized jobs,' nor can you be of yourselves 'useful,' but, if pliant, biddable and intelligently docile, you can 'be used.' Rejoice and be exceedingly glad that nearly all the officers let the real librarians 'use' you for the service of their, indeed, of your, country."

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The Small Town and Adela

(Continued from page 333)

fashion, as she shrank helplessly back into the fearful monotony of her existence before she had met Mr. Crawley.

"Never saw a woman so eaten up with love of a man—'stoo bad!" said Wearing, softened by Adela's white face. Her health again suffered so much that her father sent her to the new woman doctor who had come to Wearing during the summer. The woman doctor's name was Kate Claflin and though Wearing felt awkward about adapting itself to the idea of a woman doctor, she was already well liked as a person. She seemed to be fairly independent of her practice and settled down satisfiedly on Elm Avenue in a pretty cottage with a big yard. It was understood that she had written a book on nervous diseases and was writing another. It was the opinion of some people that writing was more nearly her concern than practicing and that she had come to Wearing so that she would not be interrupted by patients. However, her shingle was out, the old Wearing doctor had gone off for a post-graduate course, so Mr. Stringer thought it worth while to see if she could help Adela.

She came very near it.

"I simply cannot live without him—there simply is no such thing as life without him!" wailed Adela, having told Dr. Kate the story that Wearing knew so well.

"Now, my dear, life is mostly without him," insisted Dr. Kate. She had her eyes fixed watchfully upon Adela. This was the third time that Adela had been to her and each time the watchfulness of those eyes had kept Adela keyed up a little. "Go back to Chicago and get ready for a business career, Adela. Study stenography. You would make a good secretary. Work up a satisfactory life for yourself outside of love. Go back to Chicago and get some more education, special and general. Go and see Chicago. You are an in-dweller, Adela. You arrange your life on the inside and you get nothing from the outside. You've got to begin to take in life from the outside, Adela. You've got to stop running around in this Crawley circle. I warn you. If you don't look out nothing else will be real to you. It will get beyond your will power. You will be having hallucinations."

Adela regarded the older woman through half shut eyes. "Nothing else is real to me now, Dr. Kate. But I haven't any hallucinations about Edgar. I know him for exactly what he is." She opened her eyes wide and met Kate Claflin's steady gaze steadily for a moment. Then her face began jerking and she deployed into a resumé of some of her physical symptoms.

However, Dr. Claflin's insistence had at least a partial effect. Adela got into correspondence with a business college in Chicago and received a catalogue and a letter, both indicating that all the good and great in the Middle West had been graduated from that particular institution. Unfortunately for the business project and fortunately for the love project, a letter in a strange hand-writing came to Adela at this time. "A little slim letter in a crampy hand-writing," reported Mr. Bowler to Wearing.

(Concluded on September 28)

Personal

THE United States Railroad Administration, Division of Labor, has recently created a Woman's Service Section, with Pauline Goldmark as Manager.

AFTER serving for many months as acting sheriff, in place of her brother who is on the firing line, Ottilla G. C. Beals, of Seattle, is now candidate for election as sheriff in his place.

MISS MARY W. DEWSON, who went to France from the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to do Red Cross work, has just been appointed in charge of relief work for the refugees, in one of the zones in the Lyons region.

MRS. G. R. UNDERWOOD, who has two sons in the army, has now herself found war work as a calker in a shipyard at Vancouver, B. C. On one occasion when her four assistants were absent she managed the machine alone and kept the supply of oakum flowing steadily out to the men in the shipyards.

MISS MYRTLE DUST, of Alpena, Michigan, is, according to press reports, the first woman patrol on the Great Lakes. She serves on the steamer City of Alpena, and her duty is to make the rounds of the ship at intervals, to guard the well-being of the passengers and report to the captain whether or not "All's well in the cabin."

MISS HELEN FRASER, of London, who is well known to all suffragists, will return to America to start her second American lecture tour on November 1, when she will speak in New York City on "Women Behind the Lines." Later in November Miss Fraser will give a course of lectures before the Colony Club of New York, then continuing her tour over the country.

Miss Fraser is the author of "Women and War Work," and her lectures over the country did much to stir up enthusiasm for war service work among women and to carry a message of service from the women of Europe to America. In the 228 days of her first stay Miss Fraser delivered 232 lectures, which is considered a record. She will be remembered as a thrilling speaker at the last convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington.

The main purpose of Miss Fraser's second tour is to bring the message contained in her general lecture on "Woman's Part in Winning the War" to many parts of the country which she was unable to reach on her first tour, extensive though it was.

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A Voters' Column

THE New York Evening Post is to start a Voters' Column, conducted by Miss Alice Riggs Hunt, on September 23, for the purpose of discussing in an absolutely non-partisan way, the issues, news and information about the New York campaign. The column promises to be unique as its aim is to give the voter a chance to inquire not only about the records of candidates and parties but also about the elementary facts of government which every voter should know. The Evening Post believes that the highest form of patriotism in a delegated democracy includes intelligent political action by every elector.

Miss Hunt, who will conduct the column, has been a suffrage captain in the New York City Woman Suffrage Party ever since its organization by Mrs. Catt in 1909, and has been active in both New York campaigns as organizer and speaker. In 1916 Miss Hunt had charge of five counties in the West Virginia campaign, and later spent a short time organizing the wards of Baltimore. Last year she directed the work in seven Assembly districts in Manhattan.

While the Voters' Column will not recognize any difference in the political interests of women from those of men, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be tremendously valuable to suffragists. Miss Hunt invites questions about national as well as State politics, and will shape the subjects discussed according to the inquiries received. Write to Miss Alice Riggs Hunt, Voters' Column, New York Evening Post, 20 Vesey Street, New York City, and tell her what you would like to know or which particular issues in the campaign you think the most important.

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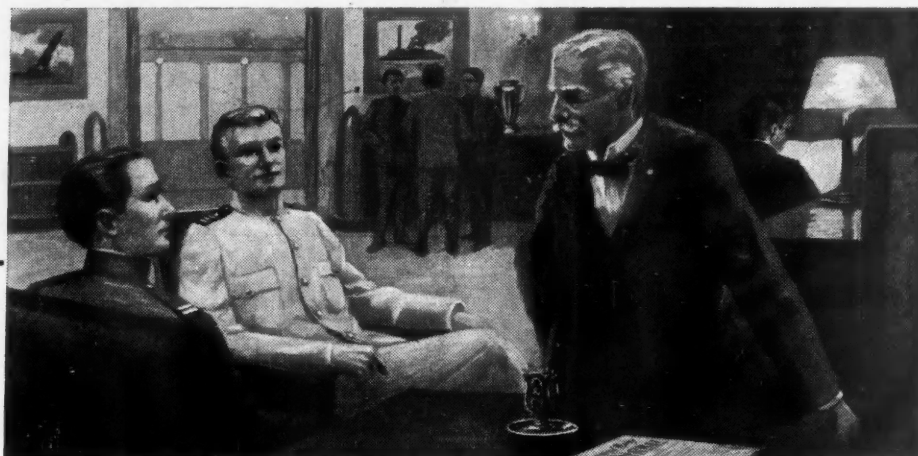
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The Last Word About the War

And How Colonel Sibley Was Helped to Write It

SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

W.C.
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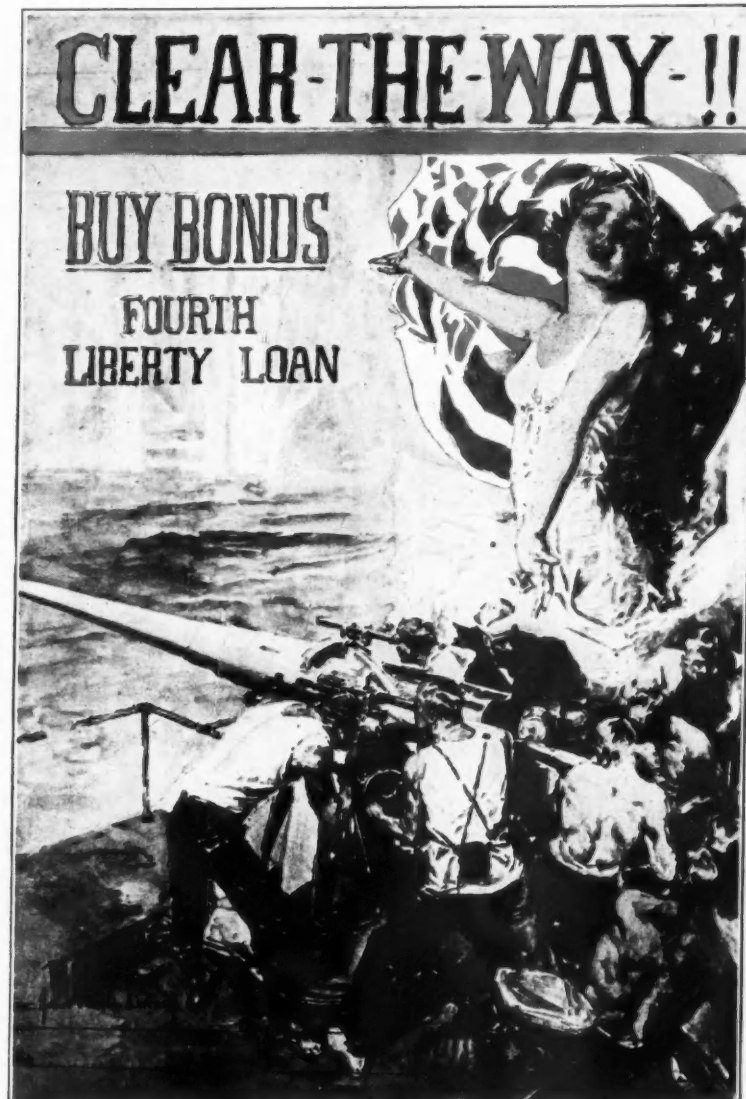
THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

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September 28, 1918

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

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VOL. III SEPTEMBER 28, 1918 No. 18

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

FROM now until October 19 the suffragists will be busy aiding Uncle Sam in the fourth great financial offensive. The experience gained in suffrage campaigning will be a potential factor in insuring the success of the cooperation of the suffrage forces with the government.

Notwithstanding the fact that suffragists have been busy for some time preparing to take an active part in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, reports from the field indicate increasing activity on the part of circulation contest workers.

This week finds Iowa in the lead, making the third state to hold this coveted position. Iowa apparently is making every effort to hold the lead. This confirms our statement of last week—that the Middle West will bear watching. Lively skirmishing is promised on the part of the states that are planning to dispute Iowa's title.

These are stirring times in suffrage history, and the *Woman Citizen* is serving an important place in keeping its readers closely in touch with swiftly moving political developments. "So helpful and intelligent" is the way Mrs. James Ferry White refers to the news columns of the *Citizen*, and then continuing, "It keeps one in touch with the great woman's world in a most accurate way."

The *Woman Citizen* has sought to reflect the spirit of the woman movement here and elsewhere on broad progressive lines, so we are pleased to read in a letter from Mrs. A. D'Arcy Hamilton, of Auckland, New Zealand:

"I enjoy the articles by A. S. B. very much. Her broad international tone I admire, as I think all women should try to cultivate an international spirit."

We enjoyed the little boastful note of pride in the message from Alice M. Myers, of Orange, N. J.: "I very much desire that my friends shall see our splendid magazine."

And this from Mrs. C. Van Bergen, of Buffalo, N. Y.: "Kindly send your most interesting and helpful papers."

The *Woman Citizen* has scores of friends in Indiana. "I am always so eager to discover and digest the 'goodies' on the pages of the *Woman Citizen* each Monday," writes Carrie D. Hageman, of Muncie.

Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan,

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation
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Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium

FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium

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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium

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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

September 14th

1. South Dakota
2. Georgia
3. Iowa
4. Indiana
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts
10. New York
11. Ohio
12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri
15. Alabama
16. Texas
17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine
20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina
24. Tennessee
25. Kentucky
26. Arkansas
27. North Dakota, Washington, D. C.
28. Rhode Island, Mississippi
29. Nebraska
30. Washington, Oklahoma
31. Kansas, Illinois
32. North Carolina
33. Vermont

September 21st

1. Iowa
2. South Dakota
3. Georgia
4. Indiana
5. Michigan
6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts
10. New York
11. Ohio and Virginia
12. New Hampshire
13. Missouri
14. Alabama
15. Texas
16. Maryland
17. Pennsylvania
18. Maine
19. Louisiana
20. West Virginia
21. Connecticut
22. South Carolina
23. Tennessee
24. Kentucky
25. Arkansas
26. North Dakota and Washington, D.C.
27. Rhode Island
28. Nebraska
29. Washington, Oklahoma and Mississippi
30. Kansas and Illinois
31. North Carolina
32. Vermont

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171 Madison Avenue, New York City

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 28, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Our, Not The

NOW that the world is in upheaval we discover certain things close to us that we had fallen into the way of considering far from us.

One of these close things is government. Our manner of speech long since revealed our sense of distance, of detachment from it. "The" government, it has been our habit to say, and squint critically, as those who sight to far horizons.

Then the war.

Since the war, we have been readjusting ourselves to the fact of government close-to, an intimate part of ourselves, an expression of ourselves, embodying our own opportunity and our own responsibility.

In our talk it is still "the" government, but, to some small extent, in our thought it is coming to be "our," less a political machinery for the prescribed few, more a communal agency in which each has a vital stake.

From the war and its irresistible exigencies we have learned how easily government may be brought close, made ours; made, in a word, to function for the common good, as in the production and distribution of food and fuel, in the control of man power and woman power, incomes and profits. From the war we realize by what right government reaches into our pockets and requisitions our surplus. By what right it says to us:

BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

It's because it is "our" government, not "the" government. It's because we recognize in its voice our own voice; it's because, whether its administration wholly satisfies us or not, it stands for our own effort to hold ourselves coherently to group action, group control, group progress.

Only as the individual sees himself in possessive relation to government does he or can he rise to his full stature as an individual under government.

If he is governed, he must feel himself, know himself in the government. Let him be in it and it can be

wrongly based, it can go wrong, blunder, recover and blunder on, and his allegiance to it yet remain a fine and hopeful thing; for its demands on him are but his demands on himself.

So much for the governed who has a voice in his government, the case of the American man.

Now look at the case of the governed who lacks that voice, the case of the American woman.

Used to help uphold a political structure in whose building she has been allowed no part, expected to obey laws which she did not make, her money taken in taxes which she did not impose, her allegiance demanded in crises about whose resolution she has not been consulted—is it any wonder that the foremost men of the nation themselves are to-day issuing the challenge direct to the ugly inadequacy of so undemocratic a scheme of government, relating itself to the American woman as "the" government, instead of as her government.

MEANTIME the extent to which "the" government is relying on that same American woman in this supreme war test of its abilities is suggested by the demands made on her for the conduct of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Nor will she for one moment fail it, as may be seen from even a cursory reading of her program as summarized in this Liberty Loan number of the *Woman Citizen*. Freely, gladly, unhesitatingly she will respond, as she has responded.

To the fair mind her attitude, however, but leaves the more outstanding the exclusion to which she is subjected, and makes the more urgent the necessity of her direct representation in a government that so frankly relies on her to help carry on, a government that should be the American woman's in exactly the same sense that it is the American man's, hers as it is his, of, for, and by her as it is of, for, and by him; to the end that America may stand approved by all nations as the exponent of a true democracy, and American women may be proud as American men are proud when there is proud talk of America's government of, for and by the people.

THE *Woman Citizen's* habit of going to press on Wednesday entails a well-nigh insupportable suspense interest this week, in view of the situation in the United States Senate with regard to the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Consideration of the amendment was agreed on last week for Thursday of this week. In the interim suffrage leaders in the Senate freely voiced the opinion that the vote was not to be delayed by the unseemly filibustering that marked the occasion when the question was up for consideration on June 27th, nor by any other dilatory tactics. By the time this is read, therefore, presumably the vote will have been taken, or if not taken, at least scheduled for a date in the immediate future. All that can be said at this cross-roads of fate is that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has worked for the vote in the confidence that a favorable outcome is assured, and in the determination to carry the fight where it will do most good if that confidence should have been betrayed. The full story from the inside will be given our readers in next week's issue.

AS the Woman Citizen goes to press, it is in receipt of a direct wire from Washington which says: "Senator Jones, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, states that the vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be called on Thursday, September 26. There have been rumors to the contrary but they are without foundation."

"THE women who oppose suffrage," says an anti-suffrage sheet, "are as a rule the wives or daughters of prominent statesmen, familiar all their lives with what politics means."

Really that is a little too hard on politics in general because of the particular experience. Even though, watching father and husband, women may sometimes get a none too roseate view of politics, they must not for that discountenance the whole system and its possibilities. What politics means to father and husband may be improved on in the interpretation and practice of somebody else's father and husband and of women themselves.

THE matter of special interest to women in the all-state conference which has been called in Washington for Monday and Tuesday, September 30th and October 1, to consider state and federal cooperation on industrial problems, is the national child labor situation. The courts having decided that the federal child labor law was unconstitutional, women are deeply concerned in the immediate handling of the child labor problem between the states. The governors of all states have been asked to send representatives to the conference and have been notified by the War Labor Policies Board that hereafter contracts of all government departments will contain clauses restricting child and convict labor. President Wilson is giving active support to the effort to save the nation's future through the salvation of the children.

ACTS of the political parties in various states show what the will of the people is concerning the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Consider these resolutions:

Whereas: The Democrats of the State of West Virginia, at a joint conference of its state executive committee and candidates for office, regularly held at the city of Parkersburg, on the ninth day of September, 1918, there being no provision for a convention of the party this year, make the following declaration, and

Whereas: in the midst of the gravest crisis that has confronted our country in its entire history, the Democratic executive committee and candidates in this state feel that all ordinary matters of the party differences are for the time overshadowed and subordinate to the issue of winning the war. To throw the entire energy of the nation behind our armies now fighting to save civilization and behind the great commander in chief who leads them seems to us the vital issues in this campaign. The candidates of the Democratic party stand pledged to a whole-souled support of President Woodrow Wilson in the vigorous conduct and completion of the war, and in the settlement of the problems following it, and

Whereas: The results of the coming election must not be one that can be construed by the nation's enemies as a repudiation of the President and his war policies. Such a result might cost the lives of thousands of American soldiers; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we endorse the policies of President Wilson on woman suffrage and upon all matters pertaining to labor, and our candidates pledge themselves to support these policies both during and after the war and to the ratification of the pending amendment on national prohibition. Pending the adoption of the suffrage amendment we favor extending to the women of West Virginia the right to participate in primaries and convention. With full recognition of the loyalty and patriotism of men of every political party we appeal to the whole people of West Virginia to join us in the election of a Senate and Congress that the world will know we are in active sympathy with the President and the war.

THE Republican and Democratic parties of Wisconsin in their respective conventions held simultaneously at Madison on September 18, pledged themselves to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Each party wrote a Federal Amendment plank into its platform.

DEMOCRATIC PLANK

"To give recognition to the wonderful sacrifice and service of the women of America, we approve President Wilson's recommendations for woman's suffrage by federal amendment through ratification by the States."

REPUBLICAN PLANK

The splendid spirit of helpfulness and the efficient service of the women of the nation in every activity have been thrown into bolder relief by the war emergencies. They have demonstrated anew their entire fitness for, and right to equal opportunity in the conduct of the government, and we therefore favor the extension of the elective franchise to women.

THERE is one place where the Kaiser is averse to any sex discrimination and that is in the munition factory. In his speech before the people at the Krupp munition works on September 12, he showed the greatest cordiality to the idea that woman's place is—not in the home—but wherever the War Lord wants her to be.

Away with *küchen* and *kirche* now, for "industrial mobilization without distinction of sex has constituted a demand," said he. The Kaiser, who is known to be opposed to all participation in public affairs by women, is now fulsome in his gratitude "to the women as well as the girls for their self-sacrificing performance of their duty, despite their harassing cares."

For the Kaiser, no more than any other anti-suffragist, thinks for a minute that women should not really participate in public causes. Only that they ought to do it according to the interests of kaisers, anti-suffrage senators and any other men whom it has pleased God to set above them.

A TOUCHING little story of Quentin Roosevelt is told by President W. H. Crawford of Allegheny College, who has charge of overseas training for the Y. M. C. A. He met Quentin Roosevelt in France last spring, and said to him:

"Lieutenant, many Americans are very proud of the way the four sons of Theodore Roosevelt are acquitting themselves in this war." President Crawford says:

"I shall never forget how his face lighted up as he answered: 'Well, you know it's rather up to us to practice what father preaches.'"

There are many Americans who profess to revere "the fathers" for fighting the Revolutionary war to a victorious end, and for proclaiming that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. But when these sons and daughters of the Revolution are urged to apply the principle in the case of women, they object that it would be "revolutionary!"

If it be said that the fathers did not believe in suffrage for women, it may be answered with truth that neither did they believe in suffrage for poor men or (in some cases) for men of unorthodox religious views. But the logic of the great principle which they proclaimed has thrown down one barrier after another, and the last is bound to go. The fathers went in advance of their fathers, and if we are to be their worthy descendants we must go in advance of ours.

Let the people of America read over once more those ringing sentences about the consent of the governed, and taxation without representation. It is now America's privilege to practice what the fathers preached!

A. S. B.

PRESIDENT WILSON has pointed out the importance of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure. Certain opponents of suffrage have asked how it can possibly be of help toward the winning of the war? It will not put another soldier into the field, they say, nor another ship upon the sea.

When the armies of the Allies win a victory in France, that fact does not in itself put another soldier into the field or another ship upon the sea; but it makes a vast difference nevertheless be-

cause of its effect upon the morale of the Germans, and upon our own. A victory for democracy won in Congress helps the Allied cause everywhere. The Kaiser recognizes this, as is proved by the fact that the German censorship forbade the German press to mention the passage of the woman suffrage bill in England.

It has been said that the "Imponderabilia"—the things that cannot be weighed in material scales—have a great deal to do with winning a war. Everything gives aid and comfort to the enemy which can be used to convince the people of other countries that the American Government is not sincere in wishing to promote justice to protect the weak and to "make the world safe for democracy." The murderers of Praeger helped the Kaiser more than if they had presented him with a whole regiment of soldiers or a new battleship. Their crime and their acquittal have been told and exploited in every corner of Germany. So with our other lynchings; so with profiteering, so with every conspicuous denial or miscarriage of justice that occurs within our borders. Let the minority still opposed to suffrage by federal amendment consider whether they really want to help manufacture the kind of news from the United States that will be hailed with joy in Germany.

A. S. B.

SOME prisoner is said to have left engraved upon the wall of his cell a singular prayer. It was, in substance: "May heaven protect me from my friends! From my enemies I will protect myself."

Just now the states' rights doctrine needs to pray for protection from some of its friends. The extremists among them are taking a course that is bound to bring upon it acute and unnecessary odium. This has been lately pointed out by Professor Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale University Law School, who is also Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of New York City. He says:

"I believe that there is a constitutional doctrine of state rights which cannot be safely or rightfully ignored. Many of the foremost men in both parties share that belief. It must be admitted, however, that this doctrine sometimes has been so perverted, misapplied and carried to such extreme limits as seriously to prejudice many worthy and intelligent citizens against its true merit and value. This fact makes it all the more necessary on the part of those who would save the doctrine from absolute repudiation to be careful when and how and to what purpose it is invoked."

The state rights doctrine was made highly odious in the eyes of a multitude of women when it was lately invoked by the United States Supreme Court as a reason for nullifying the national child labor law. If this odium against the doctrine should be intensified by its being put forward by a bare one-third of the United States Senators as a reason for blocking the will of two-thirds, and holding back for a year or two the submission of the Suffrage Amendment (for no intelligent person imagines that it can be held back longer), it is easy to see what slight regard will be likely to be given to that doctrine hereafter by the women who are very soon to have a vote.

A. S. B.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

Women and the Liberty Loans

THE news that we are sending over two hundred thousand fighting men a month to France, with all that it implies of organization, and labor, and money, and ships, and food, and supplies to back them up, is hardly more surprising than the news that there were more than 17,000,000 individual bond-buyers in the Third Liberty Loan, and that half of these were women.

A year and a half ago we were the least bond-buying people in the world. Our Government was run on taxes alone, and there were hardly more than three hundred and fifty thousand Americans who owned bonds of any kind. And very few of these were women.

Whatever importance might be attached to women's cooperation in other phases of American life, they were not a figure in the world of finance. Investment did not interest them, not even the investment of their own money. A little group of pioneers had made their way into the big banking and bond-houses and were doing splendid, constructive propaganda work; a woman had succeeded in writing a book which has become an authority on "The Relation of Wars and Revolutions to Government Finance," but that was about all.

Today, the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. William G. McAdoo, the first national executive committee of women ever appointed as a part of the machinery of the American Government, has over 700,000 women enlisted in the sale of bonds, and \$1,000,000,000 of bonds sold in the Third Loan is placed to their credit.

This change in a year and a half of war means something more and something greater than mere wartime enthusiasm. It is the war, of course, and the knowledge of what Liberty Loans mean to our hope of victory and future peace, which has changed us overnight into a nation of eager bond-buyers. It is the enthusiasm for war service of any constructive kind which has induced women to join the ranks of the Liberty Loan Committee as they have joined the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and the munitions workers and the Food Council and every other war service organization that was open to them. But enthusiasm alone—the best, most patriotic, most generous enthusiasm in the world—does not sell bonds.

Bond selling, even Liberty Bond selling, is a business which requires a knowledge of the facts of investment in general and

By Edith J. R. Isaacs
Chief of Woman's Publicity
Second Federal Reserve District.

the ability to organize for strenuous campaign work, and the steadfastness to work harmoniously and without ceasing, through a strenuous campaign.

The wonder of this work, therefore, is not that American women bought bonds to help finance the war, not that 700,000 undertook to help sell bonds to finance the war, but that, with no experience to back them up, they actually did sell bonds. And that they did, the records of the country attest.

The women of Delaware raised twenty-eight per cent more than the entire state quota; the women of Alabama, Missouri, Wyoming, Kentucky, West Virginia raised almost 50 per cent of their state quotas, and those of North Carolina, Indiana, Arizona, Kansas, Tennessee, Nevada, Virginia and Connecticut raised between one-third and one-half of their state quotas.

The women of Philadelphia raised over \$53,000,000 for the Third Liberty Loan and, according to Mrs. John T. Pratt, Chairman of the Woman's Committee for the Second Federal Reserve District, which includes New York, the women of this district, working in cooperation with the men's committees, may be credited with the sale of more than \$110,000,000 worth of bonds.

Nor have these successful campaigns of the local branches of the National

Committee been stereotyped affairs, worked out under orders from national headquarters. Every district in the country had its own advantages and its own difficulties in the way of a field for Liberty Bonds; every section had its own problem; every city required its own method and point of attack.

The best thing the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee did was to outline the form of campaign, the plan of state, county and local appointments of Committee chairman, and then to let the local committees work out their own plans. Not that the National Committee was not always on hand for service or for advice. Mrs. McAdoo made several trips through difficult districts, meeting her chairmen and helping them solve their problems; she attended to her own vast mail and presided regularly at all committee meetings where the records of Federal Chairmen were discussed and acted upon.



MRS. MCADOO AND DAUGHTER

Every member of the National Committee had some special active work to do in connection with some feature of the campaign. The names of Mary Synon and Antoinette Funk, who directed the publicity and the speaker's bureau for the National Committee are known in the smallest towns in the country for the help they gave. Although they may not be on record for the actual sale of bonds, it is doubtful whether anybody in the country did more for the success of the campaign.

Miss Synon was a well of information and appreciation for everybody engaged in the important business of "spreading the news" through the newspapers, magazines and other channels.

But whatever help they gave, the National Committee left the credit for each local success with the local chairman. And it is this that has made every woman who helped in the Third Loan campaign eager to help again and to enlist the help of her friends in the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the greatest bond issue ever offered by any government.

THE National Woman's Liberty Loan

Committee, in which there have been few changes since their appointment by Secretary McAdoo during the Second Loan, consists of:

Mrs. Wm. G. McAdoo, Chairman; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. George Bass and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chicago; Mrs. Frank L. Higginson, Boston; Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, New York; Mrs. J. O. Miller, Pittsburgh; Miss Ella Flagg Young, Washington; Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, San Francisco; Mrs. Thacher Guernsey, Kansas; Miss Mary Synon, Washington, and Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Chairmen for the Federal Reserve Districts are:

- First District—Mrs. F. L. Higginson.
- Second District—Mrs. John Pratt.
- Third District—Mrs. Henry D. Jump.
- Fourth District—Mrs. Frank Muhlhauser.
- Fifth District—Mrs. Geo. J. Seay.
- Sixth District—Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin.
- Seventh District—Mrs. G. Dixon.
- Eighth District—Miss Florence J. Wade.
- Ninth District—Mrs. C. A. Severance.
- Tenth District—Mrs. Geo. W. Fuller.
- Eleventh District—Mrs. E. B. Reppert.
- Twelfth District—Mrs. A. S. Baldwin.

Sometimes the Woman's Liberty Loan Committees have worked alone; sometimes they have cooperated with the men's committees in their city or district. And it is hard to say which way has been more successful; each has probably been the better way for the place where it was tried.

In a general way, the Woman's Committees have been expected to take charge of the house-to-house canvass, of publicity in the schools and in the rural districts, and of the booths and meetings in the larger centers. In New York City the Woman's Committee, under Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, operated 113 Liberty Loan booths in the Third Loan, and is to have entire charge of all the booths in the city for the Fourth Loan.

In the First Federal Reserve District, of which Mrs. F. L. Higginson (who is also a member of the National Committee) is Chairman, a special feature has been made of work in the schools, and, for the Fourth Loan Mrs. Higginson, seconded by her publicity director and ardent co-worker, Myra Lord, has planned special children's posters, one for boys' schools and one for girls', which, together with a printed sales poster, are to be

placed in every school in New England, and which will undoubtedly help to build up the already splendid record for cooperation held by the school children.

To Mrs. Higginson's district must also be credited the first use of the Tithing-Box, which has been started on its work in tens of thousands of homes, of helping to save the pennies so that the pounds may take care of themselves.

Just how Mrs. Walter Thompson, of Philadelphia, who led her Committee to the high record of sales in the Third Loan, is going to work in the Fourth, has not been stated. That is a part of the game in the big cities, to keep the features of the campaign a secret until the campaign is under way, so that they may have the added value of being fresh news.

Out in Silverbow, Montana, the women rode from house to house, and from ranch to ranch, and collected a million dollars for Liberty Bonds in a week; up in Olean, New York, where all the professional and business men hang out "Back in Three Days" signs at the beginning of a Liberty Loan campaign, the women join them in their spirited and hurried canvass for the town quota and something more.

So, all over the country, every Liberty Loan Committee falls to work in its own way, but all for the same end and all in the same spirit. So far, each loan has seen a geometrical progression in the growth of the women's cooperation. There is every indication that the Fighting Fourth will continue this record.

MRS. WILLIAM G. McADOO has appointed, in addition to the Chairmen of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts, the following women as State Chairmen:

Alabama, Mrs. Solon Jacobs; Arizona, Miss Alice M. Birdsall; Arkansas, Mrs. C. H. Brough; California, Mrs. E. R. Brainerd; Colorado, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson; Connecticut, Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley; Delaware, Mrs. Henry Ridgely; Florida, Mrs. W. S. Jennings; Georgia, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick; Idaho, Mrs. Teresa M. Graham; Illinois, Mrs. Howard T. Wilson; Indiana, Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch; Iowa, Mrs. Wilbur W. Marsh; Kansas, Mrs. Henry Ware Allen; Kentucky, Mrs. Donald McDonald; Louisiana, Mrs. Lawrence William; Maine, Mrs. John F. Hill; Maryland, Mrs. Sydney M. Cond; Massachusetts, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; Michigan, Mrs. D. D. Ashbaugh; Minnesota, Mrs. Archibald MacLaren; Mississippi, Mrs. R. L. McLaurin; Missouri, Mrs. Theodore Benoist; Montana, Mrs. W. W. McDowell; Nebraska, Mrs. A. G. Peterson; Nevada, Mrs. S. H. Belford; New Hampshire, Mrs. Wm. H. Schofield; New Jersey, Mrs. H. O. Wittpen; New Mexico, Mrs. Howard Huey; New York, Mrs. John Pratt; North Carolina, Mrs. R. H. Latham; North Dakota, Miss Minnie Nielson; Ohio, Mrs. Frank Muhlhauser; Oregon, Mrs. Sara Evans; Oklahoma, Dr. Leila E. Andrews; Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. O. Miller; Rhode Island, Mrs. Walter Peck; South Carolina, Mrs. F. S. Munsell; South Dakota, Mrs. Ellwood Perisho; Tennessee, Mrs. Samuel Phillips; Texas, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham; Utah, Mrs. W. Mont Ferry; Vermont, Mrs. E. C. Smith; Virginia, Mrs. John L. Hagan; Washington, Mrs. Overton G. Ellis; West Virginia, Mrs. Geo. Poffenbarger; Wisconsin, Mrs. John W. Mariner; Wyoming, Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro.

On October 5, appointed as woman's day for the Liberty Loan by Secretary McAdoo, the Woman Citizen will have other special articles on woman's part in the Fighting Fourth.

AS a resident of the state of Illinois, I am more than a suffragist, I am a voter. I think it is safe for you to say that every member of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee believes in Woman's Suffrage.

Mary Synon.



THAT LIBERTY SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH
BUY LIBERTY BONDS
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

JOSEPH PENNELL



WALTER H. EVERETT

SOME of the
"NO-COM-
PROMISE
with the HUN"
POSTERS



J. SCOTT

TEN MILLION
PLAY CARDS
THESE HAVE
for the LIBERTY
—THE FIGHT



J. ALLEN ST. JOHN

The privilege of submitting designs was thrown open to the American public and the designs were selected without reference to the affiliations of the artists. After the selections had been made by a committee consisting of R. C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; George R. Cooksey, Assistant to Secretary McAdoo; Lewis B. Franklin, Director of War Loan Organi-



JOHN



J. SCOTT

ION SUCH DIS-
DS POSTERS AS
VEEN ISSUED
RTIOAN DRIVE
HTG FOURTH



JOHN

DONATED *by*
AMERICAN
ARTISTS *to the*
BUREAU of
PUBLICITY of
the TREASURY
DEPARTMENT



F. STROTHMAN

zations; Clarkson Potter, Assistant Direc-
tor; Frank R. Wilson, Director of Publicity;
Labert St. Clair, Assistant Director of Pub-
licity; and R. W. Emerson, Chief of the
Division of Publications, it was found that
all of the artists were members of the Di-
vision of Pictorial Publicity Committee, of
which Charles Dana Gibson is chairman



WALTER WHITEHEAD



HENRY RALEIGH

The Quality of Women's Service

Heroines of Liberty

ONE of the outstanding features of the war has been the whole-hearted way in which the women of America have thrown themselves, body and spirit, into work of all kinds. Nowhere has this been manifested more strikingly than in the Second Federal Reserve District, comprising New York State and portions of New Jersey and Connecticut. In this district, the activities of its splendid womanhood have found fullest expression, perhaps, in the work they have done to promote the Liberty Loans.

The Third Loan, in particular, profited much from their devoted efforts, the women of this district being able to trace directly to their efforts a total of \$110,602,000 in bond subscriptions. In addition, many other millions were subscribed indirectly through them, for many of the women's committees made no financial statements, having worked entirely in co-operation with the men's committees and merged their efforts with those of the local organizations. The officers of the men's committees, however, have been ungrudging in acknowledging that much of their success was due to the service given so freely by the women.

It is interesting to observe that while, in general, there was a ready and patriotic response to this particular request for service in the first two loan campaigns, it was given more, or less as a favor while, during the

Third Loan, there was evident an eager desire to share in this work as a privilege.

In the Third Loan campaign, an attempt was made to form a woman's committee in every city and town where the Liberty Loan Committee had an organization, with the result that there were organized in this district, 1,310 women's committees. This was almost triple the number formed during the Second Loan campaign, and indicates the interest aroused in the women as they saw their sons and brothers actually in battle in France, to protect them and their homes from Kaiserism.

Of the 72 counties in this district, 70 were organized with women county chairmen. There were altogether about 18,500 volunteer workers, all of whom gave time and energy in unstinted measure.

In New York City, women's organizations

operated booths in the streets, in the railroad stations, hotels and other public places, and garnered a total of \$26,994,750 representing 75,523 bonds. Women helpers in additional booths brought in \$9,198,100 representing 13,738 bonds. The captains-at-large sold 643 bonds, for a total of \$1,245,250. The theatre Committee went over the top, with \$13,558,850; the Trades' Committee sold \$1,761,800 and the Colored Women's Committee did its bit, with \$7,700.



MISS LOUISE DIXON'S BOND SELLING CLASS—A GROUP OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF CHINA SOCIETY

In the beginning, the Daughters of China was organized as a social club with games, parties and other forms of recreation for these shut-in women, but when the war came and Chinese boys were drafted along with all other American boys, the women and girls of the club realized that there was a new and important element in their lives. They soon learned to sew and knit and make bandages, and they have done and again will do their full bit towards making the Liberty Loan a tremendous success. Doyers, Pell and Mott streets will soon see its women, under the protectorate of Boy Scouts, going from place to place offering bonds in exchange for the savings of the Chinatown merchants and workmen.

In Brooklyn, the women's committee sold 29,483 bonds, for a total of \$4,670,150. The Bronx women sold 4,977 bonds, for a total of \$315,000. These brought the total for New York City up to \$57,751,600—all sold by women. A few years ago these same women would have been appalled if asked to sell anything to an amount reaching far into the millions.

These devoted women, with additional recruits, are preparing to exceed their previous sales in the Fourth Liberty Loan. They appreciate as never before how vital to the welfare of the nation and the safety of our fighting forces this loan will be.

Liberty Loan articles have crowded out the second installment of the serial story, "The Small Town and Adela," promised for this week. The story will be concluded on October 5.

Suffrage and the Liberty Loan

A Nation's Record

SUFFRAGE activities will be practically suspended during the period of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, September 28th to October 19th, in order that the fighting strength of the two million women members of the National American Woman

Suffrage Association may be put squarely behind the greatest financial offensive yet launched against the enemy of democracy. Suffragists have demonstrated in the previous Liberty Loan campaigns that their service is a valuable factor in the work of financing the war. The government proposes to depend more than ever upon the aid of the women workers in the coming drive.

Since February, 1917, when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffragist Association, called together the National Board and presidents of the state associations to formulate a plan for war service, suffragists in every state have been serving in an executive capacity in every form of war work open to women, such as the Liberty Loan drives, War Savings Stamps campaign, Red Cross, Food Conservation and all other movements designed to help in winning the war.

As suffrage organizations and as lieutenants in other organizations the suffragists will now contribute their share to putting the Fourth Liberty Loan over the top even more than in the past.

"SMALL use in asking for any other than Liberty Loan service from the women of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association during the period to be covered by the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, for every moment is pledged to helping bring in all or more than Illinois's quota," is the way the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout is president, announces the part it expects to play in the drive.

In the Third Liberty Loan drive the Chicago political Equality League, which is an auxiliary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, sold \$581,900.00 worth of bonds, in addition to giving the services of an able team of speakers who served with zeal during the entire drive. Mrs. Albert H. Schweitzer, their president and Mrs. Dora Earles, their Liberty Loan chairman, are organizing workers with a determina-

tion to surpass the record made in the Third Liberty Loan. In the Third Liberty Loan the woman's organization in the Fourteenth Illinois Congressional District, under the leadership of Mrs. Blanche B. West, of Bushness, also an officer in the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, sold more bonds than any other group of women in the state outside of Chicago, as they proudly proclaimed.

The members of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Virginia, will serve as one of the committees working the Fourth Loan drive under the direction of the Chairman of the Woman's Committee for Richmond, Mrs. W. M. Habliston. The suffragists of Richmond have served in each Liberty Loan drive under the duly appointed city chairman. Mrs. Kate Langly Boshier, First Vice-President of the Richmond League, and other officers and members will contribute their services as speakers as well as working on the general suffrage committee. Mrs. Boshier is a well-known novelist.

In Roanoke, Mrs. T. W. Goodwin, Vice-President of the Roanoke Equal Suffrage League, is chairman of the Woman's Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan in that city. Acting under her direction the President of the Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. John M. Miles, is chairman of one of the committees for the Liberty Loan. All the members of the Equal Suffrage League are on this committee and they are in mass formation for the Fighting Fourth. Virginia women are already at work getting pledges for bonds.

Under a new order of things which has combined the work of the various organizations the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana will work for the Liberty Loan as individuals, but not as an organization. Mrs. F. H. McCulloch, who is General Chairman for the membership and petition campaign being carried on by the Franchise League and also a member of the state suffrage board, is chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Indiana. More than one-third of the county chairmen for the drive are active suffrage workers. The Franchise League will maintain its record for hard work and big results.

SUFFRAGISTS of Indiana are being urged to enlist as "Volunteer Patriots" in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in a letter addressed to more than 300 women of the state by Mrs. Walter Greenough, of Indianapolis, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Women's Franchise League of Indiana. This committee was instrumental in selling more than three and one-half million dollars' worth of bonds in the Third Loan campaign, and in her letter Mrs. Greenough says:

"In the Third Liberty Loan the women of Indiana accomplished wonders in their sale of bonds and in the organization they perfected for future loans. The Franchise League used its entire resources in the campaign with creditable results. In many counties the Liberty

Suffrage and the Liberty Loan

IT was my very good fortune this past winter to have the opportunity of visiting nine of the Federal reserve districts beside my own—the 2nd, New York.

One of the first things that I was asked upon my return to New York was "What are the Suffragists doing for the Loan in other places?" I am not being critical. I am only giving a very cursory impression of the way the work looked to me as I glanced over the field. My purpose was entirely to find out what sort of publicity there was and how it was produced, and the women did not have a great deal to do with that phase of the work, their field being the sale of the bonds.

But from the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in Washington—throughout the districts—most of the work was done by women who were suffragists. To put it more concisely where the most work was done the women were suffrage women—trained by their suffrage work to organize, to overcome inertia and to stay on the job until it was finished. It would be impossible to cite specific instances, but if any good suffragists got hold of a list of the Women's Committees and a list of the amounts subscribed in the various parts of the country it wouldn't take her long to recognize suffrage names and to see that almost without exception the more suffrage workers there were on a committee the more bonds were sold.

JANE THOMSON.

Loan organization is practically the Franchise League organization. Working as individuals, in all the counties of the state, league members have had a great share as individuals in the success of the first three loans. In this loan, while you are not to sell bonds as a state or

to buy all the bonds their circumstances will permit."

The Missouri Woman's Suffrage Association is planning intensive work on behalf of the Liberty Loan drive. Three members of the State Board of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association are chairmen for the Liberty Loan drive in their respective cities. Thirty county chairmen for the suffrage association will act as county chairmen.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, President of the Missouri State Suffrage Association, will be one of the speakers for the drive, and she has encouraged her chairmen to aid in every way.

The St. Louis Suffrage League will put on some special features during the drive in that city and bonds will be sold at State Suffrage Headquarters.

MRS. JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, President of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League, has been an active worker on behalf of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, having been appointed special representative by Mrs. R. H. Latham, State Chairman. Mrs. Cunningham carried out an extensive program of addresses and speeches over the state during the last two drives and she will do her share in the fourth as will the members of the League, acting with various organizations.

The suffragists of South Carolina will work as individuals under the Woman's Liberty Loan rather than as a separate organization, but suffragists are leaders in the work in every county where there is a suffrage league and in some where there is not. In many instances prominent suffragists are county chairmen in the Liberty Loan Committee and are speaking in its behalf.

Mrs. Harriet Powe Lynch, Chairman of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage Association, is also chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee, a member of the Executive Board and Chairman for her own county.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, is acting as State Chairman for the Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan. "We sink our identity as a suffrage organization during the Liberty Loan drives and just sail in and work," says Mrs. Cunningham. "Our pledge to the National Government has been to do everything possible along every line of service we are asked and we redeem that pledge on every occasion. In the past loan drives we have loaned our speakers and organizers to the work, ceasing our state suffrage work entirely during that period. We shall do no less in this coming drive."

The suffragists of New Hampshire lead in the war work in that state and though not acting as an organization they will play an important part in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Miss Martha S. Kimball, president of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, is also District Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee and the Woman's Committee of National Defense.

(Continued on page 354)

Salient Facts

HALF the 17,000,000 bond buyers in the Third Liberty Loan were women.

You might find it interesting to check up on the personnel of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee just to see how many are prominent suffragists.

What a person temporarily gives up in buying Liberty Bonds is the fruit of somebody's labor. When you buy a \$100 Liberty Bond you make available to the Government \$100 worth of somebody's labor, and by lending your money to the Government and refraining from spending it at this time you make it possible for the Government to buy that labor to be applied directly to winning the war. If you spend that \$100 for something you do not need, you are compelling somebody to do \$100 worth of work for you when you do not need it. The men at the front do need it. That is the sole consideration at the present time.

organization, I am sure that the county chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will welcome your help and co-operation individually. I hope you will find it possible to hold a Liberty Loan Franchise League meeting and inspire all the members of the league voluntarily

Suffrage and the Liberty Loan

(Continued from page 353)

MRS. HIRAM PERCY MAXIM, Chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee appointed by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, has plans under way for a "big drive" to open on September 28th, particularly in Hartford and vicinity. She will be assisted by Mrs. C. W. Jaynes, Mrs. Russell Norton, Mrs. Harry Tyler Smith, Mrs. Paul P. Sweet, Mrs. Edward Dustin, Mrs. C. M. Gallup, Mrs. Wm. Deming, Miss Mary Bulkley and Miss Ninah M. Parshall, all prominent in the work of the Connecticut Suffragist Association.

At the Connecticut suffrage headquarters, members of the Committee will be in charge of a special Liberty Loan Booth during the entire period of the campaign. Another group of suffrage workers will conduct a booth at the State Fair and feature the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds. Connecticut has other plans under consideration which will develop during the period of the loan.

OKLAHOMA, despite the fact that it is in the midst of a lively suffrage campaign, is planning big things on behalf of the Liberty Loan. The State Suffrage Campaign Committee has offered its entire organization for service during the period of the loan, particularly for providing speakers. In almost every instance the county suffrage chairman are the Liberty Loan chairmen and the leaders in one movement are the leaders in the other.

Mrs. Clarence L. Henley, State Suffrage Chairman of Oklahoma, is head of the volunteer workers of the State Food Demonstration, and Secretary of the Food Exhibits at state fairs and is otherwise active in war service.

Mrs. Frank Haskell, Vice-Chairman of the Suffrage Campaign Committee, has a record for selling more Liberty Bonds than any other individual in Tulsa. She is head of the Woman's Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan and was head of the last Red Cross drive.

When the State Liberty Loan Committee organized recently in Oklahoma, among the speakers was Miss Aloysius Larch-Miller, Chairman for the Suffrage Campaign Committee and leader for the Liberty Loan drive in her county. She will also act as State Loan speaker. In her talk she urged women to invest equally with men in bonds as women are about to share equally with men in political affairs.

Mrs. A. P. Crockett, secretary of the State Suffrage Campaign Committee, is also state chairman for the Fatherless Children of France and Mrs. C. B. Ames, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Suffrage Campaign Committee is the wife of the State Food Administrator and active in many lines of war work.

THE New York State Woman's Suffrage party set the high-water mark for women as bonds salesmen during the second Liberty Loan drive. In that drive the state suffragists sold \$6,785,750.00 in bonds. In the first Liberty Loan drive the state party sold \$3,837,300.00 worth of bonds. This record was made, although the suffragists at the time of these drives were carrying on the work which made New York a suffrage victory state.

"IF the Suffrage Amendment passes on September 26, that will leave us free to turn our attention to selling bonds for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive on September 28."

Mary Garrett Hay,
Chairman New York City
Woman Suffrage Party.

During the Third Liberty Loan drive the entire machinery of the Woman Suffrage party was placed at the disposal of the government on behalf of the bond drive. Liberty Loan literature was circulated in the five thousand election districts of the state, speakers were provided for civic meetings and patriotic gatherings and educational classes were carried on. Speakers were furnished and all possible was done to aid the drive.

During the Fourth Liberty Loan drive the suffragists of New York State and New York City will be active workers in the tremendous drive which the Empire State will carry out.

THE Ohio Woman Suffrage Association is well represented in the Fourth Liberty Loan in its officers and chairman, who are leaders also in the Loan drive. Mrs. Frank Mulhauser, chairman of the State Liberty Loan Committee, was for a number of years treasurer of the Woman Suffrage party in Cleveland, and she has had the help in every way of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. In a number of instances the county presidents of the suffrage associations are her most ardent workers.

The chairman of the Ohio Division of the National Council of Defense, who is an ardent suffrage worker, at the request of the state suffragists, has allotted one particular branch of the work under the state committee on education—the maintenance of the standards of the schools—as the special work for the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

THE Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, through a number of its leading members, is taking an active part in the coming Liberty Loan drive. Senator Helen Ring Robinson, one of the board of directors of this organization and the first woman state senator in the United States, is Chairman of the Woman's State Committee and has been over the state organizing the women for this work. She has general charge of all the activities of the women workers in the state. Mrs. Stuart D. Walling, another member of the board of directors of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, is on the state committee and has been out helping in this organization work. She has made a number of addresses and will be heard from the platform regularly during the drive. Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, of Colorado Springs, prominent member of the Equal Suffrage Association, is active in her part of the state in both organization and platform work. Among those who are taking an interest in the coming Liberty Loan drive are Mrs.

James Drakeford, who is in charge of the financial campaign for the women in the city of Denver; Mrs. Henry Scott Fishel, manager of publicity, and Mrs. A. T. Waight, recently of New York City, where she was connected with the National City Bank, who is executive secretary of the women's organization in Denver.

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is co-operating with the State Woman's Loan Committee in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Upon suggestion of the suffragists, a mass meeting will be held on the opening night of the drive, September 28th, with representatives of the ten co-operating women's organizations on the platform. The Suffrage Association will supply a large number of house-to-house canvassers, as this is one of the greatest needs of the Liberty Loan Committee. Mrs. R. D. Coe, of the Woman Suffrage Liberty Loan Committee, will have charge of the branch work. Mrs. Dallinger Barney and Mrs. Davis Dewey will aid in supplying workers for the five thousand booths throughout Greater Boston. Mrs. George M. Perkins will arrange for suffragists to speak on the Common, or wherever they are needed. Mrs. James Parke and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw will have charge of the automobile section, whose duty it will be to transport supplies and workers from headquarters to working stations. All through the state members are preparing for active co-operation with the state and local Liberty Loan Committees. "We are ready to do anything and everything within our power to help carry Massachusetts 'over the top,'" writes Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, chairman of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Liberty Loan Committee. "Though we are working for enfranchisement we do not forget the needs of our country and as patriots stand ready for any service necessary for the winning of the war."

THE suffragists of Arkansas will co-operate to the fullest in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, as workers under the State Liberty Loan Committee.

A number of the county chairmen of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee are also chairmen of the Liberty Loan committees in those counties.

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, chairman of the Suffrage Central Committee, member of the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will be one of the most ardent workers."

A LIBERTY Loan rally featured the annual convention of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, held last week at Cedar Rapids. It marked the opening of the intensive drive which the association will carry on for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Mrs. W. W. Marsh, first auditor of the suffrage association, is also state chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee and she will make effective use of the highly organized suffrage association, in carrying forward the work. Dr. Effie McCallum Jones, corresponding secretary of the State Suffrage Association is field director

(Continued on page 358)

Beacons from Every Hill

THE Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association has conceived a unique plan to arouse enthusiasm for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. On Saturday, October 12th, bonfires will be lighted in every city, town and hamlet of the state. On every mountain top and in every valley these fires will burn. On historic Lookout, which is the birthplace of the president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Leslie Warner—across on Signal Mountain, on the battlefields of Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, will blaze forth the story of the patriotism and devotion of the Tennessee suffragists in these "bonfires."

Old Chilhowee, overlooking Knoxville, will be ablaze with bonfires, showing the spirit of the East Tennessee suffragists.

In Sewanee, on top of the Cumberland Mountains, where the University of the South is located, the fires will be lighted in the great quadrangle of the old stone buildings by Bishop Knight, who is Vice-Chancellor of the University and himself a strong suffragist.

In Chattanooga, Ex-President Edward Watkins, of the Tennessee Bar Association, Mayor Jesse Littleton and the Hon. Foster V. Brown will not only light the fires but will also make Suffrage Day memorable by their patriotic speeches.

The state suffrage president will speak at Franklin in the forenoon and will return to Nashville in time to preside over the exercises which will be held on Capitol Boulevard. The Great Bonfire will be lighted by Governor Rye, under the shadow of the equestrian statue of

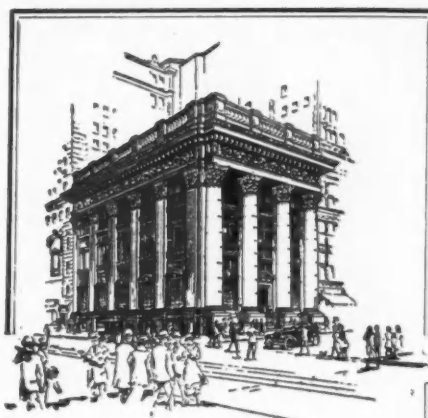
Tennessee's great president, Andrew Jackson.

"Like our brave forefathers, the Watauga Settlers, who blazed a trail from the borders of North Carolina to the Mississippi River, so will we blaze a trail in gold and white, from the peaks of the East Tennessee mountains, across the fertile and rolling valleys of Middle Tennessee, down through the cotton fields of West Tennessee which border the great Father of Waters," writes Mrs. Warner.

"And again, like our forefathers, the Watauga Settlers, who wrote the first Declaration of Independence of a free and untrammelled people antedating by several years the American Declaration of Independence—so will we write across the map of Tennessee a similar declaration of a free and independent Womanhood by the Federal Amendment."

For the Fourth Liberty Loan organization at Memphis the material has been drawn almost exclusively from the Memphis Equal Suffrage League, of which Mrs. Francis Fentress is president. Mrs. Sam Phillips is state chairman of the Liberty Loan organization for Tennessee. Mrs. Samuel J. Ellis is chairman for the West Tennessee zone, Mrs. E. G. Willingham is chairman for Shelby County; in the city organization of Liberty Loan workers 250 members of the League will be actively engaged in the sale of bonds. Memphis has been carrying out an intensive program of war service work and has been an active factor in the War Savings Stamps campaign in that city.

Tennessee women, rated excellent speakers, will also contribute to the Fourth Liberty Loan.



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the accounts of women and
women's organizations



358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

War Roster of Suffrage Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24.—Members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington for the Federal Suffrage Amendment were birds of passage afrit to speed up Liberty Loan campaign work. Nearly all the suffragists present are high in Liberty Loan campaign councils. They see a new coincidence between the expected vote on the Federal suffrage amendment and the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan on September 28.

Just now when they want all their energies for war work, suffragists all over the land are finding cause for deep rejoicing that they are to be so soon relieved from the burden of working for their own freedom.

The following is a list of some of the war activities of the National's officers carried on even while they have been under the necessity of giving part of their energies to the struggle for enfranchisement of the women of the United States. It indicates a vast fund of energy which will be let loose for the needs of the war when the handicap of disfranchisement is removed from women:

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the

National American Woman Suffrage Association, is a member of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. The Woman's Committee, which long ago departmentalized its work and each member has a department. That of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Educational Propaganda. She has recently issued an appeal to the men and women of the country to join in a campaign of organized truth-telling.

Mrs. Catt is also a member of the League for National Unity, a further effort to promote understanding of war aims.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, first vice president of the National, is chairman of the Food Production and Economics Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She with Dr. Shaw, is also one of the governing committee of six women and six men who are to act with Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, in charge of the field division of the Council of National Defense.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Tennessee, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is on the National Liberty Loan Woman's Committee.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, fourth vice-president of the National, has been sent abroad on a mission to administer the affairs of the Woman's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., which are being supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

MRS. HELEN GARDENER, fifth vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is National Secretary of the Associated Kin, for the United States. She was a recent speaker at the ceremony in which more than one hundred mothers whose sons had fallen on the battlefield were decorated by the Associated Kin with the "International Order of Allied Mothers."

Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary, is a member of the Oklahoma Woman's State Committee of the National War Savings Committee, United States Treasury.

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Land Army of America.

Mrs. Earl P. Wilson, member of the General Finance Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Secretary of the Eighth Congressional District of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, directed the installation of the Surgical Dressings Department of the Red Cross, which is the pride of Saginaw. By a successful application of factory methods remarkable results were obtained. A production of 40,000 pieces in five months, from June 1 to November 1, 1917, was raised to 40,000 in the month of November, and 287,000 in March, making a grand total of 913,000 pieces in ten months.

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JOHN P. TOLSON.

BUSINESS women, as they stand at their posts in this second year of the war, naturally fall into one or two groups in their relation to American war economics: the women who have grown up in the business world and those who have come uninitiated and without experience to carry on the business which a husband, a son or a brother laid aside when he entered the service.

In the first class are those trained executives who are managers of their own money or the invested capital of others; women who, through their long experience and thorough assimilation of business principles, are so at home in all matters of buying, selling and investing, that even war finance, with its huge problems of debts and credits, taxes and loans, is to them only a larger and more complicated form of everyday business.

The trained business woman sees, quite without explanation, that war is a great new venture, which, like commerce or manufacture, requires economic management for success; that it is a business in whose success every citizen of the nation is financially interested and in which the administration takes the position of the President and Board of Directors. Capital and labor, money and men, these are the tools of war as of any other business. The woman whose experience has been that of turning money and labor into a medium of production knows instinctively the relative and combined importance of these factors to America in the business of war.

From the time of the First Liberty Loan the understanding shown by business women of the need of the nation for men and material and money to pay for both has been of the greatest service to the government.

"Where there is knowledge there is light" could well be said of these women. For, understanding not only the value of bonds as an investment, but the utter dependence of the military power of the nation upon the money supplied by the civil population, they shed the glow of their knowledge into the farthest corners of the land. Through their broad conception of the importance of the individual to war finance, they accomplished a great deal in the First Liberty Loan by helping to fix in the minds of the millions of women who were not in business and did not understand its principles the fact that our soldiers could succeed only so far as they were supported in the

Economic Independence for women means money to buy their own Government bonds

The Business Woman in War Time

By Patricia King

war by an army of bond buyers at home. The seeds of patriotism were sown and the harvest begun through their efforts.

THE problem which confronted business women in the Second Liberty Loan, if they were to lead the women of the country not only in patriotic thought but in Liberty Bond subscriptions, was more complex, however, than before. In the first loan business was quite normal. Women in the homes—the great spenders of American money—had barely sensed the need for curtailing their purchases, and even business men, many of them, were trying to pretend to themselves and to each other that their regular business might go on as usual in spite of the great, new, national business of war, which was in competition with them. Labor was still plentiful and profits not diminished. It was comparatively easy to set aside a portion of one's uninvested income for bonds. But at the launching of the Second Loan, when the economic horizon was gradually clouding, with prices higher, labor scarce and a threatened curtailment of trade, the aspect was different. Yet business women rallied to the support of the government and pledged their full share of the expense of war from their future savings. Their record in this loan stands as a tribute to them as self-supporting, courageous Americans.

Had the men and women of America been less wise and understanding, had they lacked foresight and a sense of relative value, they might have felt the burden of the Third Loan too heavy. But they carried on because they had the vision to see that if the war was to be won there must be over and over either large loans or huge taxes and they argued that a division of the burden was the better way, both for our own sake and for the sake of those who come after us. Women in business did not shirk their big task in this loan. They

put aside their personal interest, stopped any attempt to develop their own business and cast in their lot with that of the government. Money which ordinarily would have been used for a larger plant or an increased stock they invested in government bonds. By co-operating in this way they did more than support the loan financially. The moral effect of their ready acquiescence in the plan of the government for the postponement of all unnecessary expenditure in business

development until after the war was of even greater value to the country than their money. Their example in turning funds which ordinarily would have been used for advertising, improving buildings or buying equipment into government bonds, with its accompanying conservation of labor and material, carried more weight to women in the homes than any single factor which entered into the dissolution of the "Business as Usual" fallacy.

"LET big business and the banks carry the loan" is a saying no longer heard. Seventeen million people are doing their share. But for the fact that business itself, even in its own advertising columns, encouraged men and women to stop buying unnecessarily, the United States government could not now boast of its seventeen million bond-holders. It was this spreading of the burden to every individual in the country which made it possible for American financiers to prepare with confidence for the flotation of a Fourth Liberty Loan of more than double the amount of any of the past three bond issues. And it is only because of this widespread distribution of the nation's liability that a great part of the funds for carrying on the war can be raised by Liberty Loans rather than by direct taxation.

The second great class of women who are helping to finance the war present a very different but no less brave aspect from that of the trained executive. They are the mothers, sisters and wives of business men now in active service; the little troubled wife of the enlisted man—the grocer or the butcher—who is striving to carry on against inexperience and economic odds; the mother who is holding on grimly to her son's unfamiliar business to "keep it going until he comes home," and the energetic but inexperienced young woman who has taken over her brother's shop or real estate

(Continued on page 358)

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

"Many a mickle makes a muckle"

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Bonds will make the Kaiser knuckle

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Woman's Liberty Loan
Committee
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England



POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE

Selling the War to the People

By Jane Thomson

Publicity Department—Liberty Loan Committee

THERE are twelve Federal Reserve Districts in the United States. Their centers are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Texas, and San Francisco. In each of these cities is a central Liberty Loan Committee that organizes the work of selling the War Bonds of our Government. The function of these committees is carried out by two working groups—the Distribution and the Publicity groups—and their purposes are united in the sale of bonds.

The Publicity Department lets the people know that the Government has bonds for sale and why, and the Distribution turns over to the Government the reports of those who buy the bonds, so that two things are accomplished—the education of the people about the war and the obtaining of the money to conduct the war to a successful conclusion. It works out logically that the more people know about the war and the needs of the Government, the more bonds they buy.

Under the general term of publicity I am referring to all the printed, painted and lithographed matter that is produced in order to attract the attention of the public, much of it in the form of sign boards, posters and bulletins so striking that not only "He who runs may read," but "He who runs must read," and much of it less in evidence but equally effective.

When the work of Publicity is summed up one might say that every Publicity Department is "Selling the War to the People," and just as our fighting forces are defeating Prussia

FRONT and top of the tithing-box placed in tens of thousands of homes by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committees of New England.

on the battlefield, so not only are bonds being sold but Prussian Propaganda is being defeated at home by Liberty Loan publicity.

There has been a consistent policy of publicity begun in the first campaign and carried out through each successive campaign. The first loan was necessarily a campaign of financial education. With a bond-buying clientele of only 350,000 people in this country there was a large field to be cultivated. None of our boys had crossed the sea, none of them were in the trenches, our training camps were not even started—that was in May, 1917. Then the slogan was, "Invest in the best investment in the world." In October, 1917, we had begun to realize that our boys were going into the fight—the selective draft had passed, men were in camps all over the country, and the slogan changed to "Save and Serve."

When the Third campaign began our boys were in the trenches—transports were leaving the harbors, short but poignant casualty lists were coming home with a shaft of sorrow for every home that had sent forth a boy who had given his life.

The advertisements during this campaign bore the slogan, "Lend him a hand." That was the spirit of all the publicity—help the boys Over There.

Now our men are in the thick of the fray and the thought their service brings is that every one over here should do his part as bravely and as nobly as our soldiers are fighting our enemies. The men in the trenches are "Over the Top" now. They are attacking the enemy on his own ground. The advertising slogan thus naturally follows that thought and is embodied in the cut—"Lend as they Fight."

A campaign for publicity of the size and nature of a Liberty Loan campaign requires a very complex and well developed organization, working partly to suit the needs of the whole nation, partly to meet local needs. For instance, the campaign posters, buttons, automobile stickers, some advertisements to be used in newspapers, and much material for specific distribution to schools and other definite groups are all chosen, produced and distributed to the Federal Districts directly from the Publicity Department in Washington. This does not relieve local publicity departments of their responsibility, however. Millions of other pieces of literature must be prepared to meet the special needs of different localities. The material from Washington must be distributed after it is received.

The Second Federal Reserve District, to which the largest quota is allotted in each Liberty Loan, naturally has the most complex publicity department. The work of this department follows four distinct lines: Advertising, Press, Features, and Speakers and Meetings.

To the Advertising Bureau is assigned the task of preparing and placing all newspaper and display advertisements, all out-door advertising,

(Continued on page 358)

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(Thirty-eighth Street) NEW YORK

War Time Training for Women

Women's Speaking Club of America

Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th Street. Opens Thursday, October 24, 8.15 P. M. Write for booklet. Grace E. Gunn, Instructor, Carnegie Hall, New York. Private and Class Lessons.

Business Women in War Time

(Continued from page 356)

office. These women, who, before the war, knew business principles only as they heard them discussed by the men, are today struggling under the weight of a wartime business, which is a different thing entirely; groping their way through darkness to understanding.

IMBUED with patriotism and a desire to back up their men, yet feeling at the same time a sense of responsibility for the property of their loved ones which they consider a sacred trust, these women have been called upon to meet the same duties as their more experienced sisters in the business world. Many of them have had to learn through bitter experience that the economic welfare of the nation is one with their own. Yet of one thing they seem always to have been convinced: that somehow or other it was their duty and their privilege to support the Liberty Loans.

Prompted by their patriotic consciousness, depending upon the judgment of more experienced business women and following their example, these mothers, wives and sisters—novices in buying and selling—have welcomed the Liberty Loan as a means to do two things at the same time—invest their property safely and render the service they long to render to their men.

This ever enlarging group of economic workers, this strong legion which helped push the First, Second and Third Liberty Loans over the top will be found brigaded with the trained Business Women when the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan opens, vying with them to make the loan a huge success.

Suffrage and Liberty Loan

(Continued from page 354)

for the Loan campaign, and during the past month she has been travelling through counties, explaining the work to the women. Miss Anna B. Lawther, state president will be very active in the work, as well as the members of her state board.

At the meeting of the county chairmen of the two committees, men and women, held September 3d in Des Moines, a plan of co-operation was mapped out.

As Iowa was the first state to go over the top in the last campaign, the women are determined to do their part to hold that record. Practically all the state officers, district chairmen, county chairmen and prominent workers for the Liberty Loan Committee in Iowa are suffragists, whether men or women.

MARTHA SPANGLER in the *New West Magazine* gives the record of Utah in the Third Liberty Loan Drive:

"During the Third Liberty Loan," says she, "every town and county oversubscribed its quota, and the state stood second in the twelfth federal reserve district and fifth in the United States to go 'over the top.'"

"Utah is especially proud of her record because she has not profited by the necessities of war, that is, she has been giving and not receiving."

PROUDLY proclaiming that the women of Wyoming have sold more government bonds in proportion to population than any other state in the union except one—"and that one the woman voting state of California"—

Dr. Grace Raymond Heberd, of Laramie, gave her state this fine war record recently in an interview at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters.

Dr. Heberd, who is professor of Sociology in the University of Wyoming, has a perfectly good Liberty Loan record of her own. Personally she lectured in every county of her big mountain state, for the third Liberty Loan, travelling 2,500 miles in less than four weeks and giving 44 public addresses.

War Roster

(Continued from page 355)

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Arkansas, one of the directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was chairman of Literature Distribution for the Red Cross, and a four-minute speaker who filled more dates than any other for the state. She also worked for the Liberty Loan.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, another director, is chairman of the Collegiate Section of New York State for providing volunteer workers for the Federal Food Board.

Miss Heloise Meyer, of Massachusetts, former first auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is doing canteen work in France.

Miss Hannah J. Patterson, one of the most valued officials of the National's executive board two years ago, has been appointed co-worker with Mr. Grosvenor B. Clarkson, to the field division of the newly merged Council of National Defense.

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS
and DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices.
Prompt Delivery.

For stores throughout New York City, see telephone directory.

Paul Institute A Boarding and
2107 S Street, N. W., Day School for Girls
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High School and College Preparatory Courses.
Two Years of College Work. Special Courses:
The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing,
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Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B., President,
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law"
and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Selling the War

(Continued from page 357)

pamphlets, cards, inserts for packages, pay envelopes, and all printed matter that is for individual distribution.

The Press Bureau writes and places all stories, editorials, pictures or other forms of Liberty Loan news for newspapers and the magazines.

The Feature Bureau takes care of all parades, bands, street meetings and various stunts that are arranged. For instance, under the Feature Bureau will come the organization of the "Allied Days," which is the big feature of the Fourth Loan in this district. There are twenty-two nations at war with Germany. There will be a program for each of the twenty-two days that the campaign lasts and on each day a representative of the nation to be honored will be received and presented with a flag. All details of the arrangements and the carrying out of these programs for the "Allied Days" is in the hands of the Feature Bureau.

The Bureau of Speakers and Meetings arranges for volunteer speakers.

Just how large the publicity organization of the Second Federal Reserve District is can be judged by anyone who sees the size of the office bureau, upon whom falls the problem of the mere machinery by which this work is carried on, the engagement of workers, the arrangement of offices, the supply of material.

In all the history of the world there has never been such a campaign of advertising as that for our war loans. Men, women and children have had a part. Big business organizations have begged for the privilege of helping.

The Government does not pay for Liberty Loan advertising; in fact, such advertising could not be paid for without consuming too large a part of the funds raised by the sale of the bonds. In this advertising the biggest men in every profession vie with each other to bear a part of the burden. There is but one limit to the spirit of service that is roused in the people by these great campaigns of patriotic education that go with every sale of bonds, and that limit is the defeat of the diabolical power that built up its fighting forces to destroy and subjugate the world—only to bring certain destruction upon itself.

Sweaters, Scarfs and Neckwear for Women and Misses



The fashionable Tam o' Shanter and Scarf of Camel's Hair, natural color (illustrated). This wool is greatly in demand and very difficult to procure.



Camel's Hair Tam o' Shanter . . . \$3.95
Camel's Hair Scarf \$5.75

Sweaters in medium weight pure Zephyr Yarn, Tuxedo model, Fancy Stripe weave, in Purple, Copenhagen and Turquoise . . . \$7.25

Sweater of Ancona Wool with convertible collar, in Black, White, Purple, Copen, Khaki, Navy, Rose, Reseda, Emerald and Heather mixtures . . . \$12.75

Slip-on Sweater, Roll Collar of Alpaca Wool, Black, White and colors . . . \$9.75

Spencer Coats from Scotland

Quite unexpectedly we have received from Scotland a delayed shipment of Spencer Coats of Shetland Wool. The range of colors includes Corn, Copenhagen, Oxford, Brown, Wisteria, Pink, Nile, Black and White . \$4.50

Importation of French Neckwear

It has been our good fortune to receive an exclusive importation of French Neckwear. The selection is composed of exquisite specimens of French Needlework now so very difficult to obtain. Many of the models are especially adapted to softening the trying lines of the new collarless dresses.

We are also showing a comprehensive selection of American-made Neckwear, consisting of Cowl, Rolling, Tuxedo, Flat and Deep-back Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets, and Vesteers. Collars, \$2.25 to 8.75 each. Collar and Cuff Sets, \$1.75 to 3.95 each. Vesteers, \$2.25 to 10.75 each.

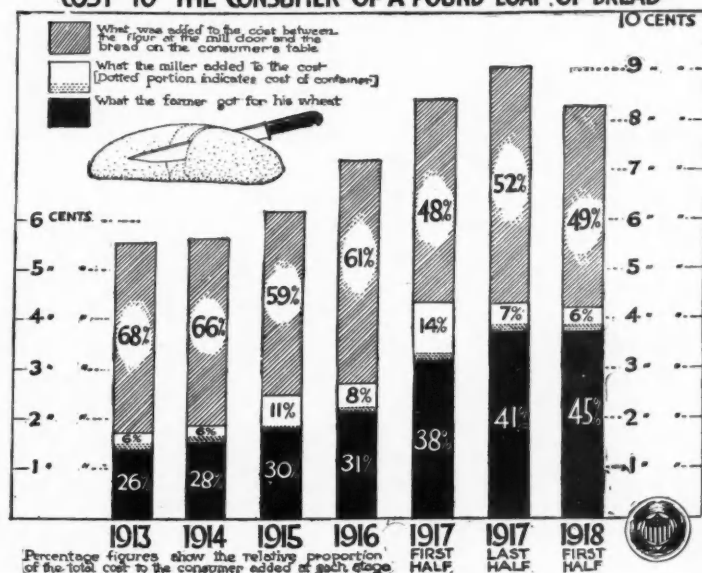
A copy of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue will be mailed gladly on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

EXPLANATION OF CHART

COST TO THE CONSUMER OF A POUND LOAF OF BREAD



U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

SINCE 1913 farmers have been receiving for their wheat a gradually increasing proportion of the price paid by the consumer for bread. The amount received by the wheat grower for his contribution to the average pound has increased from less than 1½ cents per loaf in 1913 to more than 3½ cents early this year. The proportion to the whole price is shown by the relative length of the black columns of the chart.

The middle portion of each column shows what the miller received for his milling costs and profit. This has been a somewhat variable factor, but is now at the minimum (6%). In this 6%, however, is included the cost of the containers (bags, sacks, etc.) shown as dotted area which has increased very nearly in proportion to the price of bread itself. Bags now cost about 50 per cent more than in 1913 and 1914.

The shaded portion of the column represents the expense of distributing the flour, making it into bread and getting the loaf to the consumer.

The chart shows that the farmer is now receiving a much larger share of the final price for his product than in the past, and that a considerable amount of "spread" has been taken out of other expenses.

**A NATION'S STRENGTH
IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY**
*Eat Less — Waste nothing
Create a Reserve*
**AMERICA MUST FEED
120,000,000 ALLIES**





Whose Limit Is All That He Can

(1)
This is the song of the plane—
The creaking, shrieking plane,
The throbbing, sobbing plane,
And the moaning, groaning wires:
The engine—missing again!
One cylinder never fires!
Hey ho! For the plane!

(2)
This is the song of the man—
The driving, striving man,
The chosen, frozen man:
The pilot, the man-at-the-wheel,
Whose limit is all that he can,
And beyond, if the need is real!
Hey ho! For the man!

(3)
This is the song of the gun—
The muttering, stuttering gun,
The maddening, gladdening gun:
That chuckles with evil glee
At the last long dive of the Hun,
With its end in eternity!
Hey ho! For the gun!

(4)
This is the song of the air—
The lifting, drifting air,
The eddying, steadying air,
The wine of its limitless space:
May it nerve us at last to dare
Even death with undaunted face!
Hey ho! For the air!

"OBSERVER, R. F. C."

The eyes of the army. The airplanes are going over, thousands of them. There must be more to follow, thousands of them. Let us turn our own eyes inward—search our own hearts—and see that no selfish, slacker dollar remains unconsecrated to the service of the men we love.

Would We Not Die for Them—Our Fighting Men in France?

Then let us BUY for them—all the bonds we can—with the same great unselfishness with which they fight and die. This is the spirit with which they and we—fighting—working—saving together—will as God sees us, inevitably WIN!



"Our Limit Is All That We Can"

Buy Bonds to Your Utmost!

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

The Woman Citizen

Section II

Volume II, Nos. 1 to 53, Inclusive

June 1, 1918 to May 31, 1919, Inclusive

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